

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Twelfth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

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

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Bose, Shrimati Krishna (Jadavpur)  
Budania, Shri Narendra (Churu)  
Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur (Kokrajhar)

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### S

**Sahu, Shri Chandrashekhar (Mahasamund)**  
**Sahu, Shri Tarachand (Durg)**  
**Sai, Shri Larang (Sarguja)**  
**Sakshi, Dr. Swami Sachchida Nand Hari (Farukhabad)**  
**Samantaray, Shri Prabhat Kumar (Kendrapara)**  
**Samaon, Shri Chatin Singh (Bhatinda)**  
**Sanghani, Shri Dileep (Amreli)**  
**Sangma, Shri Purno A. (Tura)**  
**Sangtam, Shri K.A. (Nagaland)**  
**Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh (Sonapat)**  
**Sankaran, Shri P. (Calcut)**  
**Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay (Dharwad North)**  
**Sar, Shri Nikhlananda (Burdwan)**  
**Sardinha, Shri Francisco (Marmagoa)**  
**Sarkar, Dr. Bikram (Howrah)**  
**Sarnaik, Shri Ajay Kumar S. (Bagalkot)**  
**Saroj, Shri Daroga Prasad (Laganj)**  
**Saroja V., Dr. (Rasipuram)**  
**Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh (Haridwar)**  
**Sathiamoorthy, Shri V. (Ramanathapuram)**  
**Satpathy, Shri Tathagata (Dhenkanal)**  
**Sayeed, Shri Mufti Mohammed (Anantnag)**  
**Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)**  
**Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)**  
**Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna)**  
**Sedam, Shri Baswaraj Patil (Gulbarga)**  
**Selvarasu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam)**  
**Sen, Shrimati Minati (Jaipalguri)**  
**Seth, Shri Lakshman Chandra (Tamiluk)**

**Sethi, Shri Arjun (Bhadrak)**  
**Shah, Shri Manbendra (Tehri Garhwal)**  
**Shahabuddin, Mohammad (Siwan)**  
**Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)**  
**Shamanur, Shri Shivashankarappa (Davangere)**  
**Shanmugam, Shri N.T. (Vellore)**  
**Shanta Kumar, Shri (Kangra)**  
**Sharma, Shri Krishan Lal (Outer Delhi)**  
**Shastry, Dr. Bizay Sonkar (Saidpur)**  
**Shervani, Shri Saleem Iqbal (Budaun)**  
**Shetty, Shri Jayarama I.M. (Udupi)**  
**Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar (Solapur)**  
**Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Tenali)**  
**Siddaraju, Shri A. (Chamarajanagar)**  
**Sikdar, Shri Tapan (Dumdum)**  
**Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumar (Bolangir)**  
**Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)**  
**Singh, Shri Amar Pal (Meerut)**  
**Singh, Shri Ashok (Raebareli)**  
**Singh, Shri Bashist Narayan (Bikaramganj)**  
**Singh, Shri Buta (Jalore)**  
**Singh, Shri Chhatra Pal (Bulandshahar)**  
**Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)**  
**Singh, Shri Digvijay (Banka)**  
**Singh, Shri Gyan (Shahdol)**  
**Singh, Shri H.P. (Arrah)**  
**Singh, Shri Jagannath (Sidhi)**  
**Singh, Shri K. Natwar (Bharatpur)**  
**Singh, Shri Kirti Vardhan (Gonda)**  
**Singh, Shri Lakshman (Rajgarh)**  
**Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)**  
**Singh, Shri Nakil (Saharanpur)**  
**Singh, Shri Prabhunath (Maharajanji)**  
**Singh, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali)**  
**Singh, Shri Raghvendra (Shahabad)**  
**Singh, Shri Rajo (Bagusara)**

**Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonia)**  
**Singh, Shri Rama Nand (Satna)**  
**Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)**  
**Singh, Shri Sartaj (Hoshangabad)**  
**Singh, Shri Sohanveer (Muzaffarnagar)**  
**Singh, Shri Surender (Bhiwani)**  
**Singh, Shri Sushil Kumar (Aurangabad) (Bihar)**  
**Singh, Shri Tejveer (Mathura)**  
**Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba (Inner Manipur)**  
**Singh, Shri Virendra (Mirzapur)**  
**Singh, Dr. Sanjay (Amethi)**  
**Sinha, Shri Yashwant (Hazaribagh)**  
**Sirpotdar, Shri Madhukar (Mumbai North-West)**  
**Sodhi, Shri Daya Singh (Amritsar)**  
**Sompal, Shri (Baghpat)**  
**Soy, Shri Vijay Singh (Singhbhum)**  
**Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)**  
**Sreenivasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)**  
**Srikantappa, Shri D.C. (Chickmangalore)**  
**Srinivas, Shri M. (Kanakapura)**  
**Subba, Shri M.K. (Tezpur)**  
**Sudheeran, Shri V.M. (Alleppey)**  
**Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Shimla)**  
**Swain, Shri Kharabela (Balasore)**  
**Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Machhalishahar)**  
**Swamy, Dr. Subramanian (Madurai)**  
**Swaraj, Shrimati Sushma (South Delhi)**

**T**

**Tandel, Shri Devji Bhal J. (Daman and Diu)**  
**Tanpure, Shri Prasad Baburao (Kopergaon)**  
**Taslimuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)**  
**Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben Bharatkumar (Vadodara)**  
**Thakur, Dr. C.P. (Patna)**  
**Thakur, Dr. Prabha (Ajmer)**  
**Thakur, Shri Ramsheth (Kulaba)**  
**Thambi Durai, Dr. M. (Karur)**  
**Thiyagarajan, Shri M. (Pollachi)**

(x)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)  
Thorat, Shri Sandipan (Pandharpur)  
Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari (East Delhi)  
Tiwari, Shri Prabhash Chandra (Bhagalpur)  
Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)  
Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)  
Tripathi, Shri Chandramani (Rewa)  
Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)  
Tupe, Shri Vitthal (Pune)

**U**

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khaajuraho)  
Upadhyay, Shri Rampal (Bhitwara)  
Upendra, Shri P. (Vijayawada)

**V**

Vaiko, Shri (Sivakasi)  
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)  
Varma, Shri Rattlal Kaildas (Dhandhuka)  
Varma, Shri Sushil Chandra (Bhopal)  
Vedanti, Dr. Ramvilas (Pratapgarh)  
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)  
Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)  
Venugopal, Shri K. (Sriperumbudur)  
Venugopalachary, Dr. S. (Adilabad)  
Verma, Kumari Vimla (Seoni)  
Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)  
Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Kaisarganj)

Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh (Jaleun)  
Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarna)  
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Kheri)  
Verma, Shri Virendra (Kairana)  
Verma, Shrimati Usha (Hardoi)  
Vijayashankar, Shri (Mysore)  
Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)  
Vora, Shri Motilal (Rajnandgeon)

**W**

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar (Arunachal East)  
Warpudkar, Shri Suresh (Prabhani)  
Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldana)

**Y**

Yadav, Shri Anup Lal (Saharsa)  
Yadav, Shri Balram Singh (Mainpuri)  
Yadav, Shri Ghasi Ram (Awar)  
Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godda)  
Yadav, Shri Mitrasen (Faizabad)  
Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Sambhal)  
Yadav, Shri Parasnath (Jaunpur)  
Yadav, Shri Pradeep Kumar (Kannauj)  
Yadav, Shri Satya Pal Singh (Shahjhanapur)  
Yadav, Shri Sita Ram (Sitamarhi)  
Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad (Jahanabad)  
Yadav, Shri Surendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)  
Yerrannaidu, Shri K. (Srikakulam)

**Z**

Zahedi, Shri Mahboob (Katwa)

# OFFICERS OF THE LOK SABHA

## THE SPEAKER

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi

## THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

(Vacant)

## PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri P.M. Sayeed

Shri V. Sathiamoorthy

Shri K. Pradhani

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Prof. Rita Verma

Shri Raghubansh Prasad Singh

Shri K. Yerrannaaidu

## SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri S. Gopalan

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**Members of the Cabinet**

**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

**The Prime Minister and also in charge of the  
Ministry of Agriculture;  
Ministry of External Affairs;  
Ministry of Food Processing;  
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources;  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;  
Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation;  
Ministry of Water Resources;  
Department of Atomic Energy;  
Department of Electronics;  
Department of Ocean Development;  
Department of Space.**

**Shri L. K. Advani**

**The Minister of Home Affairs**

**Shri Ananth Kumar**

**The Minister of Civil Aviation**

**Shri Sikander Bakht**

**The Minister of Industry**

**Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala**

**The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of Food  
and Consumer Affairs**

**Shri George Fernandes**

**The Minister of Defence**

**Shri Ramkrishna Hegde**

**The Minister of Commerce**

**Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya**

**The Minister of Labour**

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Shri Ram Jethmalani	The Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	The Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Science and Technology
Shri Vazhapady K. Ramamurthy	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri Madan Lal Khurana	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Tourism
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	The Minister of Power
Dr. M. Thambi Durai	The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and Minister of Surface Transport
Shri Nitish Kumar	The Minister of Railways
Shri Naveen Patnaik	The Minister of Steel and Mines
Shri Suresh Prabhu	The Minister of Environment and Forests
Shri Kashiram Rana	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Yashwant Sinha	The Minister of Finance
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Communications.

**Ministers of State**

*(Independent Charge)*

Shri Dalt Ezhilmalai	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shrimati Maneka Gandhi	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri Babagouda Patil	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment.
Shri Dilip Ray	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Coal

**Ministers of State**

Shri Omak Apang	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment
Shri Ramesh Bais	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines
Kumari Uma Bharati	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resources Development.
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri Babu Lal Marandi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests
Shri Mukhtar Naqvi	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri Ram Naik	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation



**Dr. A.K. Patel**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

**Dr. Debendra Pradhan**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Surface Transport**

**Shri Kabindra Purkayastha**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications.**

**Shrimati Vasundhara Raje**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs**

**Shri Satya Pal Singh Yadav**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs**

**Shri Sompal**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture**

**Shri Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Banking, Revenue & Insurance)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. II

First Day of the Second Session of Twelfth Lok Sabha

No. 1

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 27, 1998/ Jyaishta 6, 1920 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at one minute past  
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## NATIONAL ANTHEM

*The National Anthem was played.*

11.02 hrs.

## MEMBERS SWORN

Dr. C.P. Thakur (Patna)

Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta (Udhampur)

11.04 hrs.

## OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of three of our esteemed friends, Sarvashri V. Mayavan, D. Balarama Raju and Darbara Singh.

Shri V. Mayavan was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas representing Chidambaram parliamentary constituency of Tamil Nadu during 1967-77.

An advocate by profession, Shri Mayavan served relentlessly for upliftment of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society.

An able and active parliamentarian, he served on a number of parliamentary committees.

Shri V. Mayavan died on 6th January, 1998 in a road accident on the National Highway near Mathura, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 61.

Shri D. Balarama Raju was a member of Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas representing Narasapur parliamentary constituency of Andhra Pradesh during 1962-70. An agriculturist by profession, Shri D. Balarama Raju was actively associated with Co-operative Movement.

Shri D. Balarama Raju passed away on 13 May, 1998 at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 91.

Shri Darbara Singh was a member of Eleventh Lok Sabha representing Jalandhar parliamentary constituency of Punjab during 1996-97. Earlier, he was a member of

Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1967-77. Shri Darbara Singh was recently appointed the Governor of Rajasthan.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Singh served his State as Deputy Minister during 1968-69. As the Speaker of Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1969-73, he participated in various parliamentary conferences and was one of the most accomplished Assembly Speakers of his time. A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Darbara Singh actively participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Shri Darbara Singh passed away on 24 May, 1998 at New Delhi at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.06 hrs.

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

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 1 - Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Mr. Speaker, I am on a point of order related to Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI (Amreli) : Point of order is not raised during Question Hour.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR : Under Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than 10 and not more than 21 clear days' notice of a question shall be given.

Mr. Speaker, in the calendar that has been given, the date of ballot for 27th May, the first day of the Session, was shown as 5th May, whereas the last date for receipt of notice of questions was shown as 15th May. When the last date for receipt of notices was 15th, how was the ballot done on the 5th itself? There are many Members who had been denied their right. There were many questions which could have been included in the ballot. I would like your ruling on this, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give a ruling on this later. Question No. 1, Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

11.08 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Linking of Southern Rivers

\*1. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission had prepared any Action Plan for linking of southern peninsular rivers in 1991 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely cost thereof and the time factor required for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement***Linking of Southern Rivers*

(a) No such plan was prepared in 1991. However, the Ministry of Water Resources (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) and the Central Water Commission prepared a National Perspective for Water Resources Development in the year 1980 consisting of two components viz. Himalayan and Peninsular Rivers Development Components.

(b) The Peninsular Rivers Development Component of the National Perspective comprises 17 links under following four major parts :

- (i) Inter-linking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery rivers and building storages at potential sites in these basins.
- (ii) Inter-linking of west flowing rivers, north of Bombay and south of Tapi.
- (iii) Inter-linking of Ken-Chambal.
- (iv) Diversion of west flowing rivers to water deficit areas in the east.

(c) The tentative cost of the proposed Peninsular Rivers Development Component at 1995-96 price level is Rs. 1,10,000 crores. The time required for implementation will depend upon various factors like agreements to be reached among the concerned State Governments, availability of funds etc. after completion of feasibility studies of the proposed links.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the opening bowler of this Session. Cricket is a foreign game, so, I should say *Gilli Danda*.

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : The language spoken by you is a foreign language.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Yes, it has to be a foreign language. When all those close to you fly to USA for heart bypass surgery, the language spoken has to be a foreign language.

[English]

Mr. Speaker, Sir the answer as laid on the Table of the House shows the warped priorities of this Government. What it says is that the Central Water Commission prepared a national perspective of water resources, and yet, no follow-up action has been taken. I would like to ask my first question that in view of the fact that this linking of southern rivers provides a permanent long-term solution to deficit rivers like Cauvery, when did the feasibility studies on the proposed link start?

Has it been commenced? If it has been commenced, when does the Government expect it to be completed?

SHRI SOMPAL : This Perspective Plan has two components. One is the Himalayan component and the other is the Peninsular component.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : I only asked for Southern rivers. My question is about the Southern rivers. I do not want to know about the Himalayan rivers.

SHRI SOMPAL : I am replying to the Peninsular rivers only. In the case of Peninsular rivers, prefeasibility reports of 17 links have already been completed.

Feasibility reports of the following three links completed:

1. Ken-Betwa link
2. Par-Tapi-Narmada link
3. Pamba-Achankovil-Valppar link.

Field surveys for the following eight links are in progress for preparation of feasibility reports :

1. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link
2. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala). link
3. Krishna (Almati) - Pennar link
4. Krishna (Nagarajunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link
5. Damanganga - Pinjal link
6. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link
7. Parbati - Kailsindh - Chambal link
8. Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link

This is my answer.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has any estimate of the extent of employment generation and the effect it will have in agriculture once the Southern Water River Grid is completed. I want to know whether any such estimate has been made and whether this matter has been studied at all.

SHRI SOMPAL : The additional irrigation of 25 million hectares from surface water, and 100 lakh hectares, that is, ten million hectares from ground water will be provided. The employment generation studies have not been carried out. The same can be carried out. Once the agricultural production improves, employment generation is an automatic result of this project.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohan Singh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Instead of building a temple, you build this.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMPAL : Since you are proposing this, we will build both.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has mentioned about the Himalayan Component and Peninsula component. I would like to know as to what is the Himalayan Component, the feasibility report thereof, the anticipated cost thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI SOMPAL : The estimated cost of the Himalayan Component at 1995-96 price level is two lakh twenty crore rupees. It is proposed to construct link canals to connect five rivers -- Manas - Sankos Teesta Ganga, Sharda - Yamuna Link, Ghagra-Yamuna link, Yamuna Rajasthan link and Ganga Damodar - Swarnarekha link. The feasibility study is being carried out in this regard, for it is not going to result simply in diverting the flow of water from one place to another. A study is being conducted to find its impact on the environment and the places where the natural course is likely to be obstructed from the point of view of flood control measures. The study has not been completed so far.

[English]

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Therefore, you will not do it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Mr. Speaker Sir, the National Water Development Agency has made an extensive pre-study pertaining to the West-flowing rivers, namely, Pamba-Achakovil-Kallar. The studies have identified that these rivers can be linked to Vaippar river so that about 22 tmc of water can be saved which are flowing wastefully into the Arabian Sea. With this Tirunelveli, Madurai, Sivaganga and 'VIRUDHU NAGAR' Districts and about one-and-a-half lakh acres of land can be irrigated. In such a case, the Kerala Government is not at all in the mood of accepting this scheme.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, the agency has also identified the NATIAR river of Karnataka that can be linked to Cauvery River. I want to know whether the Kerala Government as well as the Karnataka Government can be brought on to one table so that things can be settled peacefully by the Central Government. I want to know the reaction of the Government.

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker Sir, this is one of the difficulties which we come across when we are planning inter-linking of rivers. The States, which are known as riparian States and are likely to reap benefits from the rivers which are common properties, must agree. There is an arrangement laid down in the Constitution and the Government is working on effecting an agreement wherever it is required.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Is the hon. Minister going to bring in any enactment by Parliament to settle the issues between the States?

MR. SPEAKER : No, not like this.

SHRI SOMPAL : Sir, the consultations are on and if the Parliament thinks like that, it can be thought of

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the hon'ble Minister that this plan for connecting the rivers of northern and Southern India is commendable, however, the water level is falling to such an extent that water re-charging is not taking place due to which the fertility of land is being affected. Blocks are being classified as grey and dark areas and a ban is being imposed on boring. As a consequence thereof, we will see that after twenty years, the areas in Badaun, Bareilly and other districts of Uttar Pradesh having no canals will reach a state where there will be no production of foodgrains and people of these areas will be on the verge of starvation. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to whether he has received any proposal for construction of a canal from Narora village to Dataganj area and if so, what action is being taken by the Government on that proposal? whether the Government agrees in principle that a plan would be drawn up to construct canals in such areas where there are no canals?

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question put by the hon'ble Member is not related to the original question.....(Interruptions) However, I share his concern that the level of underground water is falling drastically. There are many reasons behind it. The Planning Commission has formulated a 25 year, nationwide scheme employing the rain water conservation technique to address this problem. Under this scheme, a solution has been suggested to tackle this problem by collecting and conserving rain water both on the surface and under-ground. This 25 year scheme has been submitted by the Planning Commission and its implementation will commence in this very year.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the linking of rivers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu is feasible? What is the Action Plan? So far as I know, this coastal areas of Kerala will be drained if the rivers are allowed to flow eastwards. Is there any suggestion in the Action Plan regarding Pamba and Achankovil rivers in Kerala or have any directions been issued in this regard?

SHRI SOMPAL : Sir, in the National Plan for inter-linking the rivers particularly in the southern peninsula, one of the components is about the West-flowing rivers and their water being transferred to the eastern portion. There are some rivers in Kerala, but on this again we have to consult the States and unless there is an agreement between the States, we cannot take any action. The Centre will take the responsibility to initiate the discussion and if there is an agreement we are thinking of transferring some water of some rivers to eastern portion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Coastal areas should not be drained. There is a plenty of water in the coastal areas....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMPAL: There is no question of draining in any coastal areas.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether a central water policy has been announced? If such a policy has been announced then how is the grid irrigation system proposed to be incorporated therein? Indravati, Mahanadi Godavari rivers link Andhra Pradesh with Chhatisgarh region of Central India. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Central Government has any proposal to link the two regions?

[English]

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Water Policy was announced in 1987 and it lays down the broad framework of utilisation of water, which falls by way of rainfall on the whole subcontinent.

Regarding his specific question, I do not have the information at hand but I can find it out and supply the same to the hon. Member.

#### Suicide by Farmers

\*2. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN :  
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the reported suicides committed by the farmers in various parts of the country:

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

(c) whether any official enquiry has been conducted to look into the causes of alleged suicides ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and steps being taken including import of quality seeds to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future;

(e) the details of the compensation sought/package awarded/released to compensate affected farmers, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure speedy disbursement of aid/loans to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) to (f) According to the reports received from the State Governments, there have been cases of suicides committed by the farmers as a result of damage to crops due to natural calamities in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Maharashtra. 236 farmers in Andhra Pradesh, 29 in Karnataka and 51 in Maharashtra are reported to have committed suicide.

2. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab have conducted enquiries to look into the causes of alleged suicides. Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned ex-gratia to 142 out of 236 reported deaths, 61 cases were not considered and cases of 33 are under re-enquiry. Government of Karnataka has confirmed 13 deaths due to suicides as a result of damage to crops. Government of Maharashtra has confirmed 12 cases of suicides having direct linkage & 7 cases have some linkage with crop loss. Government of Punjab has also inquired into the media reports regarding some suicides in the district of Sangrur. However, according to the State Government these incidents were not connected with crop damage.

3. It is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government to make available certified/quality seed to the farmers in time. However, Government of India assess the seed requirement and availability position, State-wise prior to each sowing season. As per the information furnished by the State Governments, overall position of seeds in the country is satisfactory, Government of Andhra Pradesh has drawn up a seed supply plan for each district in order to supply quality seeds to the farmers. The Government of Maharashtra is taking action to procure good quality seeds through State's Seeds Corporation.

4. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced the following package of relief for the affected farming families:

(i) Providing a house under JRY, (ii) Providing admission to the children in residential schools and hostels, (iii) Re-scheduling of bank loans, if any, (iv) Pension under social security scheme to old persons in the family and (v) Rs. 1.00 lakh to the next kin of each deceased.

5. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also taken steps to assist the farmers who are facing debt traps due to damage of crops. These include :-

(i) No recovery of either principal or interest of an agricultural loan will be made from the affected farmers for a period of two years, (ii) Amounts not collected during these two years will be rescheduled to be covered in a period of 7 years, (iii) Banks will give credit immediately for fresh crops to the affected farmers on the enhanced scales of finance recently revised by the district level Committee, (iv) Rate of interest will be reduced to 4% for small and marginal farmers who are eligible under DRI Scheme, (v) There will be no compounding of interest in respect of rescheduled loans, nor banks would levy and penal interest and would waive penal interest, if charged.

6. Government of Karnataka have provided assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh to next of the kin of each deceased besides providing Rs. 4.00 crore for crop compensation and postponing the recovery of the cooperative loans.

7. Government of Maharashtra has paid Rs. 1.00 lakh per family of deceased in 12 cases to those who had committed suicide having direct linkage with crop loss/ indebtedness. State Government has paid Rs. 50,000/- in 7 cases having some linkage with crop loss.

8. Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation, Government of India have included pest attack due to adverse seasonal conditions in the category of natural calamities to qualify for assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR). Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Rajasthan have sought assistance from NFCR in the wake of pest attack. After following the prescribed procedure, an amount of Rs. 12.00 crores has been released to Andhra Pradesh from NFCR during 1997-98. The requests of other States are under consideration.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, an unprecedented number of over four hundred farmers have ended their lives. Never in the history of independent India, our farmers committed suicide in such a large scale.

Sir, it is not a localised problem. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, even Punjab and Haryana are reporting the cases of deaths every day. Even the statistics supplied by the Government are not correct. Even two or three days back, in Nagpur, there was another reported case of suicide.

The statement given by the Government does not address the gravity of the situation. It is just a dry compilation of facts obtained from the States. They have not taken it

seriously. The Government is silent on the causes. They have not talked about spurious pesticides, insecticides and spurious seeds. There is no attempt to evolve a uniform policy among various States. There is no attempt to call the Chief Minister of all the States to work out a uniform policy about investigation, about compensation, about the Calamity Relief Fund, about NCRF, about sending task force to States. Also the problem of private moneylenders usurping interest rate and strong malpractice by the moneylenders is not addressed. Then there is nothing about crop insurance.

Sir, through you, I want to deplore this callous attitude of the Government. It is a very serious matter. Over four hundred farmers have ended their lives. The number is rising every day.

My first question to the Government is whether the Government is thinking of calling all the Chief Ministers of the States to evolve a uniform policy about investigation, about compensation and other things. Different States are giving different compensation. Some State is giving a sum of Rs. 50,000 and some State is giving a sum of Rs. 1,00,000. They are waiting for the farmers to starve. They are not alleviating the problems, which are all known to the Government and to everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to your question.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : My main question is this. What is the Government doing about calling the Chief Ministers of all the States to work out a uniform policy about the Calamity Relief Fund, about sending the task force, about moneylenders and about crop insurance? We want a full-fledged report on these things from the Government and not a just dry compilation of facts. I want to know whether the Government is going to give a detailed report on each case after analysing carefully the causes.

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that we do not have a uniform policy in administering the Calamity Relief Fund.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Yes, you do not have. Please see your answer .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMPAL : There is an arrangement, which has come into being after the Tenth Finance Commission's report. There are two funds. One is the Calamity Relief Fund.....(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT JOGI : Your uniform policy is to allow the farmers to commit suicide. That is your uniform policy.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I appeal to the hon. Members that they should be serious in listening to the answer .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important question. Please listen to him.

SHRI SOMPAL : The Calamity Relief Fund at the Centre came into being after the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission have been accepted by the National Development Council.

There is an arrangement for 75 per cent contribution to be given by the Central Government and the remaining 25 per cent by the States. Four tranches out of these funds are released every first day of every quarter to the respective States. Over and above this, there is an arrangement by the National Calamity Relief Fund, which is administered by a sub-committee of the National Development Council, rather a national relief committee and in that five Chief Ministers and Central Ministers are there.

I am on the uniform policy about which the Member has asked. ...*(Interruptions)* After this arrangement, this has been made the responsibility of the States to meet such calamities except in certain cases. Where the calamity is of a rare severity and the State concerned sends a report and the Centre finds it *prima facie*....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMPAL : He has asked about the National Calamity Relief Fund.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : This is not about National Calamity Relief Fund.

SHRI SOMPAL : A Central team is despatched and after an assessment is made it is placed before the National Calamity Relief Committee. These funds are released according to certain norms which have already been worked out.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : What about moneylenders? What has this got about national calamity relief?

SHRI SOMPAL : I will be responding to all the components of your question. When the report comes back there are certain guidelines according to which the funds are released.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Prime Minister should answer serious questions of this type.

*[Translation]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that such a large number of farmers have committed suicide and it is natural for the House to be worried over this issue. The Members sitting in the Opposition benches may recall that I had taken up this matter at various places during election campaign. India is an agriculturist country and it is unfortunate that such a situation has arisen where the farmers are forced to commit suicide. Investigation teams were despatched and their reports have been received.

Required amount of assistance has been provided to the States ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Sir, no investigation team has been sent to Maharashtra.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete please. Please take your seat.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Wherever investigation is required and more assistance is needed, it would be provided. However, this question needs united stand. If we do not discuss it collectively...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was found during investigation that the crop was damaged due to use of pesticides. Farmers were already in debt. They have to obtain the loan from money lenders and businessmen. It has also come to light that the money lender also sell Pesticides and they encourage the farmers to purchase and use large quantity of the pesticides, which cause damage to the crop. They are busy in profit-making. These are very serious matters which should be resolved and we are making efforts to find a solution in this regard. For this we want your cooperation because this matter does not concern a particular party.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Last time also you assured to send an investigation team to Maharashtra, but till date, it has not been sent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : What are the preventive measures you are taking ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have allowed Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan. Please take your seats

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed only Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, earlier the Minister has confused the whole issue. It is not about natural calamities; it is about special problems which I have enumerated.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the second supplementary.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, it is obvious particularly in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh...

SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO : Andhra Pradesh comes first.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Yes, in Andhra Pradesh, the maximum number of deaths have occurred. The main causes of these deaths are two fold. One is the

inability of the State Governments and the Central policies to make agricultural credit reach farmers through cooperatives and nationalised banks. The private moneylenders are charging usurious rates and adopting strong arm tactics which are forcing the people to commit suicide. My specific question is whether the Central Government will give additional relief to the States affected so that they can waive off the loans and can give interest subsidy and whether the RBI or NABARD will come out with a special scheme so that the people who are still living or are about to commit suicide do not do that.

I would also like to know how many people have been arrested or are being prosecuted for selling spurious pesticides and insecticides.

**SHRI SOMPAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is correct when he said that the flow of credit has not been adequate in agricultural sector. Over the whole Seventh Five Year Plan when the hon. Member's party was in power, ...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :** Where does the question of party come in? It is a calamity and the question of the party does not come into the picture.

**SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN :** How can you play with the lives of people on party lines?

**SHRI SOMPAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, only 17 per cent of credit loans flowed to agricultural sector ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :** The Hon'ble Minister has given a very kind consideration towards the farmers ...*(Interruptions)* You also suggest some preventive measures.

*[English]*

The hon. Prime Minister has very categorically stated ...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMPAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, only 17 per cent credit flowed to the agricultural sector. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, all the nationalised banks taken together were given a target of 18 per cent flow to the agricultural sector and less than 13 per cent was achieved. At no point of time, more than ...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :** It has nothing to do with the Seventh or the Eighth Plan. It is the present situation which is to be controlled immediately.

**SHRI SOMPAL :** We have asked the Reserve Bank of India, the NABARD and other financial institutions to reschedule the loans, waive off the interest wherever it possible and also waive off certain loans for the weaker sections. These measures are being taken up in all the States.

**SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on March 30th I mentioned this in the same House. The hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to immediately react to it and promised that he would be taking all the steps to find out the root cause of the whole problem while the Minister is going on telling the Eighth Finance Commission, the Tenth Finance Commission, Reserve Bank of India and all these things. You have to come to our rescue. He has not come prepared to give a proper answer here. As our friend Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan has mentioned, credit flow and other aspects have to be looked into. Perhaps the Minister does not know about the Ninth Finance Commission or the Tenth Finance Commission; we know all these things better. The hon. Speaker has to come to the rescue of the House to see whether the Minister is giving a proper answer or not.

The Prime Minister is now telling that we all should discuss about this matter. I would like to know whether there is any mechanism in this Government -- whenever the Prime Minister says something in the House -- to work out the modalities, and then put it into action. I do not think that the Prime Minister's word is carrying that weight. What had happened to the promise that he had made on 30th March when I was speaking on the Motion of Thanks? Now, the Minister is coming forward with the Tenth Finance Commission. So, it is irrelevant.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please ask your supplementary.

**SHRI M. JANARDHANA REDDY (Bapatla) :** This is my supplementary. What is the action taken by the Prime Minister, on the promise or commitment which he had given to the House, to know the root cause of the problem? It is not a question of giving money to the States to avoid the problem. I would like to have a specific answer from the Prime Minister.

**SHRI SOMPAL :** Sir, there is not one reason due to which this calamity has taken place. There are several reasons ...*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very serious question has been put. The Minister's reply is not satisfactory.....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, two months ago in this very House the hon'ble Prime Minister had given commitment that this matter would be looked into. This House would like to know about the efforts made by the Government in this regard during the last two months after the assurance given by the Prime Minister.....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will allow you later.



[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD : Two months ago, in this very House Hon'ble Prime Minister had stated that action would be taken in this matter. You please ask him about the action taken by the Government in this regard. The Hon'ble Prime Minister gave a commitment in this House.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to you. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has its own dignity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had stated in this very House two months ago that he would consider this matter seriously...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister complete his reply please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Prime Minister may please be asked to reply as to what action has been taken during the last two months .....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a Statewise enquiry has been conducted for the reasons behind the large number of suicides committed by the farmers. Results do not reveal any specific reason due to which the crops were destroyed and heavily indebted farmer could not face the circumstances. At some places crop was destroyed due to bad weather and at others it was due to the excessive use of pesticides for reaping higher yield. Situations are different in all the States but after the complete investigation, we have reached a conclusion that either there is no extension service in the villages to advise the farmers and if it is there, it is not working effectively. Farmers want crop. If the weather conditions are adverse .....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Money is also needed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes, money is also needed. Just now, it was being said that it is not important that how much money/compensation is given. Money has also its importance but crop should be saved. Farmers took the loans at higher rate of interest but could not repay it and their inability to repay the loans ultimately led them to commit suicide. Such a scenario is before us. I think if the House ....(Interruptions)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Last time when you replied about it, the number of people who committed suicide in Maharashtra was 26. Now, the figure has reached 51 You

did not take measures to stop it. Had this matter been taken seriously, such a large number of people would not have committed suicide. You did not care to look into this matter.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important question.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important question. If all the Members are interested, we can have a half-an-hour discussion

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD : The Hon'ble Minister had stated in this very House that it was a serious matter .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Dhananjaya Kumar .....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Chaubey ji, please sit down...(Interruptions)

[English]

This matter is very serious.....(Interruptions) This matter is very serious. Why cannot our friends listen?

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : This matter relates to the interests of farmers .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand. Take your seat. I am on my legs

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD : It should be discussed in the House .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : First you please sit down

.....(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Please hear me. What is this? I know it is an important question. If all the Members are interested we can have a half-an-hour discussion. Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, you please wait. I will give you a chance.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two important issues. The most important issue is of default. Bad season or not having enough rain caused damage to the crops. The substantial responsibility and the burden of various loans and the farmers' incapability to repay the loans ultimately led them to go to the extent of suicide. There are three alternatives. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken two decisions.

Firstly, they have decided that no recovery of either principal or interest of an agricultural loan will be made from the affected farmers for a period of two years.

The second decision which they have taken is that amounts not collected during these two years will be rescheduled to be covered in a period of seven years and banks will give credit immediately for fresh crops to the affected farmers on the enhanced scales of finance recently revised by the district level committee and the rate of interest will be reduced to four per cent.

So, these are some of the suggestions and decisions which have been taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The only thing is that these should not be restricted only to those individuals or the families of the farmers who have committed suicide. This should be made common to all the affected areas. Unless and until there is a clear cut instruction to the NABARD and the Reserve Bank of India, the District Central Cooperative Banks or the various branches of the nationalised banks will not be able to take any decision. So, there has to be a clear cut instruction from the Government of India to NABARD and RBI to give all these concessions to all the affected areas.

Secondly, there has to be a detailed discussion on this particular subject. We will give the Motion and you can fix the discussion on any day. But there has to be a more detailed discussion on this.

SHRI A.C. JOS : I want to add to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said. The situation in Kerala is very serious. This morning, we sat on a dharna. The prices of copra and rubber have fallen down like anything. The economy of Kerala is shattered and, therefore, we need a discussion. It is not a question of committing suicides. The price is so low that the rubber growers are really cutting down the rubber trees.

Similar is the case in regard to coconut. The name 'Kerala' originated from coconut. So, I would request for a full-fledged discussion or a half-an-hour discussion on this. ....(Interruptions) A full day discussion is necessary because as rightly referred to by the hon. Prime Minister, our country is dependent on agriculture. So, I would request

that a day may be set apart for a full-fledged discussion on cash crops also. Kerala mainly depends on its cash crops.

SHRI SOMPAL : According to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Sharad Pawar, has said, there cannot be a difference of opinion on the relief measures, which have been adopted in the Andhra Pradesh case, to be extended to other States. For the information of the House, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that these decisions were taken by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and the Chairman and Managing Director of the NABARD, who had gone to the Andhra Pradesh State. They should be extended to other States as well.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : You may issue the orders.

SHRI SOMPAL : If this is accepted, we will ask NABARD and the RBI to provide similar relief measures to the farmers in other States .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI A.C. JOS : I would request the hon. Prime Minister to agree for a full-fledged discussion because it is a very serious situation.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Everybody knows that it is a very important question or an issue. Therefore, everybody is interested in participating in the discussion. If all the hon. Members are interested, then we can have a half-an-hour discussion.....(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI A.C. JOS : I would request the hon. Prime Minister to agree for a full day discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let there be a full day discussion.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ahamed, please take your seat.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Janardhan Reddy, please take your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Speaker Sir, we do not have any objection to have a full discussion on this matter. Discussion may continue for full day instead of half-an-hour.....(Interruptions)

*[English]*

The Kerala problem can also be included in that.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, farmers of Mutal village of Distt. Betul in Madhya Pradesh were affected by heavy rains and natural calamities, but instead of committing suicide they tried to draw the attention of the Government by staging a dharna. However, Madhya Pradesh Government ordered firing which resulted in killing of 27 protesting farmers. Will the Government of India get this incident investigated through C.B.I.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do like this. Please sit down

.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government of India get the firing incident which took place in Mutal village of Distt. Betul in Madhya Pradesh investigated through C.B.I.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No, please take your seat. Take your seat first.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, incident of firing on the farmers in Madhya Pradesh should be investigated.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we may have a full discussion for a full day on this subject. No problem.

#### **Extradition Treaty**

+  
\*3. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :  
SHRI CHANDU LAL AJMEERA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extradition treaty with the United Arab Emirates has since been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the progress so far made in this direction;

(d) the number of criminals and terrorists of Indian origin at present in UAE; and

(e) the efforts made to bring them back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An extradition treaty with the United Arab Emirates has been initialled in November, 1997 and is expected to be formally signed upon completion of necessary formalities by both countries. I just want to add that yesterday the cabinet had approved the signing on the ratification of the treaty.

(d) and (e) According to available information, over 30 alleged Indian criminals are residing in the UAE. Government is using all possible legal and diplomatic means at its disposal to bring them back to India.

[*Translation*]

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

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Mumbai bomb explosion around 200 innocent people were killed.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. I have not permitted you. Please take your seat. You must know the procedure also. What is this?

SHRI E. AHAMED : I object to it. Dubai is having a very cordial relationship with us. He cannot accuse any country. It is very bad. He can refer to Indians going there. He cannot accuse any country. That is unethical.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. I have allowed Shri Mohan Rawale

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri E. Ahamed, Please take your seat. This is Question Hour. Please understand

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat, Shri E. Ahamed. Only Shri Mohan Rawale's speech will go on record

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Have courage to listen  
.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. P.J. Kurein, please take your seat. You know the procedure. This is Question Hour. The hon. Minister is there. He will give a reply.

.....(*Interruptions*)

\* Expunged as Ordered by the Chair.  
\*\* Not Recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, the bomb explosion which took place in Mumbai about which discussion was held in the House and the entire House had listened that and came to know .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, I do not want your assistance. This is Question Hour. The hon. Minister is there. I do not want any assistance.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any ambiguity, I will expunge it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Dubai is a friendly country. His remarks will have serious implications. This kind of remark is uncalled for.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, the people like Dawood and Tiger Memon are responsible for bomb explosions in Mumbai and they are hiding in Dubai. Why cannot they be brought to India?.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. P.J. Kurien, I will expunge it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : A question regarding this explosion was raised in this House on 1st July, 1996 and the reply was given by the then Government that --

[English]

"The Government is actively pursuing with the Government of the UAE for finalising an Extradition Treaty."

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mohan Rawale, please ask your question.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling this to Hon'ble Minister that the previous Government on 1st July, 1996 has given this reply --

[English]

"The Government is actively pursuing with the Government of the UAE for finalising an Extradition Treaty."

[Translation]

I would like to know when that treaty is going to be signed.....(Interruptions). From our side all are agreed but

why that Government is not prepared?.....(Interruptions) I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to when the treaty would be signed.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Sir, to this question, I would like to say that the Government has been making efforts for a while now to bring the fugitives back .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please confirm our friendship with Dubai. Please do that .....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you take any offence to that -- friendship with our friends .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I expected the hon. Minister to controvert what he said .....(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Would you like to listen to what he says.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, please take your seat. If anything is there, I will expunge it

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED : Had you expunged it then and there, this thing would not have happened .....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Without properly hearing Shri Mohan Rawale, these Members are making allegations. Please try to understand what he said.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister is on her legs. Please take your seat

.....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : More than twelve lakh Indians are residing there in the UAE. They constitute a very vibrant and economically productive interface between the two countries. The economic relations between the two countries are substantial. We expect to keep it growing.

But in reply to the question of the hon. Member, I would like to say that the Government has made all possible efforts to bring the fugitives, the criminals back to this country. But it has not succeeded so far inspite of making the efforts because of legal hurdles. The signing of this Extradition Treaty is going to facilitate this. So, we hope that should happen soon.

As far as the question of Dawood Ibrahim and Tiger Memon are concerned, we are making every effort to do something about this. There is an understanding that they do not actually reside in Dubai though it is possible that they may be visiting there occasionally.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in her reply has informed that 30 alleged Indian criminals are residing in the UAE and Government is using all possible legal and diplomatic means at its disposal to bring them back to India. Earlier, in 1996 in this House a reply was given.

[English]

"Extradition Treaty negotiations are in the final stages with the UAE."

[Translation]

My contention that earlier our Government had proof and it was said in this House that Dawood Ibrahim was in Dubai.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your supplementary first.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I would like to ask that if UAE Government does not agree, then what our Government is going to do? At present bomb explosions are taking place not only in Mumbai but in the whole of the country. Recently our Home Minister Shri L.K. Advaniji had a narrow escape.....(Interruptions) In Coimbatore bomb explosion has taken place .....(Interruptions) The bomb explosions are taking place in the entire country. This shows how strong we are, how strong is our Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji in the whole world.....(Interruptions) We have proved that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please confine to your supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, previous Government was weak but is this Government also weak in the matter of bringing them back? I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister when you are bringing them back?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : I had already replied to your Question, perhaps you have not listened. There are some legal hurdles which will be formalised and after that the treaty will be signed. You have asked about treaty.

[English]

Yesterday the Cabinet has approved the signing and the ratification of it. Hopefully, that should happen very soon.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, India is maintaining the very best and cordial relations with the Gulf countries, particularly the United Arab Emirates. We have now decided to have this Extradition Treaty with the United Arab Emirates. I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri E. Ahamed, I will take one minute. There is another Member, Shri Chandu Lal Ajmeera, who has to put the supplementary. Is he in the House? No. Now, you can ask your question.

SHRI E. AHAMED : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which are the other countries with which India has entered into the Extradition Treaties. I would also like to know whether these Extradition Treaties are signed with the objective of having best relationships and get the accused and other people to India or only to nab these so-called mafia dons.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : The countries with whom we have concluded these Extradition Treaties are Bhutan, Belgium, Nepal, the Netherlands, Canada, Switzerland, the U.K. and Hong Kong. The Treaty with Hong Kong is not yet in force as it is yet to be ratified by Hong Kong, though it is already ratified by us. An extradition treaty has also been signed with the United States of America. It is not in force as it is to be ratified by the US. We have already ratified it.

Extradition arrangements exist with Tanzania, Australia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Thailand, Germany and Sweden.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Utilisation of Water in Farm Sector

\*4. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale wastage of water in farm sector at present;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken appropriate steps to develop a methodology for training Panchayats in efficient use of water for agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken or being taken for water conservation and efficient management and use of water at village level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Training in efficient use of water for agriculture is given to farmers and officials of State Governments by various agencies/institutions funded by the Union Government and State Governments.

(c) Government have taken up measures for water conservation and efficient use of irrigation water at farm level by construction of field channels, land levelling and shaping, warabandi, sprinkler and drip irrigation, dissemination of technical know-how of efficient water management among farmers through adaptive trials, demonstrations and training and improvement and modernisation of irrigation systems.

**Permanent Membership in UN Security Council**

\*6. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several countries have extended their support to India for securing permanent membership in UN Security Council;

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

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government of India towards securing permanent membership in the Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) to (c) : There is broad support for inclusion of developing countries in permanent members category. Discussions on Security Council restructuring are continuing in the Open Ended Working Group of the UNGA. There is no consensus so far. The Government are in touch with all Member States of the UN.

**Loss due to Natural Calamities**

\*7. SHRI AJIT JOGI :  
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the situation arising out of unseasonal rains, floods and natural calamities in the country during the last three years and also the current year;

(b) whether the Government have also assessed the loss of life, crops and property on this account;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent of damage caused by these calamities, States-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government have received any memoranda from the State Governments regarding the damage caused by natural calamities;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(f) the Central Assistance sought/provided to each State so far during the above period, State-wise and year-wise;

(g) the criteria adopted to provide the assistance;

(h) whether the Government are considering to increase the amount of Central share as Calamity Relief Fund; and

(i) if not, the other measures being taken to mitigate the sufferings of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (i) Statewise information on loss of human lives and extent of damage to crops houses etc. due to various natural calamities in the country during the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 as well as the current year, as reported by the State Governments is given in Statement I, II, III and IV respectively.

2. As per the existing scheme for financing relief expenditure, State Governments are required to meet the expenditure on relief measures out of the corpus of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). This fund is contributed to in the ratio of 3 : 1 by the Government of India and the State Governments. A total allocation of Rs. 6304.27 crore has been made in the CRF for the years 1995-96 to 1999-2000. Statewise details are in Statement -V. State Level Committees headed by Chief Secretaries are empowered to operate the CRF. Central contribution is released in four equal quarterly instalments. Entire Central share for the years 1995-96 to 1997-98 has already been released. The first instalment of Central share of CRF for the year 1998-99 has also been released on 1st April 1998.

3. Additional financial assistance is provided to the States from National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) in the wake of calamities of rare severity. As per the procedure/criteria for assistance from NFCR, the State Governments are required to submit memoranda for this purpose giving details of damage and destruction and the cost of relief and rehabilitation. On receipt of the memoranda, Government of India decides in each case as to whether a Central Team is required to be deputed to assess the situation. A Central Team is normally deputed in cases where the situation prima-facie looks to be of rare severity. The report is considered by an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. National Calamity Relief Committee (NCRC) chaired by the Agriculture Minister considers the request of the State Governments based on the reports of the Central Teams and recommendations of the IMG thereon, and decides the quantum of assistance, if any, to be provided from NFCR. The Tenth Finance Commission has recommended that a calamity of rare severity would necessarily have to be adjudged on a case to case basis taking into account, *inter-alia*, the intensity and magnitude of the calamity, level of relief assistance needed, the capacity of the State to tackle the problem, the alternatives and flexibilities available within plan to provide succour and relief etc. An amount of Rs. 767.14 crore has so far been released during the year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 from the NFCR. Statewise and yearwise details of assistance sought by the State Governments from NFCR and funds released are given in Statement - VI.

4. The scheme of financing the relief expenditure including the pattern of sharing the allocations of CRF between the Central Government and the State Governments is determined as per the recommendations of the Finance Commissions every five years.

**Statement - I***Details of Loss and Damage to Property due to various Natural Calamities during 1995-96*

S. No.	State	Human Lives lost (Number)	Crop area damaged (In lakh Hectare)	Number of houses damaged (Number)	Animal lost (Number)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173	15.08	192935	7049
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0.04		71
3.	Assam	63	2.32	36694	14690
4.	Bihar	563	4.46	311827	4128
5.	Delhi			404000	23500
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat	41	6.21	400	390
8.	Haryana	167	18.15	222078	3206
9.	Himachal Pradesh	149	3.45	12128	5628
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	167	0.41	36693	33630
11.	Karnataka	11	61.55	734	15
12.	Kerala	74	0.12	4318	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	10.45		245
14.	Maharashtra	48	0.40	3534	963
15.	Meghalaya	6	0.14	21	
16.	Mizoram	59	1.50	3804	25
17.	Orissa	71	15.02	185225	372
18.	Punjab	126	2.53	145452	1574
19.	Rajasthan	125	78.60	132916	1810
20.	Tamil Nadu	18	59.00	705	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	367	12.77	88455	1324
22.	West Bengal	239	4.47	432026	4181
Total		2544	296.67	2213945	102801

**Statement - II***Details of Loss and Damage to Property due to various Natural Calamities during 1996-97*

S. No.	State	Human Lives lost (Number)	Crop area damaged (in lakh Hectare)	Number of houses damaged (Number)	Animal lost (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1743	22.88	806528	168719
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0.06	330	3018
3.	Assam	42	2.46	27539	3000
4.	Bihar	262	7.34	153405	171
5.	Gujarat	117	7.12	54575	1962
6.	Haryana	19	0.23	12314	544
7.	Himachal Pradesh	51	2.58	5774	2250

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	58	0.46	24521	9534
9.	Karnataka	244	0.83	135462	5254
10.	Kerala	162	0.39	18729	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	114	11.11	57204	2625
12.	Maharashtra	198		2899	38
13.	Meghalaya	8			
14.	Mizoram			541	
15.	Orissa		20.73	684	1
16.	Punjab	13		26	1
17.	Rajasthan	138	2.10	119241	6438
18.	Tamil Nadu	210	3.28	700818	2826
19.	Uttar Pradesh	352	6.78	70858	1279
20.	West Bengal	48	0.83	203987	84
Total		3794	88.98	2395435	207744

**Statement - III***Details of Loss and Damage to Property due to various Natural Calamities during 1997-98*

S.No.	State	Human Lives lost (Number)	Crop area damaged (in lakh Hectare)	Number of houses damaged (Number)	Animal lost (Number)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305	47.32	8872	4170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8			
3.	Assam	15	1.01	4770	
4.	Bihar	186	7.89	201390	151
5.	Gujarat	285	1.98	142819	5788
6.	Haryana				
7.	Himachal Pradesh	223	2.54	11067	4809
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	0.08	20907	6682
9.	Karnataka	69	36.15	1641	82
10.	Kerala	227	0.90	20494	183
11.	Madhya Pradesh	137	22.34	548693	3216
12.	Maharashtra	273	13.42	46790	1328
13.	Mizoram	1		8589	
14.	Orissa	51	4.06	99678	69
15.	Punjab	22	6.24	10685	75
16.	Rajasthan	64	3.50	10196	348
17.	Sikkim	67		3000	5
18.	Tamil Nadu	162	1.68	155348	454
19.	Uttar Pradesh	160	2.70	5144	751
20.	West Bengal	38	1.93	40766	
		2373	153.74	1330849	28111



**Statement - IV***Details of Loss and Damage in property due to various Natural Calamities during 1998-99*

S.No.	State	Human Lives lost (Number)	Crop area damaged (In lakh Hectare)	Number of houses damaged (Number)	Animal lost (Number)
1.	Assam	3	Neg.	4965	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	5		142	24
3.	West Bengal	5	0.09	15157	47
		13	0.09	20264	71

**Statement - V***Calamity Relief Fund for 1995-2000*

S. No.	State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total 1995-2000 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11721	12419	13105	13773	14359	65377
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	664	704	743	781	813	3705
3.	Assam	4720	5001	5277	5547	5783	26328
4.	Bihar	4904	5196	5483	5763	6007	27353
5.	Goa	101	107	113	119	124	564
6.	Gujarat	13176	13960	14731	15483	16140	73490
7.	Haryana	2365	2505	2644	2779	2897	13190
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2544	2695	2844	2989	3116	14188
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1860	1971	2079	2184	2279	10374
10.	Karnataka	3949	4185	4416	4641	4839	22030
11.	Kerala	5229	5540	5847	6144	6405	29165
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4821	5108	5389	5665	5905	26888
13.	Maharashtra	6437	6820	7197	7564	7885	35903
14.	Manipur	235	248	261	275	287	1306
15.	Meghalaya	263	279	295	309	323	1469
16.	Mizoram	120	127	133	140	147	667
17.	Nagaland	160	171	180	188	196	895
18.	Orissa	4625	4901	5172	5436	5667	25801
19.	Punjab	5111	5415	5715	6005	6281	28507
20.	Rajasthan	16299	17904	18893	19856	20700	94252
21.	Sikkim	444	471	497	523	544	2479
22.	Tamil Nadu	5602	5935	6263	6583	6863	31245
23.	Tripura	424	449	475	499	520	2367
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11809	12512	13203	13876	14467	65867
25.	West Bengal	4844	5132	5416	5692	5933	27017
<b>Total</b>		<b>113026</b>	<b>119755</b>	<b>126371</b>	<b>132815</b>	<b>138460</b>	<b>630427</b>

**Statement - VI**

*Statement indicating the assistance sought by State Govts. from National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) for various natural calamities and funds released from NFCR*

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	State	1995-96 Assistance		1996-97 Assistance		1997-98 Assistance		1998-99 Assistance		Total Assistance sought released	
		sought	released	sought	released	sought	released	sought	released	1995-99	1995-99
1.	Andhra Pd.	875.26	21.00	2819.37	142.00	1159.28	42.00			4853.91	205.00
2.	Arunachal Pd.	50.50	10.00	110.53	3.00	105.15	***			286.18	13.00
3.	Assam	—	—	415.91	21.00	—	—	-	-	415.91	21.00
4.	Bihar	1102.28	21.00	168.92	7.00	428.82	10.00	-	-	1700.02	38.00
5.	Gujarat	—	—	282.01	***	664.33	86.90	-	-	946.34	86.90
6.	Haryana	588.09	39.41	102.00	***	—	—	-	-	690.09	39.41
7.	Himachal Pd.	481.96	12.49	458.37	10.56	609.78	24.80	-	-	1550.11	47.85
8.	J & K	211.08	18.17	275.97	***	—	—	-	-	485.05	18.17
9.	Karnataka	256.23	***	621.55	***	723.00	22.00	-	-	1600.78	22.00
10.	Kerala	151.12	***	342.00	***	1106.26	12.91	537.50	\$	2136.88	12.91
11.	Madhya Pd.	—	—	256.19	***	2759.11	67.76			3015.30	67.76
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	156.76	—			156.76	—
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	59.13	\$			59.13	\$
14.	Meghalaya	41.13	10.00	—	—	—	—			41.13	10.00
15.	Mizoram	59.99	4.71	—	—	—	—			59.99	4.71
16.	Orissa	564.00	30.75	577.70	54.00	151.50				1286.20	84.75
17.	Punjab	658.00	16.16	—	—	347.72	\$			1005.72	16.16
18.	Rajasthan	612.99	21.00	321.00	***	51.18	\$			985.17	21.00
19.	Sikkim	—	—	43.92	5.52	107.39	7.00			151.31	12.52
20.	Tamil Nadu	630.00	***	621.55	25.00	—	—			1251.55	25.00
21.	Tripura	41.21	***	—	—	—	—			41.21	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	357.40	***	589.90	***	566.07	***	—		1513.37	—
23.	West Bengal	831.99	21.00	309.00	***	177.00	***	89.46	\$	1207.45	21.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>7313.23</b>	<b>225.89</b>	<b>8306.89</b>	<b>268.08</b>	<b>9172.48</b>	<b>273.37</b>	<b>626.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25419.56</b>	<b>767.14</b>

\*\*\* Not considered as Calamity of rare severity,

\$ Under process.

**High Level US Delegation**

\*8. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :  
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether high level US delegation led by Bill Richardson visited India and had meeting with various leaders;

(b) if so, the issues discussed;

(c) whether test firing of Ghauri missile and development of Ghaznavi with nuclear warhead by Pakistan and with Chinese assistance came up for talks;

(d) if so, the response of US Government thereto;

(e) whether US delegation promised to take up this issue with Islamabad;

(f) whether India propose to counter the Pakistan missile threat; and

(g) if so, the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (g) A delegation led by Ambassador Bill Richardson, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the UN visited India from April 14-15, 1998. Delegation level talks were held in the Ministry of External Affairs. The US delegation also called on the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Defence Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs.

The visit of the delegation was in the context of the broad-based dialogue in which the United States and India have been engaged over the last several months. During their several meetings in Delhi, many aspects of Indo-US bilateral relations as well as regional and global issues were discussed.

Since the visit of the US delegation came soon after Pakistan's claim of having test-fired and intermediate range missile dubbed "Ghauri", this development was also discussed. The US side referred to its statement regretting the missile test. It also urged India to continue to exercise restraint, and conveyed that the delegation would discuss the missile test during its visit to Islamabad. It was conveyed from our side that the testing of the Ghauri missile was not an isolated event, but part of Pakistan's on-going programme to acquire missile capability with external assistance. As on earlier occasions, it was further conveyed that Government will continue to monitor developments that have a bearing on India's security environment.

Government will take all steps necessary to ensure national security in an effective and timely manner. India has an Integrated Guided Missile Development programme

on missiles of various range and capabilities, work on which is continuing with high priority.

**Water Crisis**

\*9. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a recent UN Report in which it has been stated that India is heading towards water crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) In a Report jointly brought out by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) titled "Fresh water for India Children and Nature" (April, 1998), it is indicated that progressive reduction in per capita availability of fresh water in India will lead to water scarcity by 2003 AD and water stress by 2013 AD.

(c) and (d) Any situation of water availability of less than 1000 cubic metres per capita is considered as scarcity condition. As per assessment made by the Central Water Commission, the total annual renewable fresh water available in India is 1869 billion cubic metres and the per capita water availability for different years are as under :-

Year	Per capita water availability (in cubic metres)
1991	2213
1996	2000
2000	1875
2016	1479

There is, therefore, a decreasing trend in the per capita water availability due to increase in population and rapid growth in urbanisation and industrialisation. However, as indicated above, the per capita water availability by the end of year 2016 AD on an average for the country as a whole will still be higher than 1000 cubic metres and as such India would not be facing water scarcity by the year 2013 AD. Keeping in view the future needs of water, the Government has taken various policy and programme initiatives. These include adoption of National Water Policy (1987), preparation of National Perspectives for transfer of Water from surplus basins to water deficit areas, water management practices promoting efficient and economic

use of water for various purposes, emphasis on water conservation through various methods including use of latest technologies and peoples' participation in management of water for diverse uses as well as launching of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme since 1996-97 for expeditious completion of selected on-going major and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects. Government is also promoting rain water harvesting and watershed management.

#### Wheat Production

\*10. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the News-item captioned "ICAR Ko is Saal Genhu Utpadan ka Lakshya Haansil Hone Ki Ummid Nahin" appearing in 'Dainik Jagran' dated April 13, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the targets set for wheat production during 1997-98 and comparative figures for the previous two years;

(c) whether the Government have made necessary arrangements to meet the shortage of wheat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including import of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) As per the said news items, Director General, ICAR had given his assessment of wheat production at 67-68 million tonnes for 1997-98. According to the official estimates brought out by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, wheat production as per the latest available information is estimated to be 66.4 million tonnes. The targets and achievements in the production of wheat for the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 are as follows :

(in million tonnes)		
Years	Target	Achievement
1995-96	60.0	62.1
1996-97	65.0	69.3
1997-98	68.5	66.4

(c) and (d) The Government constantly reviews the stock position of foodgrains in the Central Pool vis-a-vis the prescribed minimum buffer norms, production of foodgrains in the country, procurement trend, requirement for Public Distribution System/Other Welfare Schemes, open market prices etc. and decisions to import foodgrains (wheat and rice) are taken depending on the situation. After reviewing

the wheat production during 1997-98 (Rabi season), the Government had decided to import upto 2 million tonnes of wheat during 1998-99. The State Trading Corporation (STC) has been authorised to take steps to import wheat on behalf of the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Accordingly, the STC has finalised contracts for import of 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from Australia during 1998-99. It has been decided not to import the balance quantity of 0.5 million tonnes at present.

#### Foodgrains Production

\*11. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL :  
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the total quantum of foodgrains produced in various States during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and foodgrain-wise including cash crops;

(c) whether the Government have also assessed the average production of foodgrains per hectare in the States and the steps taken to increase the production of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the estimated average production of foodgrains per hectare during the current year in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) The statements I-IX showing production and yields of various foodgrains (rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses and total foodgrains) and those of cash crops (oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and jute & mesta) for the last three years and the current year are annexed.

To increase the production and productivity of foodgrains, the Government is implementing various centrally sponsored programmes, viz. Integrated Cereals Development Programmes in Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas; Accelerated Maize Development Programme; and National Pulses Development Project. Besides this, Minkit Programme of Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals are also being implemented in the country to popularise the location specific high yielding varieties/hybrids of seeds of various crops so as to increase the productivity and thereby production of various foodgrains crops.

The steps being taken to increase the production include increased area coverage under high yielding varieties/hybrids, increasing the water use efficiency through adoption of Sprinkler irrigation system in some crops, adoption of improved crop production technologies etc. Price and market support operation are also undertaken to encourage farmers to raise production and productivity.

**Statement - I****State-wise estimates of production and productivity of Rice 1994-95 to 1997-98**

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	9277	9014	9900	8043	2550	2441	2494	2463
Assam	3309	3390	3328	3613	1350	1354	1336	1394
Bihar	6298	6640	7236	7089	1297	1318	1427	1414
Gujarat	942	827	946	1042	1543	1450	1474	1548
Haryana	2227	1847	2466	2385	2801	2225	2968	2833
Himachal Pradesh	112	111	109	110	1358	1346	1329	1358
Jammu & Kashmir	585	509	431	615	2157	1863	1587	2204
Karnataka	3168	3024	3148	3169	2445	2390	2338	2434
Kerala	975	953	838	1125	1937	2023	1941	2344
Madhya Pradesh	6463	5839	6201	5695	1208	1093	1172	1054
Maharashtra	2397	2563	2614	2424	1558	1689	1769	1631
Orissa	6353	6226	4376	6351	1426	1375	981	1392
Punjab	7703	6768	7338	7904	3383	3132	3397	3465
Rajasthan	173	118	174	190	1089	843	1184	1166
Tamil Nadu	7563	5290	6061	7356	3394	2712	2672	3130
Uttar Pradesh	10365	10363	11773	12163	1859	1862	2121	2148
West Bengal	12236	11887	12637	12600	2120	1997	2179	2154
Others	1669	1608	1736	1650	1748	1687	1761	1675
All India	81814	76975	81312	83524	1911	1797	1879	1930

**Statement - II****State-wise Estimates of Production and Productivity of Wheat 1994-95 to 1997-98**

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	8	8	6	6	764	729	685	667
Assam	104	95	117	105	1290	1108	1332	1167
Bihar	4275	4239	4611	3992	2064	1986	2168	2031
Gujarat	1962	1124	1336	1495	2723	2220	2299	2471
Haryana	7303	7291	7832	7300	3677	3697	3879	3687
Himachal Pradesh	599	537	531	600	1582	1410	1487	1630
Jammu & Kashmir	349	399	409	400	1461	1637	1689	1600
Karnataka	172	146	190	199	706	666	766	777
Madhya Pradesh	7279	6667	7384	7417	1736	1658	1755	1702
Maharashtra	1111	898	1167	668	1449	1279	1460	901
Orissa	7	6	7	7	1367	1245	1320	1750
Punjab	13542	12518	13679	13200	4090	3884	4235	4093
Rajasthan	5613	5493	6776	6457	2417	2501	2740	2670
Uttar Pradesh	22560	21816	24332	23500	2508	2445	2659	2594
West Bengal	745	725	839	900	2287	2147	2390	2400
Others	139	137	80	138	2697	2663	1260	2875
All India	65767	62097	69275	66384	2559	2483	2671	2578

**Statement - III****State-wise estimates of production and productivity of Coarse Cereal 1994-95 to 1997-98**

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1826	1873	2010	1810	1121	1186	1294	1302
Assam	17	19	18	13	606	621	624	619
Bihar	1609	1514	1674	1542	1484	1681	1763	1787
Gujarat	1824	1696	2264	2382	926	925	1220	1295
Haryana	970	587	814	855	1240	765	1067	1098
Himachal Pradesh	682	703	638	666	1914	2013	1817	1860
Jammu & Kashmir	486	550	467	607	1469	1659	1416	2176
Karnataka	4147	4788	5264	4785	1076	1243	1336	1247
Kerala	6	6	6	7	632	625	655	778
Madhya Pradesh	2033	2469	2283	2325	651	831	749	807
Maharashtra	6319	6505	8772	5699	828	839	1071	743
Orissa	129	139	153	129	595	697	705	655
Punjab	481	436	466	448	2090	1986	2268	2207
Rajasthan	3959	2500	4012	4370	579	417	622	677
Tamil Nadu	1185	882	1174	1014	1270	1088	1111	968
Uttar Pradesh	3803	4000	3924	4107	1253	1323	1346	1396
West Bengal	164	131	107	130	2402	1846	1811	1940
Others	237	233	249	255	1205	1218	1267	2402
All India	29876	29032	34274	31144	924	940	1068	980

**Statement - IV****State-wise estimates of production and productivity of total Pulses 1994-95 to 1997-98**

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	673	771	768	562	420	479	477	362
Assam	59	57	68	73	546	534	572	575
Bihar	790	561	613	666	823	608	671	763
Gujarat	519	457	663	781	575	543	721	737
Haryana	494	412	343	440	1064	974	823	944
Himachal Pradesh	13	11	11	33	338	287	325	767
Jammu & Kashmir	23	16	17	22	520	483	545	710
Karnataka	621	688	669	485	377	453	382	277
Kerala	19	15	15	19	895	719	716	864
Madhya Pradesh	3654	3098	3715	3376	703	598	719	678
Maharashtra	1698	1639	2037	1381	472	496	613	423
Orissa	410	431	299	384	441	464	350	439
Punjab	91	84	81	97	878	818	824	1010
Rajasthan	1966	1456	1876	1908	546	407	494	483
Tamil Nadu	340	233	410	391	492	404	430	488
Uttar Pradesh	2479	2189	2664	2231	875	774	924	791
West Bengal	135	141	156	173	594	671	672	655
Others	57	51	54	53	838	801	826	791
All India	14038	12310	14460	13075	610	552	623	567

**Statement - V***State-wise estimates of production and productivity of total Foodgrains, 1994-95 to 1997-98*

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	11784	11667	12684	10421	1713	1693	1776	1676
Assam	3489	3561	3532	3804	1308	1306	1294	1344
Bihar	12971	12953	14134	13289	1446	1440	1560	1525
Gujarat	5247	4103	5209	5700	1249	1094	1303	1365
Haryana	10994	10137	11455	10980	2730	2539	2843	2700
Himachal Pradesh	1407	1362	1289	1409	1643	1602	1562	1658
Jammu & Kashmir	1443	1473	1324	1644	1630	1672	1508	1959
Karnataka	8107	8646	9271	8638	1152	1261	1272	1209
Kerala	1000	974	858	1151	1873	1943	1863	2252
Madhya Pradesh	19428	18073	19563	18813	1088	1032	1106	1068
Maharashtra	11525	11604	14590	10172	852	874	1058	772
Orissa	6899	6802	4834	6871	1231	1201	873	1219
Punjab	21817	19806	21564	21649	3684	3471	3787	3729
Rajasthan	11710	9567	12838	12925	906	804	998	995
Tamil Nadu	9088	6405	7645	8761	2358	1918	1787	2086
Uttar Pradesh	39208	38368	42693	42001	1918	1886	2083	2051
West Bengal	13279	12885	13739	13803	2077	1960	2133	2107
Others	2101	2028	2099	2096	1653.734	1610.754	1620.157	1611
All India	191495	180415	199321	194127	1546	1491	1601	1577

**Statement - VI***State-wise estimates of production of total Oilseeds, 1994-95 to 1997-98*

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2110	3040	2426	1447	681	967	810	590
Assam	164	156	155	172	530	509	511	551
Bihar	144	142	161	143	631	633	687	675
Gujarat	3707	2164	3809	4056	1219	741	1340	1323
Haryana	863	783	1004	866	1392	1283	1481	1194
Himachal Pradesh	8	10	10	11	387	470	480	379
Jammu & Kashmir	27	44	44	42	419	647	659	646
Karnataka	1542	1742	1714	1380	601	666	672	558
Madhya Pradesh	3857	4950	4998	6041	764	879	851	985
Maharashtra	1814	1981	2384	1971	682	775	880	763
Orissa	244	243	177	180	535	531	422	419
Punjab	264	306	310	303	1260	1214	1337	1289
Rajasthan	2834	3070	3525	3222	836	799	909	766
Tamil Nadu	1874	1593	1929	1468	1455	1458	1393	1288
Uttar Pradesh	1379	1424	1772	1668	833	883	894	1021
West Bengal	415	372	451	619	780	746	859	889
Others	92	88	94	100	1396	1395	1341	1239
All India	21337	22106	24960	23689	843	851	931	897

**Statement - VII***State-wise Estimates of production of Cotton 1994-95 to 1997-98*

State	Production (Thousand Bales of 170 Kgs. each)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1426	1610	1849	1189	287	259	312	221
Gujarat	2269	2202	2657	2758	320	265	304	317
Haryana	1373	1283	1504	1125	419	338	394	292
Karnataka	822	849	932	812	220	214	237	303
Madhya Pradesh	346	424	437	907	123	140	141	301
Maharashtra	2500	2796	3143	1860	154	155	173	101
Punjab	1779	1950	1925	908	499	442	441	213
Rajasthan	875	1338	1363	1389	306	375	354	398
Tamil Nadu	440	339	373	411	293	221	245	315
Uttar Pradesh	12	15	7	8	188	177	159	151
Others	46	54	61	71	227	255	266	241
All India	11888	12861	14252	11418	257	242	266	222

**Statement-VIII***State-wise estimates of production of Sugarcane 1994-95 to 1997-98*

State	Production (Thousand tonnes)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	16046	15180	14945	14277	76702	70999	72103	74359
Assam	1505	1490	1280	1400	42275	41513	39397	42424
Bihar	5663	5485	6323	6320	45968	43843	45164	37176
Gujarat	10785	10511	11404	11150	69716	65045	68782	71935
Haryana	7010	8090	8960	8400	58417	56181	54969	60000
Himachal Pradesh	54	67	70	70	17833	20938	20676	23333
Karnataka	33093	24918	21852	20983	95949	79559	85861	87066
Madhya Pradesh	1377	1914	2211	2030	36917	39960	38055	38302
Maharashtra	44260	46656	41805	34960	85527	80442	80986	76000
Orissa	1199	1594	1419	1600	59044	58396	64509	53333
Punjab	5160	8620	11040	8700	62169	65303	63815	65909
Rajasthan	987	1411	1290	1065	45068	50386	48322	53250
Tamil Nadu	36456	32944	26930	30470	111214	100994	99300	103993
Uttar Pradesh	110239	119830	124841	116245	59942	60692	59431	59430
West Bengal	649	1312	1810	1430	61217	76267	72703	71500
Others	1058	1077	1073	1060	108275	99021	97245	101058
All India	275539.9	281099.5	277254.1	260160	71254	67777	66523	66418



**Statement-DX****State-wise estimates of production of Jute & Mesta, 1994-95 to 1997-98**

State	Production ('000 Bales of 180 Kgs.)				Yield (Kg/Hec.)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	630	630	717	589	1460	1420	1435	1233
Assam	951	871	830	916	1777	1666	1501	1632
Bihar	1134	1167	1447	1460	1432	1543	1609	1602
Karnataka	11	10	9	9	285	284	270	270
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	8	7	379	392	422	420
Maharashtra	46	40	46	46	255	261	266	267
Orissa	207	256	274	238	931	1137	1121	1127
West Bengal	5988	5743	7572	6466	2095	1969	2166	1850
Others	103	84	90	91	1244	1158	1171	1170
All India	9076	8807	10992	9822	1760	1712	1835	1649

*[Translation]***Talks with China**

\*12 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :  
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief of the General staff of People's Liberation Army met the Indian Prime Minister and other leaders during his recent visit to India;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed;

(c) the outcome of the talks;

(d) whether the recent construction of helipad facilities in Arunachal Pradesh by Chinese figured in the talks;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the details of steps taken to resolve the outstanding border issues with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) to (f) The Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army, Fu Quanyou called on PM and RM on 27 April, 1998. He visited India from 26 April-1 May 1998 at the invitation of Air Chief Marshal S.K. Sareen, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The Prime Minister welcomed the positive trends in India-China relations and spoke of his desire to continue the momentum of our relations. He requested General Fu to convey his good wishes to President Jiang Zemin. Prime

Minister Zhu Rongji and Chairman NPC Li Peng. The Prime Minister expressed the view that improvement in relations between two countries should be based on the recognition of and respect for each other's concerns. An understanding based on mutual respect between the two most populous countries in the world. The Prime Minister drew particular attention to the Border Peace and Tranquillity Agreement of 1993 and the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures of 1996 and said that India needed a stable environment in order to concentrate on raising the living standards of the people. There were some problems along the Line of Actual Control because it was not delineated and these should be addressed in a friendly atmosphere.

As regards the boundary question, India and China are committed to work towards a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question. Both countries are discussing the boundary question in the framework of the India-China Joint Working Group and India-China Expert Group. The Agreement on Maintenance of Border Peace and Tranquillity, signed in 1993, and the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures, signed in November 1996, contribute to maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas.

**Safety aspects of Atomic Reactors**

\*13 SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI :  
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the safety aspects of atomic reactors and Atomic Power Stations have been thoroughly gone into by the Government;

(b) if not, whether the Government are contemplating to set up a research centre to study these aspects;

(c) if so, the time by which this centre is likely to be set up and the place proposed for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) Yes, Sir. In respect of nuclear reactors and associated facilities, for both research and commercial power generation, the safety aspects are gone into and implemented thoroughly at every stage from design to commissioning as well as in operation. Safety review and safety related research and development activities have been in place since the beginning of the nuclear energy programme and constitute one of the most important continuing activities. The operational safety of the nuclear reactors and power plants is continuously monitored by committees of specialists at three levels, viz. (i) Unit Safety Committee, (ii) Safety Review Committee for Operating Plants (SARCOP) and (iii) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). SARCOP is vested with the authority to enforce regulatory restrictions on the operating plants, wherever necessary.

(b) and (c) A proposal for establishing a new Institute of Safety Research to carry out research on topics related to safety aspects of nuclear facilities and radiation installations is at present in a conceptual stage.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Crops Under CIS

\*14. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :  
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to modify the present comprehensive crop insurance scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the crops presently covered under CIS;

(d) whether there is a proposal to include more crops under this scheme and cover all the districts in country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the scheme is likely to be implemented at Gram Panchayat level ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a), (b) and (d) to (g) Yes, Sir. Modification of the existing Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is under consideration.

(c) Crops presently covered under CCIS are wheat, paddy, millets (including maize), oilseeds and pulses.

[Translation]

#### Investment in Agriculture Sector

\*15 SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:  
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agriculture production has declined due to shortfall of public investment in agriculture sector;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to encourage public investment in agriculture sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the anticipated increase in agriculture production as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The agriculture production has witnessed a rising trend over the years. During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) the agriculture sector achieved an average annual growth of about 4.0 percent. However, production is likely to decline in 1997-98 due mainly to delayed onset of monsoon and its erratic behaviour over time and space followed by unprecedented excessive rains during post-monsoon months. It is although also true that the public investment in agriculture sector, particularly for the creation of irrigation potential have, fallen short of the targets.

(b) and (c) In order to encourage investment in infrastructure for agriculture, a new rural infrastructure Development Fund within the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been established. A new scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was also initiated during 1996-97 with a provision of Rs. 900 crore for providing assistance to States by way of loans for timely completion of selected large and multi-purpose irrigation projects.

(d) The agriculture production would increase depending on the level of investment - both public and private as also the plan outlay for agriculture sector.

[English]

#### Loss due to Land Degradation

\* 16. SHRI MOHAN SINGH :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study with regard to the annual loss of foodgrains in the country on account of land degradation and crop damage due to pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas where foodgrains damage is the most; and

(c) the measures contemplated by the Government to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) No systematic studies have been undertaken to assess the annual loss of foodgrains in the country on account of land degradation and crop damage due to pollution. However, the land degradation will definitely affect the soil fertility and thus its productivity.

(c) To deal with the land degradation hazards created by water and wind erosion and other location-specific causative factors, the Government is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, (i) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soils and (iv) Scheme of Watershed Management for Shifting Cultivation areas in North Eastern India. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have established Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Centres at various places in the country. Suitable technology has been developed to minimise the extent of land degradation.

[Translation]

#### Damage to Mango Crop

\*17. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mango crop has been destroyed in the entire Northern region;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the loss incurred by the fruit cultivators on account of destruction of mango crop;

(d) whether the Government propose to pay any compensation to those fruit cultivators whose crop has been destroyed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has, however, been less production of mango crop in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan States. The low production is attributed mainly to the 'off' year in the alternate year bearing cycle of mango crop aggravated by adverse weather conditions like prolonged cold spell during the flowering season, coupled with rains and occasional hail storms during the post flowering season.

(c) The loss of production incurred in the States of Haryana and Rajasthan has been to the extent of 15 percent and 33 percent respectively. The loss in Uttar Pradesh plains has been estimated to the tune of 70 to 75 percent. No loss has been reported from the Uttar Pradesh Hills and Punjab.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Because compensation for damage of Mango crop is not covered under Crop Insurance Scheme.

[English]

#### Central Vigilance Commission

\*18. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government that the Director, CBI, Enforcement Directorate etc. would be appointed by a selection panel and work under the control of the Central Vigilance Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to implement the directions of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has already in terms of the directions of the Supreme Court, constituted the "CBI Selection Board" regarding appointment of Director, CBI.

[Translation]

#### Policy for NCES

\*19. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY :  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted/contemplated any comprehensive policy for the promotion and the usages of non-conventional energy sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated an exercise for formulation of a comprehensive renewable energy policy. A series of meetings/consultation with State Governments, scientists, technologists, industries, financial institutions and experts in the area of renewable energy were held. Based on these interactions, and experience gained in implementing non-conventional energy programmes, a draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement has been prepared.

The main objectives of the draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement include : Augmentation of grid electricity supply; Energy for rural development; substitution of fossil

fuels for decentralised applications and reduction of environmental pollution and degradation. The policy also addresses issues relating to institutional arrangements, financial resource mobilisation, promotion of industry and human resource development necessary for large scale utilisation of renewable energy in the country.

*(English)*

#### Neighbouring Countries

\*20. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any fresh policy initiatives to improve and strengthen the relations with neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) to (c) It is Government's policy to make every effort to improve relations with its neighbours. Specific initiatives, taken country-wise, are indicated below :

#### PAKISTAN

In response to the letter of felicitations received from the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Prime Minister conveyed our commitment to a sustained and comprehensive bilateral dialogue and to build a relationship based on mutual trust and regard for each other's concerns.

In January 1998, Government conveyed to the Government of Pakistan a proposal for the mechanism for future dialogue between the two countries. Government of Pakistan has yet to respond to the proposal.

#### BANGLADESH

Government's commitment to sustaining a stable, friendly and cooperative relationship with Bangladesh was conveyed by Prime Minister in his letter of March 23, 1998 to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

Discussions aimed at strengthening our relations with Bangladesh were held during the visit of Foreign Minister of Bangladesh and Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, H.E. Mr. Abdus Samad Azad, to India between April 20-24, 1998. During this visit, Government reiterated its commitment to promoting closer ties with Bangladesh. Our interest in transit rights through Bangladesh to our North Eastern States was also affirmed. Our interest in promoting bilateral cooperation in a variety of other areas was also conveyed.

#### SRI LANKA

Government's desire to foster cooperation with Sri Lanka was conveyed by Prime Minister to the Special Envoy of the President of Sri Lanka and Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka, H.E. Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar, who visited India between March 21-23, 1998.

#### MYANMAR

Steps are being taken to strengthen cooperation with the Government of Myanmar in various fields including in trade and economic matters. A Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in Agriculture has been signed. India has provided a credit of \$10 million for the transportation sector. The 5th National Level Meeting between the two countries, which was held at the level of Home Secretaries in Yangon between April 26-29, 1998 took a number of steps to promote cooperation with Myanmar. A composite trade and economic delegation will soon visit Myanmar in order to assess the potential for cooperation in these fields. Areas for cooperation in health and science and technology are being identified.

#### MALDIVES

Our close and friendly relations with Maldives continue. The President of Maldives, H.E. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom is expected to visit India between June 2-4, 1998.

#### NEPAL

Government has reiterated its commitment to strengthen existing bilateral ties between India and Nepal. This view was conveyed in the letters exchanged between the Prime Ministers of two countries following their respective assumption of office.

Government attaches high priority to the development of our economic and commercial ties with Nepal. A review of bilateral trade and transit issues took place during Commerce Secretary level talks held at New Delhi in March, 1998. During discussions, the working of the additional transit route from Nepal to Bangladesh via Phuubari was discussed and some relaxations in the operating modalities requested by the Nepalese Government were agreed to.

The President of India will make a State Visit to Nepal from May 28-30, 1998. During his visit, the President will hold discussions with His Majesty the King, Prime Minister of Nepal and other major political leaders of that country. The visit is expected to further consolidate the deep-rooted friendship and understanding between the two countries.

The High Level Task Force, which monitors progress in bilateral relations and oversees Indian assisted projects in Nepal, is also expected to meet shortly. The HLTFF would review some of the major India-Nepal development assistance projects, viz. Construction of 22 bridges on the Kohalpur-Mahakali highway; establishment of the B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan; Construction

of an Emergency and Trauma Centre at Bir Hospital, Kathmandu, etc. It would decide on any new projects that could be undertaken. The Government also intends to continue negotiations on the Mahakali Treaty with the aim of concluding the Draft Project Report on the Pancheshwar Project at the earliest possible.

Government has every intention of continuing such high level initiatives with a view to strengthening and consolidating close cooperation that exists between the two countries.

#### BHUTAN

The Prime Minister and His Majesty the King of Bhutan have exchanged letters on a number of occasions since Prime Minister's assumption of office. The letters reiterate the commitment of both countries to continue the traditional and unique ties of close cooperation and friendship that exist between India and Bhutan. Government accords high priority to deepening and further extending the wide-ranging cooperation between India and Bhutan.

Bhutan has unequivocally supported India's decision to conduct nuclear tests. The King of Bhutan sent a congratulatory letter on this account to Prime Minister.

India and Bhutan have a long history of extensive and mutually beneficial economic cooperation. There is a complete free trade regime between the two countries. The India-Bhutan Trade & Commerce Agreement was renewed in March 1995 and is effective for a ten year period. India has been the principal contributor to Bhutan's development. For Bhutan's Eighth Five Year Plan, India's contribution would be Rs. 900 crores. Besides this, India will be funding three major projects in Bhutan -- Tala and Kurichu Hydroelectric projects and Dungsom Cement Plant.

#### CHINA

In recent years, India-China relations have developed steadily. The momentum of high level dialogue has been maintained and there is growing functional cooperation between the two countries in diverse fields. The two countries have agreed to work towards a constructive and cooperative relationship oriented towards the 21st century. The bilateral trade reached US\$ 1.8 billion in 1997.

Various issues of mutual interest, including the boundary question, are being discussed in the framework of the India-China Joint Working Group and India-China Expert Group. The last meeting of the JWG (10th) was held in Delhi in August, 1997.

[Translation]

#### Under Ground Water

1. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the availability of potable water has been

adversely affected due to shortfall in the level of under ground water in some areas of Uttar Pradesh during the recent years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water supply is a state subject. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for providing safe drinking water by providing Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 552.37 lakh has so far been provided as Central assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for constructing water harvesting structures. A copy of the Manual on artificial recharge of ground water prepared by the Central Ground Water Board has also been given to the State Government to serve as guidelines to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

[English]

#### Satellite for Oceanographic Studies

2. SHRI S.S. OWASI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to launch into orbit the first indigenous satellite for oceanographic studies;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be launched;

(c) whether this satellite is likely to help India's attempts to harness marine wealth;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the other main benefits likely to be accrued by launching this satellite, particularly in the coastal States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first indigenous satellite for oceanographic studies, Oceansat-1 (IRS-P4) is planned to be launched by end 1998/early 1999.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Oceansat -1 (IRS-P4) will carry two on-board sensors viz., an Ocean-Colour Monitor (OCM) and a Multi-frequency Scanning Microwave Radiometer (MSMR), optimised mainly for oceanographic applications. OCM will assist in harnessing marine wealth through location of areas of fish forages (phytoplankton), which indirectly indicates the availability of fish schools. The information will be useful in providing integrated fishery forecast on the likely availability of fish more accurately.

(e) The other main benefits from Oceansat - 1 (IRS-P4) mission are :

- detection and monitoring of phytoplankton blooms and suspended sediment distribution in the coastal waters;
- inputs for providing sea state forecasting and understanding monsoon systems & cyclogenesis studies through retrieval of ocean parameters such as wind speed, sea surface temperature, atmospheric water vapour and cloud liquid water; and
- assessment of coastal and ocean primary productivity estimates for use in understanding the global carbon cycle and the ocean's role in climate.

#### **Missile Programme**

3. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Government are aware of reports that an American firm has helped Pakistan in its missile and nuclear proliferation programme;

(b) if so, whether this matter has been raised with the U.S. Administration; and

(c) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) to (c) Government have seen a report in the media regarding construction of a new nuclear weapon testing facility in Pakistan with assistance by a American firm Holmes & Narver. The report, based on "private industry sources" reveals that Holmes & Narver are building a "Contained Firing Facility" based on "blue prints with a similar, but smaller, facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) in California". The report adds that the construction is being supervised by scientists of Pakistan origin. The data produced in the Contained Firing Facility (CFF) is "used to refine the nuclear weapons, whether bombs or missile warheads".

Holmes & Narver, according to the report, "is a 65 year old corporation engaged in architectural, construction and programme management, environmental, operations and maintenance organisation". The corporation's clients include the US Department of Defence and Department of Energy.

India has continuously monitored trends, acquisitions and developments in nuclear and missile related activity by countries in our region. It has been India's assessment that Pakistan's pursuit of its clandestine nuclear weapons and missile programme continues unabated despite the declared efforts of many countries to control their (Pakistan's) illegitimate and clandestine efforts. These reports in the media only serve to highlight our contention that Pakistan's

efforts to acquire nuclear weapons are being aided by external sources.

India and the United States are engaged in high level discussions on matters of mutual interest with the objective of deepening bilateral relations. The issue of proliferation of nuclear materials and technologies in our region forms a part of this on-going dialogue.

#### **Production of Milk**

4. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering any Centrally sponsored schemes to be implemented in the State of Kerala for the development of milk production during the year 1998-99;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of districts in Kerala covered under this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No Sir.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Clearance of Projects**

5. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals relating to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Madhya Pradesh pending with various departments of the Union Government since 1995 for clearance;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearance of these proposals; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

*[English]*

#### **Allocation for Hilly Areas of Assam**

6. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the plan allocation made for hilly areas of Assam (Scheduled areas) during each of the last three years;

(b) the norms adopted for such allocation ;

(c) whether all such allocations made by the Planning Commission has been released to the Autonomous Hill Councils of those areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (d) The Plan allocation for Hill areas of Assam comprises of State Plan funds and Special Central Assistance (SCA) under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP). SCA under HADP is distributed amongst the designated hill areas on the basis of Area and Population, with equal weightage to each of these criterion. The Plan allocation for hill areas of Assam during the last three years has been as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	SCA	Total outlay
1995-96	46.32	129.25
1996-97	46.32	138.32
1997-98	46.32	138.42

The SCA under HADP is released to the concerned State Government. Further, sectoral and spatial distribution is made by the concerned State Government.

#### **World Bank Loan for Irrigation Projects**

7. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide Rs. 550 crores loan to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for repairing irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme has been worked out by the State Government in this regard;

(c) the total amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Sanctions against Iraq**

8. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Government view on the need for the United Nations to reconsider and lift its continued economic sanctions/embargo against Iraq; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) The Government views sympathetically humanitarian problems of the Iraqi people arising out of UN sanctions. The Government support lifting of the sanctions in tandem with Iraq's adherence to the relevant UNSC resolutions. We have noted with satisfaction the progress made so far by Iraq in the elimination of certain categories of weapons of mass destruction. The decision to lift the sanctions rests with the Security Council.

#### **Deep Sea Fishing Vessels**

9. SHRI K.P. NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of chartered foreign deep sea fishing vessels operating in Indian NEEZ at present ;

(b) the number of joint venture deep sea fishing vessels operating in Indian EEZ and the names of the companies operating them;

(c) the number of leased foreign deep sea fishing vessels operating in Indian EEZ and the names of companies operating them; and

(d) the value of the export of marine products from these sectors during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) There is no chartered vessel operating in Indian EEZ at present.

(b) There are 19 vessels operating in EEZ under joint venture. Names of the companies operating them are :

(1) M/s. New Oriental Trawlers Pvt. Ltd.

(2) M/s. Indamar Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.

(3) M/s. Ting Tai India Ltd.

(4) M/s. Marine Resource International

(5) M/s. Dragon Fisheries Ltd.

(6) M/s. Inko Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.

(c) There are 19 leased vessels operating in EEZ. Names of companies operating them are :

(1) M/s. Port Blair Manish-A-Trading Company Pvt. Ltd.

(2) M/s. Sovin Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.

(3) M/s. Andaman Marine Products Development Company.

(4) M/s. Andaman Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.

(5) *M/s. A.K. International*

(6) *M/s. Moon Marine India.*

(d) The total value of export of marine products for last three years is as follows :

Year	Quantity (Thousand Mt)	Value (Rs. crores)
1995-96	296.3	3501.11
1996-97	378.2	4121.36
1997-98	379.6(P)	4642.94 (P)

#### Oilseeds Production

10. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual target fixed for the production of oilseeds during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any possibility of growing more oilseeds in the Eastern and North-Eastern States where their production is less;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make the country self-reliant in the production of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) A statement showing the Annual targets fixed for the production of oilseeds (State-wise) during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Eastern States of Bihar, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal as well as the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura have been covered under Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) to increase the production of oilseeds. One of the strategy to increase the production of oilseeds under the programme is through area expansion and number of situations have been identified for expansion of area under oilseeds in these States. Some of them are Soyabean under sequential cropping in Kharif fallows in Orissa State and Jhum area in North-Eastern Hill States with appropriate soil conservation measures, groundnut in paddy fallows in Eastern States of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Brahmaputra delta of Assam, Toria as catch crop in Eastern States. Toria or short duration mustard after early harvested upland paddy was potential in North-Eastern Hill States, Summer sesamum in States of Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Bihar after paddy, potato etc. There is potential for Soyabean as inter-crop with upland paddy in North-Eastern Hill States provided adequate marketing and processing facilities are created in the region. In kharif, replacement of low yielding minor millets with groundnut in upland areas of Orissa and Bihar and minor millets with

groundnut and soyabean in plateau region of Bihar and Orissa. Replacement of low yielding rainfed wheat and marginally irrigated wheat by mustard in Bihar. Replacement of Rabi summer paddy with groundnut in Orissa. Replacement of wheat with mustard in Eastern States fallows of canal.

In addition, National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD Board) has proposed to take up the programme in newer/non traditional areas in Eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The Board has also proposed to take up the programme in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya during the Ninth Plan.

(d) In order to make the country self-reliant in the production of oilseeds, a Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is in operation in 22 States covering 361 districts. Under the programme various incentives by way of subsidies are being provided on various critical inputs such as production and distribution of seeds, seed minikits, rhyzobium culture, gypsum/pyrite, improved farm implements, plant protection equipments, sprinkler sets etc.

#### Statement

*State-wise Statement of Annual Targets fixed for the production of Oilseeds during the last three years from 1995-96 to 1997-98*

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

S. No.	State	Targets of Oilseeds Production		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	24.75	29.61
2.	Assam	1.90	1.84	1.85
3.	Bihar	1.80	2.06	4.32
4.	Gujarat	29.00	28.50	31.85
5.	Haryana	8.50	8.08	9.70
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	Karnataka	18.70	17.87	17.60
8.	Madhya Pradesh	42.00	46.42	52.90
9.	Maharashtra	22.00	21.15	25.48
10.	Orissa	7.50	7.38	6.06
11.	Punjab	2.70	2.71	3.33
12.	Rajasthan	27.20	30.17	32.15
13.	Tamil Nadu	17.20	16.35	18.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	15.50	15.64	16.15
15.	West Bengal	4.60	4.68	4.70
16.	Others	0.90	1.90	0.80
Total		225.00	230.00	255.00



**Payment of Pensionary Dues**

11. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Enhanced dues a 'mirage' for pensioners" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', dated April 21, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that no pensioner including family pensioner is deprived of his dues and relevant information/details available with Banks particularly who retired in 70's and 80's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In implementation of the recommendation of the Vth Central Pay Commission, the Government has already issued orders for revision of pension/family pension of pre-1986 retirees on the basis of fixation of notional pay in the pay scales introduced w.e.f. 1.1.86. As per the procedure laid down in these instructions, pre-1986 pensioners/ family pensioners are required to apply for the revision of their pension to the Head of Department where the pensioner/deceased Government servant served last before his retirement/death. A fixed time schedule has also been laid down for dealing with such cases of revision of pension by various authorities. It has been impressed upon all the Ministries/Departments etc. to deal with these cases on priority basis. The Government has also issued orders that pending revision of their pension/family pension of pre-1986 retirees, their existing pension may be consolidated as on 1.1.1996 by adding together basic pension, DA admissible at AICPI 1510, IR (I) & (II) and 40% Fitment Weightage so as to provide immediate relief based on the table attached to the Orders dated 27.10.1997. Orders for release of first instalment of arrears on this account amounting to Rs. 5000/- plus 50% of the remaining amount were also issued on 27.10.1997. Orders for the release of second and final instalment is being issued shortly. With a view to mitigate hardships to pensioners/ family pensioners on account of non-availability of relevant records in cases where the pensioner had retired prior to 1.1.1973, it has been provided in the orders for the Head of Office to fix their pay at the minimum of the scale of pay introduced w.e.f. 1.1.1973 for the post held by him before retirement.

**Construction of a dam**

12. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a dam in North Bengal across the river Sankoshi to feed Farakka Barrage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of impact of the dam on wild life and ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Detailed Project Report prepared for a multipurpose project across Sankosh river in Bhutan near the Indo-Bhutan border envisages construction of a 265 meter high dam and a 63 meter high lift dam for generation of 4060 Megawatt hydropower. The regulated discharge proposed for irrigation would be conveyed through a 142 kilometer long gravity canal outfalling into the pond of Teesta Barrage in North Bengal.

(c) Environmental Impact Assessment carried out for the project does not indicate any adverse impact on the flora. However to mitigate the likely impact on the fauna; environmental management plans have been suggested.

[Translation]

**Supply of Fruits and Vegetables**

13. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have made by the Government to supply fruits and vegetables in large quantity in view of their increasing demands in the cities in the country like Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rates of fruits and vegetables have increased in these cities; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government, the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Efforts have been made by the Government of India to supply fruits and vegetables in large quantities to the cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras through the organised marketing system. For establishing such markets, which will have forward and backward linkages, a feasibility Study had been entrusted to NDDB. An amount of Rs. 1.6 crore has been earmarked for this Study during the current year (1998-99).

(c) and (d) Due to seasonal variations, the rates of fruits and vegetables are fluctuating in various markets of the country. To stabilise the rates, Government of India is implementing Market Intervention Scheme during glut. NAFED is selling potato and onion in their sales counters at control rates. Besides, State Horticulture Produce & Marketing Corporations in the States are also making available fruits and vegetables at reasonable rates.

*[English]***Cost and Time overrun of Projects**

14. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the projects monitored by his Ministry to check the cost overrun and time overrun, Ministry-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the concerned Ministries to overcome the overrun of the cost and time of these projects; and

(c) the policy formulated by his Ministry to review, monitor and to adopt corrective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) (a) As on 30th September, 1997, there were 442 projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above, which were being monitored in the Department of Programme Implementation. The details of these projects are in the Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report, which is available in the Library of both the Houses of Parliament

(b) The projects face various types of problems during the course of implementation. The exact measures taken to ensure speedy and efficient implementation depend on the nature of the problems being faced by the projects. The important measures being taken in general are as follows :

Intensive monitoring of projects at various levels. This enables the monitoring agencies to identify constraints and helps the management in taking remedial measures

In-depth critical review of the progress by the Project Authorities and Administrative Ministries.

Setting up of Task Force/Empowered Committees for speedy finalisation of contract packages, solving land acquisition and other problems.

Close follow up by the Department of Programme Implementation, concerned administrative Ministries and projects authorities with the State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

Inter-ministerial co-ordination and interaction.

Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan

Review by the Committee of Secretaries of specific projects facing constraints.

(c) Generally, all major projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above are intensively reviewed every month and specific corrective measures are suggested to the concerned administrative Departments to avoid further delays and cost overruns.

**Conditions of Indians in Gulf**

15. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee had recently visited Gulf countries to understand the difficulties faced by the Indians there;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :

(a) A nine members delegation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs had visited Gulf countries from 17-25 October, 1997 to observe the functioning of the Indian missions in the region and held discussions with a cross section of the Indian community to understand the difficulties faced by them.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of External Affairs did not receive any recommendations from the Committee.

*[Translation]***Subsidy to Farmers**

16. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the subsidy given to the farmers during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the farmers have taken the benefits of the subsidy given during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government have taken some major steps for the development of agriculture; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) The available information on State-wise subsidies given to agriculture sector relating to irrigation and electricity is given in the statement enclosed.

The subsidies/concessions in respect of fertilizers are not paid directly to the farmers and are routed through the manufacturers/importers. As such, no State-wise allocations are made.

However, the amount of subsidies/concessions given on fertilizers at all India level are given below :

1995-96	6733/-
1996-97	7767/-
1997-98 (RE)	10026/-

The farmers are benefited by these subsidies.

(e) and (f) To increase the production and productivity the Government is implementing on a comprehensive scale several crop specific Centrally Sponsored Programmes/

Schemes relating to rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute & mesta, sugarcane and horticulture crops.

**Statement**

*Subsidy to Agriculture and Electricity Sectors (Statewise & Centre)*

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Agriculture <sup>⊙</sup>			Electricity**		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56702	71606	79280	44	65	1495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1260	1441	399			
3.	Assam	1290	3263	1810			
4.	Bihar	11116	11457	12333	56769	42876	28646
5.	Goa	536	510	635			
6.	Gujarat	54510	61476	74192	81144	70826	68604
7.	Haryana	18476	21120	22416	6087	45630	21154
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2115	2952	3046	934	4024	3731
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4258	4706	5545			
10.	Karnataka	33218	34034	36472	3881	14969	
11.	Kerala	6222	8670	10661	116		
12.	M.P.	19120	17899	21692	68480	22273	32326
13.	Maharashtra	82706	91282	111568	800	185	91
14.	Manipur	116	176	424		2	
15.	Meghalaya	356	350	517			
16.	Mizoram	67	197	202			
17.	Nagaland	299	301	334			
18.	Orissa	7111	8376	16034	7195	23884	24494
19.	Punjab	16802	12335	13561	40	50	60
20.	Rajasthan	28897	29851	33896	485	586	751
21.	Sikkim	189	403	598			
22.	Tamil Nadu	76969	92093	64361	13	345	586
23.	Tripura	998	950	1447			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	74847	87655	34406	8497		
25.	West Bengal	14873	20154	20068	4600	6846	
26.	Delhi	241	287	377			
27.	Pondicherry	435	383	513	15		
<b>Total</b>		<b>513729</b>	<b>583927</b>	<b>566787</b>	<b>239100</b>	<b>232561</b>	<b>181938</b>
28.	Central Govt.	-	-	-	879	1187	886
29.	Adjusted imputed Irrigation Subsidy due to consumption of fixed capital*	186466	208400	238643*+			

\* Statewise break-up is not available

⊙ The rates for supply of water to farmers are kept low as a matter of policy, resulting in losses to the Government irrigation system. The excess of operating costs over the gross revenue is treated as imputed irrigation subsidy.

\*\* Electricity includes all subsidies to electricity Boards and Corporations. Separate estimates of electricity subsidy accountable exclusively to agricultural sector is not available.

**Foodgrains Production**

17. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise foodgrains produce for the last three years and the target fixed therefor for the Ninth Five Year Plan to meet the food requirement in the country; and

(b) the details of the measures being taken and programmes prepared by the Government to meet the shortage of foodgrains for the coming five to ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The production of foodgrains during 1994-95 to 1997-98 is as follows :

(Million Tonnes)

1994-95	191.5
1995-96	180.4
1996-97	199.3
1997-98 (Likely)	194.1

As per Draft Document for Ninth Plan the target of foodgrains production for the terminal year i.e. 2001-2002 of the Ninth Five Year Plan has been indicated at 231 million tonnes.

(b) To increase the productivity and production of foodgrains in the country, various Crop Development Programmes viz., ICDP-Rice, ICDP-Wheat and ICDP-Coarse Cereals, National Pulses Development Projects and Accelerated Maize Development Programme are being implemented. Besides this, Minikit Programme of Rice, Wheat and coarse Cereals are also being implemented in the country to popularise the cultivation of location specific high yielding varieties/hybrids of seeds of various crops so as to increase the productivity and thereby production of various foodgrain crops.

2. The steps being taken to increase the production include increased area coverage under high yielding varieties/hybrids, increasing the water use efficiency through adoption of Sprinkler irrigation system in some crops, adoption of improved crop production technologies etc. The above programmes are likely to continue in the coming five to ten years with required modifications to meet the growing demand of foodgrains. Besides, a new centrally sponsored scheme "Efficient onfarm water management" is also being proposed for the 9th Five Year Plan for the development of minor irrigation resources through installation of tubewells and lift points, in eastern region of the country.

*English]*

**International Ocean Year**

18. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India also joined in celebration of International Year of Ocean being celebrated worldwide in 1998:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to intensify the research in the field of ocean exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Nations General Assembly has declared the year 1998 as the International Year of the Ocean (IYO) through a Resolution adopted in December, 1994. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO is the international agency coordinating the activities of IYO.

The IYO provides an opportunity for the Governments, organisations and individuals to focus and reinforce their attention on the importance of the ocean, its resources and environment to support the life and climate systems on the Earth. The Department of Ocean Development with the inter-Departmental consultations has organised/proposed to organise, among others, the following activities in India :

- (i) *Printing of message of IYO on the Postal stationery:* Work has been taken up to print the message of IYO on two million inland Letters in each of the regional languages in addition to English and Hindi, through the Department of Posts. Department of Posts have also been requested to bring out a special stamp carrying the message of IYO.
- (ii) All the Central Laboratories and organisations dealing with oceans have been advised to organise functions on IYO.
- (iii) The state-of-the-art Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya was kept open to students from the schools in Goa to create interest in Ocean Sciences.
- (iv) Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised all associated schools and UNESCO clubs for observing the IYO.
- (v) Conducting an international cruise of the Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Kanya from Goa to Port Louis to gather data on radiation and aerosol chemistry over the Tropical Indian Ocean. (Completed)
- (vi) India is taking part in the Lisbon Expo '98 which has its main theme; "The Oceans -- A Heritage for the Future".
- (vii) Depending upon the suitability of weather and launching advantages, the Department of Space is considering to launch an Ocean Satellite during the year 1998.

(c) Some of the plans of the Department of Ocean Development for research in the ocean exploration during the IX Plan are as follows :

- (i) Exploration for assessment and evaluation of polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean Basin on a progressively reducing grid. Sampling on 12.5 KM grid has been completed.
- (ii) Development of a demonstration plant for exploring generation of energy from the ocean on the principle of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC).
- (iii) Exploration of marine Living Resources beyond 70 metre depth using Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel Sagar Sampada of the Department and to correlate the oceanographic parameters with the abundance of resources and determining optimal exploitation policies.
- (iv) Application of Ocean Remote Sensing to explore the potential of oceans and coastal zone for sustainable development of the resources.
- (v) Demonstration of shallow bed mining technology upto 500 metre water depth which could be upgraded for deep sea mining of polymetallic nodules in the future.

#### **Pending Schemes of Kerala**

19. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects submitted by Government of Kerala to the Union Government pending for clearance.

(b) if so, since how long these projects are pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the time by which a final decision on these projects is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (c) Planning Commission have no projects pending for clearance.

#### **Updating the Estimate Cost of Project**

20. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have worked out a uniform methodology for updating the estimated cost of projects and schemes costing Rs. 50 crores and above undertaken by various Ministries and Public Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the broad features of the comprehensive plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of detailed guidelines issued to all the Financial Advisers of Central Ministries/Departments is enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

Dr. Ahmad Masood  
Adviser (PAMD)  
3710474

D.O.No. M-12016/5/97-PAMD  
April 27, 1998

Dear

Please refer to my d.o. letter of even number dated January 12, 1998 communicating decision taken by the Cabinet at its meeting held on 29.12.1997 regarding the yearly updation of project cost (in respect of projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above) and communicating the result of such updation to the Planning Commission before the Annual Plan exercise.

2. Subsequent to the issue of the aforesaid letter, queries have been received from various Ministries/Departments in regard to the applicability of this decision to the plan schemes and method of updation. As regards scope of the decision, it would apply to all central sector plan schemes/projects costing Rs. 50 crores and above, be they owned by Government or by the Public Sector Undertakings.

3. In order to ensure that uniform methodology is adopted for updation, we have prepared indicative guidelines in consultation with Department of Expenditure and Department of Programme Implementation on yearly updation of cost estimates. Whereas Annexure-I to the guidelines indicates steps involved in the updation of project cost in a typical year, Annexure-II gives the format for reporting the results of such updation.

4. Cost estimates have to be updated every year upto August level (of that year). The exercise of updation of project cost may be undertaken w.e.f. Financial Year 1999-2000. Updation of project cost for the year 1999-2000 should be completed before October, 1998 and incorporated in the Annual Plan proposals 1999-2000 of your Ministry/ Department and also separately communicated to the Planning Commission in the proforma given at Annexure-II well before the Annual Plan discussions so as to enable the Planning Commission to take into account the project-wise funds requirement in recommending plan allocations to the Ministry of Finance.

5. A copy of the result of updation may also be endorsed to the Department of Programme Implementation. Further, the list of projects/schemes where the revised cost estimates requires fresh approval of EFC/PIB/CCEA may be forwarded

to the concerned Ministries/Departments with a copy to Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance-II Division).

With regards,

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/  
(Ahmad Masood)

Financial Advisers  
All Ministries/Departments

Copy to : 1. Dr. M.S. Ahluwalia, Finance Secretary, DEA, North Block, New Delhi.

2. Shri C. Ramachandran, Secretary, Deptt. of Exp., North Block, New Delhi.

3. Shri N.R. Banerji, Secretary, DPI, Sardar Patel Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sd/  
(Ahmad Masood)

Planning Commission  
(Project Appraisal & Management Division)

...

**Subject : Methodology for Yearly Updation of Cost Estimates.**

### 1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Cabinet at its meeting held on 29.12.97 while considering the report of the Committee headed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on "Cost Estimates, Appraisal and Implementation of Projects", *inter alia*, decided that --

"Financial Advisers of the concerned Ministries would be responsible for yearly updating of project costs (costing above Rs. 50 crores) and communicating the result of such updation to the Planning Commission before the Annual Plan Exercise. They would also indicate whether the updated cost is different from the phasing of expenditure based on completion cost".

1.2 Financial Advisers of all the Ministries/Departments have been accordingly requested vide d.o. No. M-12016/5/97-PAMD dated January 12, 1998 (copy enclosed) to implement the above decision. With a view to ensuring that uniform methodology is used for updation of cost by all concerned, it is suggested that the following procedure may be adopted for yearly updation of costs.

### 2.0 Methodology

2.1 The major factors necessitating updation of cost are the following :

- (a) Increase in price due to inflation
- (b) Foreign exchange rate variation
- (c) Changes in scope
- (d) Increase in IDC & other components of cost due to time overrun
- (e) Changes in duties/taxes/levies
- (f) Changes in phasing due to time overrun etc.

2.2 Updation of cost should take care of all the above components of changes in project/capital cost. This guideline provides methodology for updating cost only. Wherever relevant, approval from the competent authority should be obtained separately.

2.3 All capital expenditure has to be divided into those incurred to be measured in domestic currency and those incurred to be measured in foreign exchange. Updation has to be made separately for the different heads both for expenditure in Indian rupees and foreign exchange and summed up to arrive at the total updated cost for any year as exemplified in the *Annexure-1*

### 3.0 Use of Cost Indices

3.1 Generally, the capital expenditure involved in a project may consist of four major heads of expenditure, viz. (a) civil works, (b) plant and machinery/equipment, (c) labour, and (d) others. Cost updation has to be done for each of these four heads separately by using relevant cost indices and added up in the case of each of the four components in the tabular form as explained in Annexure-I.

∴ (a) **Civil Works** : Under the civil works head, major components are steel and cement. The cost of civil work can be updated using appropriate cost indices.

- Inflation rate used here would be a weighted average change in WPI of steel and cement as observed by their respective whole sale price indices. The relative weights will differ from sector to sector depending upon the proportion of steel and cement used (in value terms).
- CPWD and other SOR indices for construction works, wherever relevant, should be used.

#### (b) Plant and Machinery

- Approved cost estimates may be updated based on tenders wherever relevant.
- If in the base year, the cost of plant and machinery is based on tenders, and plant and machinery are to be delivered at fixed prices in domestic currency, no updation is required to be done. However, if plant & machinery are to be delivered at fixed prices in foreign currency, F.E. variation is to be considered.

- If the contract provides for price escalation, updation is to be done on the basis of provisions made in the contract packages. Where no such provision is made, and firm quotations are not available, cost of machinery may be worked out by using the formula as given above.
- Here, the change in WPI for plant and machinery may be used when relevant. Separate indices are available for electrical machinery and non-electrical machinery and should be used accordingly.

**(c) Labour Component**

- Labour component of the project cost may be updated using the consumer price index for industrial workers for the area/region where the project is located.

**(d) Others**

- This component can be updated using the formula given in Annexure-I with general WPI. In cases where wage component is predominant (more than 66 per cent), updation can be done on the

basis of CPI for industrial workers for the project area.

3.2 For all other components of cost, except labour, the wholesale price index may be used. For the major components like iron and steel and cement (civil work) and electricals and machinery, the weighted average of the respective components of the WPI may be used. For other items the general WPI may be used.

**4.0 Institutional Arrangement and Timing of Updation**

4.1 Since the purpose of the proposed annual cost updation is to provide realistic requirement of funds by the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, it is necessary that these updation estimates become available before the start of Annual Plan discussions in October every year. It is, therefore, imperative that these estimates are ready by the end of August every year and suitably incorporated in the annual Plan proposals of concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

4.2 The project cost thus will be updated annually as per the above mentioned methodology and phasing of expenditure based on sanctioned cost, completion cost and updated cost may be indicated in the proforma at Annexure - II

**Annexure-I****Example for Updating Cost in 'Year T1' (Beginning August 1998)**

Total Cost Approved at constant prices (base date....) (FE rate.....)				Cost actually incurred		+Balance cost to be incurred (excl. IDC) Updated at current Prices		+ Variation in cost owing to change in scope of the project after sanction# at price level of Updated cost		+ Change in cost due to change in duties/taxes/levies		= Total updated cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Excl. IDC	IDC	Total	
IC	FC	IDC	Total	IC+FC	IC	+	FC	IC	FC	IC**	Total of cols. 5 to 11 plus updated IDC			
	In Rs. term			in Rupee term	(Col. 5-1 multiplied by *)		(Col. 6-2 multiplied by-prevaling Exchange rate / Exchange rate assumed in Col. 2)							

1. \* To be calculated as : Relevant WPI/CPI at the time of updation (say August the year of updation)

Relevant WPI/CPI at the based date relating to approved cost at constant price.

Note; In case updation is for later years the denominator would be index for the last updated point of time.

2. # After the latest updation in case the project has already been updated.

3. \*\* To be calculated by multiplying by amount of balance expenditure on which leviable.

**Annexure - II**  
**Phasing of Expenditure (Rs. in crore)**

Year	As per Sanctioned cost (Constant prices)			As per Completion cost (As given at the time of sanction)			As per Updated Cost (August 19_)		
	Capital Cost	IDC	Total	Capital Cost	IDC	Total	Capital Cost	IDC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
-----									
-----									
-----									
<b>Total</b>									

Date of completion : Original \_\_\_\_\_  
Now anticipated \_\_\_\_\_

Note :

- (1) Completion cost in columns No. (5), (6) & (7) as indicated at the time of approval of a project
- (2) Revised IDC in column (9) as now envisaged taking into consideration the likely date of commissioning of the project.

**Conveyance Allowance**

21. SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether conveyance allowance to the Central Government employees as recommended by the 5th Pay Commission is being paid in three slabs i.e. Rs. 800/-, 400/- and 100/- per month;

(b) whether the difference of Rs. 400/- in each slab is justifiable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a great resentment in the employees who are getting Rs. 100/- per month as conveyance allowance;

(e) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to make difference viable and justifiable; and

(f) the time by which the new rates are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) As per Government of India Order No. 21 (1)/97/E. II (B) dated 3rd October, 1997, the Central Government employees are entitled to Transport Allowance at the following rates, subject to the conditions laid therein :

Pay Scale Allowance	Rate of Transport Allowance per month (in Rs.)	
	"A-1"/"A" Class City	Other Places
Rs. 8000-13500 and above	800	400
Rs. 6500-6900 and above but below Rs. 8000-13500	400	200
Below Rs. 6500-6900	100	75

(b) to (f) Representations have been received from a number of employees who are in receipt of Rs. 100/- per month as transport allowance. The Government, however, do not propose to modify the order as the above rates are as per the recommendation of the 5th Central Pay Commission.

**Enhancement of Grants under MPLADS**

22. SHRI VIJAY SANKESHWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for enhancing the grants of Rs. 1 crore per year under MPLADS;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Govt. thereto; and

(c) the time by which this demand is likely to be accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) Some MPs have requested for enhancing funds under MPLADS from Rs 1 crore to Rs 2 crores.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken by the Govt. in this regard.

[Translation]

**Production of Wheat**

23. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agriculture production particularly the production of wheat has declined in the agriculture year 1997-98;



(b) the production of rice and wheat three years before 1997-98 alongwith the data regarding production of wheat and rice this year;

(c) the reasons for decline in the production of wheat;

(d) whether keeping in view the decline in the production of wheat it is being imported; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The agriculture production as well as production of wheat during 1997-98 is likely to be lower than the last year's record production. However, wheat production would be higher than any other previous years.

(b) The estimates of production of rice and wheat for the year 1994-95 to 1997-98 are given below :

Year	(Production in million tonnes)	
	Rice	Wheat
1994-95	81.8	65.8
1995-96	77.0	62.1
1996-97	81.3	69.3
1997-98 (Likely)	83.5	66.4

(c) The marginal fall in production of wheat is due to incessant and heavy rains in major wheat growing States during November and December, due to which the sowings got delayed and the crop growth was affected adversely.

(d) and (e) After reviewing the wheat production during 1997-98 (Rabi season), the Government had decided to import upto 2 million tonnes of wheat during 1998-99. The STC has been authorised to take steps to import wheat on behalf of the FCI. Accordingly, the STC has finalised contracts for import of 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from Australia during 1998-99. It has been decided not to import the balance quantity of 0.5 million tonnes at present.

#### G-15 Conference

24. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's proposal regarding terrorism has been widely supported in the G-15 Conference;

(b) the countries which have supported and also of those who have opposed this proposal; and

(c) the details of the proposals submitted by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) At the Eighth G-15 Summit in Cairo the subject of 'Terrorism' was discussed at India's initiative. The Summit

strongly condemned all kinds of terrorism, their perpetrators and all those who support them under whatever guise, and called for enhanced international cooperation to prevent and combat this menace.

(b) All the countries participating in the Summit supported India's proposal;

(c) India called upon G-15 to work together to mobilise international cooperation and practical global action to defeat the designs of international terrorism.

[English]

#### Retired Officers in Service

26. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have re-employed some retired Government officers even after two/three years of their retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to dispense with their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) Yes. The rules clearly provide that Government servants will retire on attaining the prescribed age of retirement. However, they can be retained in service, in public interest, in accordance with instructions relating to grant of extension in service/re-employment or appointment on contract basis. Each case is decided on its merits but the primary factor is public interest.

(b) This information is not monitored centrally.

(c) The basic reason for their retention, in any capacity, beyond the age of superannuation is public interest. Their services are dispensed with as and when the purpose for which they are retained is fulfilled. The services of all of them can not be dispensed with one stroke as public interest is to be kept in mind while taking any decision.

#### Central Assistance to States

28. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central assistance to States is proposed to be stepped up during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it is higher in comparison to the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to help the State economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) The Ninth Plan is yet to be finalised. Hence the projected amount of Central Assistance to be provided to the States during the Ninth Plan period is not yet determined.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Regional Passport Offices

29. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of pending applications have increased in the various Regional Passport Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the number of pending applications at present in each of these offices; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to clear all these pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) A detailed statement showing the number of passport applications pending in various passport offices of the country beyond one month from the date of application, as on April 30, 1998 which is the latest date for which such figures are available, is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Government is constantly endeavouring to keep the number of such pending applications to the minimum so as to provide an efficient service to the general public. Among the measures taken to expedite processing of passport applications are computerization of processing procedures, opening of new Passport Offices and Collection Centres, enhancing validity of passports to 20 years, provision for dispatch of passport by speed post wherever practical, additional staff to clear the backlog of pending cases etc.

#### Statement

##### Regional Passport Offices

S.No.	Passport Office at	Application pending over one month as on 30.04.98
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	5632
2.	Bangalore	4488
3.	Bareilly	11950

1	2	3
4.	Bhopal	1765
5.	Bhubneshwar	3302
6.	Calcutta	803
7.	Chandigarh	10210
8.	Chennai	15838
9.	Cochin	1288
10.	Delhi	26900
11.	Ghaziabad	3543
12.	Goa	144
13.	Guwahati	1699
14.	Hyderabad	3277
15.	Jaipur	11199
16.	Jalandhar	16164
17.	Kozhikode	13985
18.	Lucknow	20308
19.	Mumbai	5953
20.	Nagpur	251
21.	Patna	2954
22.	Thane	226
23.	Trichy	20634
24.	Trivandrum	3300
25.	Jammu	7784
26.	Srinagar	43717
27.	Vishakapatnam	5366

#### Delhi Milk Scheme

30. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :  
DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have transferred the Delhi Milk Scheme to the Delhi State Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the terms and conditions laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The decision to transfer Delhi Milk Scheme to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi was taken in the meeting of the Union Cabinet on 24.6.97. The Ministry of Home Affairs informed

on 10.7.97 about the willingness of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to take over DMS. Since then, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have not yet responded.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme will be transferred to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi on "as where is" basis along with all assets and liabilities.

[English]

### **Teesta Barrage**

31. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any monitoring cell has been established to look after the progress of works of Teesta Barrage Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of work completed and the total area is being irrigated by this project as on date;

(d) whether progress of work of this project is quite slow;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Monitoring and Evaluation Division under the Chief Engineer, Teesta Barrage Project Government of West Bengal is monitoring the project. At the Central Level, monitoring is being done by Central Water Commission.

(c) The stage of construction of various components of the project as on 1.1.98 is as under :

1. Teesta Barrage	Completed
2. Mahananda Barrage	"
3. Deuk Nagar Barrage	"
4. Teesta Mahananda link canal	"
5. Mahananda main canal	"
6. Deuk Nagar Main Canal	66%
7. Nagar Tongon Main Canal	00%
8. Teesta Jaldhaka Main canal	55%
9. Distribution system	25%

A potential of about 90000 ha. has been created upto the end of June, 1997.

(d) and (e) The progress has been slow because of land acquisition problems, non availability of forest land, shortage of funds, change in scope of the project etc.

(f) Completion of the project will depend upon the priority attached to it by the State Government.

### **Development Package**

32. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth/development packages have been announced from time to time by the Government for different States during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these economic packages are in addition to normal budget plans of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (c) Announcements were made by the then Prime Minister on the floor of the Parliament on 23rd July, 1996 and 2nd August, 1996 regarding various programmes/schemes/projects for the economic development of Jammu & Kashmir. The details of the announcements are given in the enclosed statement I and II. The then Prime Minister also made a statement at Jammu on 14th February, 1997 details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The then Prime Minister had also made a statement at Guwahati on 27th October, 1996 announcing new initiatives for the North Eastern region. The details are at given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Some additional features to the package for North Eastern region were announced by the then Prime Minister in May, 1997. A copy of this announcement given in the enclosed Statement-V. The different parts of the packages are to be implemented by making suitable allocations from Central Ministries as well as making provisions under State Plans and through additional allocations as found necessary.

### **Statement-I**

#### *PM's Statement in Parliament on Jammu & Kashmir*

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the massive unemployment of youth in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been a contributory factor in the growth of militancy. Similarly, the State is deficient in power which is an essential infrastructure for development of industry and even for tourism. Government, therefore, proposes to take up some important projects and also to complete the on-going projects on a top priority.

Government would be taking up the construction of 290 km. railway line from Udhampur to Baramulla as a national project to be financed by Government of India outside the Railway's Plan. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2500 crore and would be a great factor in integrating Kashmir with the rest of the country. In addition to providing employment in the State itself, on completion, the rail communications would help in the mobility of people from the State to the rest

The Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda's statement on Jammu and Kashmir in the Parliament on July 23, 1998

of the country for employment, education and trade. The survey work from Udhampur to Banihal has already been completed and survey work upto Baramulla will be over by March, 1997. The line would pass via Katra-Riasi-Banihal-Qazigund-Srinagar. The Railways would take up the work of construction of Udhampur-Katra Section immediately, to be completed in 4 years time. Government would provide Rs. 200 crore for this phase of the work. With adequate funding, the entire line upto Baramulla could be completed in 8-10 years time.

#### **Mughal Road Project**

The Jammu-Kashmir National Highway, the only surface link between the Kashmir Valley and Jammu, is at present beset with problems of frequent blockades as a result of landslides and snow avalanches. To provide a dependable alternative link between the two regions of the State, the Government would take up the Mughal Road Project under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Roads of Economic Importance". The project spread over a length of 85 km. is estimated to cost Rs. 77.40 crore (at 1994-95 costs). The project cost would be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50. The road joining Jammu to Srinagar via Rajouri-Shopian and Pulwama and scheduled to be completed in 6 year's time will generate considerable employment potential along the entire stretch passing through backward areas of the State. When completed, the road apart from generation of economic activities, will help in mitigating the sense of isolation of the people of Kashmir. For speedy execution, it would be entrusted to the Border Roads Organization.

#### **Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project**

Hon'ble Members are aware that work on the Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project (3x130 MW) came to a halt in 1992 with the withdrawal of the French Civil Contractors. An amendment to the overall agreement with the French consortium has been finalised in July 1995. As a result of this, while the machinery is being supplied by the French consortium, the remaining civil works could be taken up by other contractors. Tenders for the balance civil work have been obtained and processed and a decision is expected to be taken shortly by the National Hydro Power Corporation to award the contract. Government would ensure that the civil works are commenced at the earliest and would also see that the funds for the balance civil works would be mobilized through various sources including Governmental assistance and market borrowings.

#### **Uri Hydro Electric Project**

Hon'ble Members are aware that another major hydro-electric project, namely the Uri Hydro Electric Project (4x120 MW) is under construction in the State. The work on this is going on according to schedule and the first Unit is likely to be commissioned during this year itself in December, 1996. This would provide the much needed relief to the power starved State.

#### **Statement -II**

##### *Statement by Prime Minister on Jammu & Kashmir*

##### *1. Debt relief to small businesses affected by militancy.*

Hon'ble Members would kindly recall that on 23rd of July, 1996 I made a Statement in the House relating to certain long term infrastructural projects in the sectors of communication and power in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Hon'ble Members would agree with me that tourism, horticulture and handicrafts form the backbone of the economy of the J&K State. Other activities like small scale trade and industry, transport and hotels subserve the tourism sector. This sector was the worst affected because of militancy during the last 6-7 years. Tourist arrivals in the Valley declined from a peak figure of 7 lakhs in 1986-87 to almost a trickle during the last few years. This has affected the livelihood of thousands of families deriving sustenance from tourism and related activities. The affected units and individuals who had taken commercial loans from banks have not been able to repay the loans since there was no cash flow and have fallen into a debt trap. The State Government have identified that 31,000 borrowers from the sectors of small scale trade and industry, transport, hotel and houseboat businesses took loans to the extent of Rs. 181.87 crores. During the last six years there has been hardly any repayment and the interest on these loans itself amounts for another Rs. 212.79 crores. Hon'ble Members would agree with me that while militancy hindered tourism, loss of tourism led to a great degree of unemployment, and growing unemployment helped the growth of militancy, setting up a vicious circle. Now that the democratic process is being re-established and all efforts being made to restore normalcy, it is necessary to provide some relief to those hapless victims, especially the smaller borrowers. Government, therefore, proposes to write-off the outstanding loan and interest of all borrowers whose original borrowing is less than or up to Rs. 50,000/-. This would enable these small borrowers to get fresh loans from the banking sector to restart their businesses. As regards the borrowers above Rs. 50,000/-, an Inter-ministerial Committee is being constituted to look into the questions of a moratorium and rescheduling of repayments of their loans, reduction in interest rates, and any other reliefs that could be given.

##### *2. Special Central Plan Assistance to J&K State for 1996-97.*

In view of the precarious resource position of the J&K State, resulting from militancy, the Central Government has been helping the J&K State by providing special Central assistance not only to meet a reasonable Annual Plan step up but also to bridge gaps on the non-plan side. As a result of this effort, the State Government's tottering budget has been stabilised during the last three years. Last year, i.e. 1995-96, the Parliament passed a balanced budget for the State with built-in Central assistance to meet the non-Plan gap so that the approved plan outlay of Rs. 1050 crores could be preserved. In view of the fact that the State for the first time utilised almost entire plan outlay last year, the outlay for the

current year has been fixed again at Rs. 1050 crores. However, even with Central assistance at the level of last year, the State budget during the current year has deficit of Rs. 352 crores on current account, resulting from additional commitments of the State Government on different accounts. Unless this resource gap is bridged by a special Central assistance of an equal amount, the State will have no option but to reduce its plan size to Rs. 698.00 crores. Any reduction in Plan outlay at this crucial juncture when the State is on the path to total normalcy, needs to be avoided. Therefore, the Centre has decided to provide a special Central plan assistance of Rs. 352 crores to balance the State budget during the current year so that the entire plan outlay of Rs. 1050 crores can be utilised for development schemes without having to divert any part of it to meet the non-Plan gap.

### 3. *Improvement of facilities at migrant camps in Jammu:*

Hon'ble Members are aware that 27,000 families of migrants from the Valley are living in Jammu either on their own arrangements or in camps. The facilities provided at 13 camps in Jammu need to be improved. These relate to provision of sanitation facilities like latrines and bathrooms, construction of more one-room tenements, buildings for schools being run in the camps, improvement of drainage facilities in the camps, etc. Government would be providing an additional sum of Rs. 6.6 crores to provide the aforementioned additional facilities in the camps to be completed during the current year.

### 4. *Infrastructure development for tourism in Leh District:*

While Kashmir Valley is a traditional tourist destination, new tourist areas have come up in the Districts of Jammu, Udhampur, Leh and Kargil. Leh, in particular, has become an important tourist centre and State Government already has a plan for refurbishment of the monuments in the District. To give a further fillip to tourism in the area, I propose to allocate an amount of Rs. 2.40 crores for setting up of a Convention/Conference Centre at Leh.

### 5. *Development of Airport at Kargil :*

Hon'ble Members are aware that Kargil remains cut off from the rest of the State for seven months in a year as a result of the closure of the Srinagar-Kargil Highway in Winter due to heavy snow at Zojila. Government have, therefore, given high priority to the development of an Airport at Kargil at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. The work has already been assigned to the Border Roads Organisation, which would be completing the work of development of the air-strip in two years' time so that Kargil is ready to take regular commercial services. In the meanwhile, Government proposes to have a weekly helicopter service to Kargil in the Winter months instead of the present arrangement of a fortnightly service. Necessary subsidy would be borne by the Government.

### 6. *Upgradation of Status for Jammu City :*

There has been a long-standing demand that Jammu City should be given B-2 status. The threshold population for

grant of B-2 status is 4 lakhs. However, Hon'ble Members are aware that population census could not be held in the State in 1991. The Registrar General of India, however, has estimated the population of Jammu City to be 4.30 lakhs. Therefore, we have decided to upgrade the status of Jammu City to a B-2 City.

7. I hope these measures would go a long way in reviving economic activity in the State. As mentioned by me earlier, travel and tourism trade is of vital importance to the State. Government of India would, in consultation with the State Government, take all necessary measures to provide the requisite infrastructural facilities as well as assistance to individuals and units involved in this trade to ensure that Kashmir gets back its status as a tourists' paradise at the earliest.

8. I would also like to take this opportunity to reiterate the Government's commitment to give maximum autonomy to the State. Once an elected Government is in place, we would hold consultations with them to arrive at a consensus. While doing this, we would also ensure that the aspirations of all regions in the State, namely, Ladakh, Kashmir Valley and Jammu are taken into account.

9. I thank the Hon'ble Members for their support in this regard.

### *Statement - III*

*Statement of the Prime Minister at Jammu on  
14 February, 1997*

Friends,

A popularly elected government has been installed in Jammu and Kashmir after nearly a decade. I do not have to go through the details of the travails and tribulations, the State and the people have passed through in these years because of the proxy war launched by the neighbour and their agents. There was a massive participation of the people in the polls which were conducted in a very peaceful and orderly manner. The international community has acknowledged the genuineness of the elections. The massive mandate given by the people to this government imposes a tremendous responsibility on them in meeting the expectations of the people and in reviving the economy of the State. I would like to state very categorically and with conviction that the Government of India and the entire Nation is behind the State and the people of Jammu and Kashmir in this massive endeavour.

2. I have visited Jammu and Kashmir twice before and this is my third visit. I have looked at some of the very important proposals and projects which are vital for the development of the State, but which were not making adequate progress for want of funds. The massive 290 Kms. Udhampur-Baramulla railway line, estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 crores and which can provide large scale employment could not be taken up by the Railways for want of funds. We have decided after reviewing the whole matter,

to take this up as a "Project of National Importance" and to provide necessary funds outside the Railway Plan. Work on this project will be simultaneously started from both sides. The Uri Hydro Electric Project which was dedicated to the Nation yesterday, was completed in record time inspite of disturbed conditions in the Valley. We have decided to provide full funds of another Rs. 300 crores to complete the remaining work of the Uri Project. The entire power available from Uri Unit-I will be made available to the State. Another important hydro electric project - the Dul Hasti Project, where work was suspended since 1992 is being revived. We have taken a decision to ensure full funding of the remaining Rs. 3000 crores required for the completion of this major project.

3. In the meanwhile, allocation of power to J&K is being increased to 876 MW to fully meet the power shortage in the State. The State should strengthen the transmission and distribution to utilize this power. We will extend support to the state to exploit its hydel potential through Investment Promotion.

4. The State Government have recently presented a Memorandum indicating certain projects and proposals which need to be taken up on a high priority, to put the State economy back on the rails. I and some of my Ministerial colleagues had detailed discussions on these proposals yesterday with the State Cabinet. In principle, I am in full agreement with these priorities and we need to devise ways and means to implement these in a spirit of joint endeavour between the State and the Centre. As you are aware, Government is about to finalise the Ninth Plan of the State and we need to incorporate some of these developmental projects in the Ninth Plan of the State and the Centre.

5. We shall devise special funding mechanism including external assistance for implementation of projects such as (a) Protection and Development of Dal and other important lakes, (b) masterplan for control of floods in the valley and (c) action plan for improving the navigation and environmental aspects of Jhelum on the lines of Ganga Action Plan.

6. The States Annual Plan has reached a record high of Rs. 1250 crores this year. The State Government will be enabled to have a reasonable 9th Five Year Plan starting with a good annual plan of 1997-98. Necessary Central support will be provided for this purpose so as to ensure that the plan outlay fixed for each year is protected and funds are also made available for meeting the non-plan gap in resources.

7. The demand of the State Government for waiver of Central debt amounting to Rs. 1275 crores would be looked into sympathetically and a decision taken soon. A Central team will be deputed for discussions in this regard with the State Government in the near future. The State will also be assisted in phasing out the chronic overdraft problem.

8. The Central outlay on rural development and basic minimum needs in the State has been enhanced

considerably. Nearly Rs. 1500 crores will be provided to the State in the Ninth Plan. The Central Government would provide the requisite additional assistance to restore militant damaged infrastructure.

9. National Highway I-A will be upgraded and strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 140 crores will be made available to Border Roads Organisation to undertake this task.

10. Mughal Road will be taken up and implemented on a priority basis at a cost of Rs. 150 crores, which will be shared equally between the Central Government and State Government.

11. As a special dispensation more towns in J&K will be brought under the Prime Minister's Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme.

12. Orders declaring Jammu as a B-2 Category City will be issued shortly.

13. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already sent a high level technical team and in consultation with the State Government, a decision will be taken to start the Agricultural University at Jammu from the next year.

14. Some other proposals of the Memorandum given by the State Government need to be examined in detail in consultation with the respective departments of Government of India and need to be defined. However, I would like to once again state that availability of funds is not the main constraint or the critical issue. What is required is devising carefully worked out programmes and projects and their effective implementation so that the benefits of these programmes and projects reach the people. I would also lay stress on close monitoring of implementation so that the funds allocated are utilised purposefully.

15. There are certain other proposals relating to the facilities to be provided for return of migrants, etc. I am hopeful that the popular Government would be able to initiate proper measures to instill confidence in the migrants as well as take assistance of the local population so that migrants as well would be able to return to their homes in the Valley at the earliest. I would like to assure that financial constraints would not be allowed to come in the way of implementation of this.

16. The Central Government shares the concern of the State Government regarding provision of employment opportunities for the youth of the State. Special recruitment drives will continue to be made to ensure that youth of this state will be absorbed to the maximum extent possible in Central establishments and even in private sector. However, more thrust has to be given to implement available programmes by encouraging people to take to self-employment. It would also be necessary to devise new programmes for enhancement and upgradation of traditional skills, undertaking of new technologies, etc. The youth of the

State are well known for their marketing and skills in salesmanship. Government would explore possibilities of earmarking some land for the setting up of specialised industrial estates and shopping complexes inside and outside the State to provide self-employment opportunities.

17. However, progress on these fronts would pick up speed as normalcy on the law and order front improves. Some of the discredited elements, are disrupting the economic progress of the State by resorting to bandhs and hartals. Government cannot allow these activities to go unchecked. Economic progress and peoples well being cannot be secured unless these activities are squarely faced. In dealing with these elements, it is necessary not only to approach it from the law and order point of view, but also deal with them politically.

18. I want to assure the people of the State that the Centre and State Government are one and will together deal with these special problems of Jammu & Kashmir. I would like to reiterate that this is a national responsibility to bring about resolution as well as reconstruction of the torn economy of the State. This national endeavour should be approached in a non-partisan manner. The entire country is behind you.

#### **Statement IV**

##### *New Initiatives for the North-Eastern Region*

*Statement by the Prime Minister  
Shri H.D. Deve Gowda at Guwahati  
on October 27, 1996*

*Statement by the Prime Minister on October 27, 1996  
at Guwahati announcing new initiatives for the  
North-Eastern Region*

My first visit to the seven States of the North East has come to an end. To me, this has been a very moving experience. The warmth of the people here will bring me back. I came to the area to know the people, their aspirations, their problems, how they feel and what they think. I came with an open mind. I am going back with pleasant memories and with a firm resolve to work with the people to mark a new beginning in the development of this region. Wherever I went, the people from different sections of the society came and met me in large numbers. They were friendly and frank in expressing their views, their desires, their apprehensions and their hopes. The warmth which they extended throughout my visit has really overwhelmed me.

2. I am fully convinced that the problems can be resolved if all of us work together and look ahead jointly towards a better future. I am thankful to the people for showing so much love and affection for me during the visit.

3. I have also met at each Capital, a cross-section, of people, like leaders of political parties, chiefs of Autonomous District Councils, representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations, students unions, women's associations,

church leaders, and the press; in addition to Ministers, State Government officials and officials of Security forces, to get a first hand account of the conditions in these States.

4. The north-eastern region is endowed with abundant natural resources fact, Assam was in the forefront of the economic development of the country, 100-150 years ago. It was a pioneering State and enterprising entrepreneurs invested in the development of tea plantations, oil, coal mining, forestry, Railways, and inland waterways. However, in the recent years investors have shunned these areas, because some of these States turned inward-looking, while others have been afflicted by militancy and terrorism. This has set in a vicious circle of terrorism, discouraging investments and economic development, leading to growing unemployment, which in turn provided recruits to militancy. Today, there are no major industries or other economic activities, which can absorb the educated unemployed. The only avenue for employment in almost all these States in Government service. However, Government service cannot absorb too many people. Also, too many people in Government service only breed inefficiency. The only way out of unemployment or militancy is massive all round economic development, leading to prosperity.

5. One of the important factors impinging on the identity of the people of the north eastern States is the question of foreigners. I have reviewed this issue in some details during my discussions with All Assam Student's Union and also several others. It was represented that the laws existing for the detection of foreigners such as IMDT (Act), 1983 as amended have not proved to be effective. We would take steps to repeal the ineffective laws, and strengthen the legal and administrative measures for dealing with foreigners in consultation with the States. Further, the policing of the border including fencing at appropriate places would be strengthened.

6. The other important factors which led to militancy, and is leading to unrest in some of the States, is the feeling of loss of identity by various ethnic groups, and the feeling that the Centre has been giving step-motherly treatment to this region. These feelings may or may not be entirely justified. But the feeling is certainly there. It would be our endeavour to remove this feeling and to see that the basic infrastructure in this region is developed to reach the standards in the rest of the country, in a specific time-frame. I believe that India as a whole cannot progress unless every State, including the seven States of the N.E. Region keep in step with the rest of the country.

7. For too long senseless violence has prevailed in some of the States of North-East. For too long certain misguided elements have been killing their brothers and fellow citizens, and resorting to extortion, kidnapping etc. Violence cannot achieve any political objective. I would like to appeal to all those who have taken to the gun, to see the path of reason. I believe that all problems can be solved by mutual discussions. I am giving an open invitation to any group of individuals, including militants and without any pre-condition to meet me to discuss their legitimate grievances.

I genuinely wish to understand their point of view and what exactly is troubling them. At the same time, I would like to clearly state that violence would not be tolerated, and would be put down with a firm hand. We also want friendly relations with all our neighbours, and we would expect them not to encourage or allow cross border terrorism, or support militant groups from India.

8. Tackling unemployment would require productive investments, in the area. With this view, as a first step, my government would take the following measures.

**(a) Commission to determine gaps in infrastructure and backlog in basic minimum services**

A High-Level Commission will be appointed within 30 days to critically examine the gaps in important sectors, specially in power, communication, railways, roads, education, agriculture etc. The Commission will also critically examine the backlog in the Basic Minimum services in the seven NE states. The Commission, after assessing these requirements, will suggest policies, programmes and fund requirements to bridge the gaps in the infrastructural sectors and the backlog in Basic Minimum Services in the seven NE States. The Commission will submit its report within three months, and the Planning Commission will take the recommendations of the Commission into consideration and formulate specific programmes and funding arrangements for the development of the NE States in the Ninth Five Year Plan. Additional adequate funds will be provided on an annual basis over and above the annual Plan allocations in the Ninth Five Year Plan to achieve those objectives.

**(b) Priority for creation of Employment opportunities to the educated unemployed**

A High-Level Expert Committee will be appointed within one month, to examine all aspects of the problem pertaining to the educated unemployed in the NE region and urgently suggest specific steps to promote employment among the educated unemployed in the NE States. Relevant infrastructure, extensive training and schemes for productive employment generation, specific for each of the NE States, will be established in each NE State. The High-Level Committee will submit its report within three months and recommend a blue-print for time-bound implementation. The recommendation will be implemented by the State Government and the relevant National Level Institutions/Central Ministries straight away. We will also give high priority for employment generation in the NE in the Ninth Plan.

Experts from the North Eastern Region would be associated with both these Committees on infrastructure and employment.

**(c) North-East sub-plan in all Central Ministries/ Departments**

All Central Ministries/Departments will earmark at least 10% of their budget for specific programmes in the NE States.

They will also ensure that the programmes are speedily implemented.

**(d) Visits and intensive monitoring by Central Ministers/Secretaries**

Ministers and Secretaries in charge of the Central Ministries/Departments, specially those in charge of the Social Sectors, Petroleum, Surface Transport, Railways, Civil Aviation, Tourism, Water Resources etc. would tour all NE States, at least once in a quarter and pursue the implementation of their plans and programmes.

**(e) Full funding of the ongoing projects**

A number of important projects in the NE region concerning highways railways, power, etc. are not progressing satisfactorily for want of adequate funds. Full funding will be assured for all on-going Central Projects, including Numaligarh refinery. The Home Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Secretariat will regularly monitor these projects on a quarterly basis to ensure that these are completed as per schedule.

**(f) Comprehensive Water Management and Flood Control Measures**

Control of floods and water management are extremely important to the economy of this region. I have recently appointed a High-Level Commission for suggesting urgent measures for comprehensive water management in our country. This Commission would examine and make recommendations on flood control and comprehensive water management aspects in North-East also. The Brahmaputra Board will be immediately activated to prepare a list of projects relevant for flood control, power generation and water management. Dredging operations will be launched to make inland waterways more efficient in the discharge of water and for transport. All Brahmaputra flood control project works henceforth will receive 100% grant from the Centre.

**(g) Full coverage through Employment Assurance Scheme**

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) will be extended to all Blocks in the NE States by 31.3.1997.

**(h) Extension of Border Roads/BADP Programme**

The Border Area Development Programme as well as Border Roads Programme will be extended to some more areas in the Indo-Myanmar border also, as represented by some States.

**(i) Full coverage of North-East through Telecommunication and Electronic Media**

Telecommunication/TV/AIR coverage will be accelerated so as to cover 100% of the population from Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh by the end of Ninth Plan. At least Rs. 50 crores will be separately earmarked for this purpose.



**(j) Improved Credit Flow to the North-East**

A special cell will be set up in the Reserve Bank of India under a Deputy Governor to ensure that more credit is made available to industry, agriculture and for self employment schemes.

**(k) New Industrial Policy**

A new Industrial Policy, specific to the North Eastern Region and its requirements will be considered and announced by 31.3.1997 to promote private investment, both domestic and foreign.

**(l) Decentralisation**

In this region, there is a need for greater decentralisation at the District and Sub-district levels so that people are involved in the decision making process. The Government of India will actively promote such decentralisation.

**(m) Development of Tourism**

An Integrated Tourism Development Plan for the entire North East as a whole is under formulation. This will develop some tourist circuits covering several states.

**(n) Strengthening of Central Agencies**

The presence in the N.E. region of certain central agencies concerned with the promotion of agriculture, trade and industry - like NABARD, various commodity Boards etc. will be strengthened.

**(o) Export Policy**

Commerce Ministry will work out an export policy including border trade for NE region aimed at promoting trade with South East Asia.

**(p) Measures for Control of Narcotics and AIDS**

Centre would take immediate measures to strengthen the institutional arrangements and programmes in some of the North Eastern States for control of AIDS, narco-trafficking, and drug addiction and provide adequate funding for all these purposes.

**(q) Improvement in Railway Services**

The performance, punctuality and service by Railways in the region will be improved. On-going Railway projects, such as new lines, gauge conversion etc. will be completed soon with adequate funding. The new Railway lines proposed by the States without rail-head or very limited access would be included on priority.

9. I intend to visit North Eastern region at least two times in a year to satisfy myself that the plans and programmes for development in these states are implemented properly.

10. Finally as already stated by me, the Prime Minister's Office will ensure that all these commitments and the package of programmes and schemes being launched forthwith are implemented according to the time schedules announced and regular monitoring is done of progress in implementation.

11. There are, of course, several other items raised during my visit. On returning to Delhi, I shall hold consultations with the Planning Commission and other Central Ministers and take decisions on these issues also within the next one month. The Chief Ministers will be further consulted on these issues, before final decisions are taken.

12. In the above endeavour, I solicit the whole-hearted cooperation of all the Chief Ministers, political parties, students unions, media and the people at large in these states. We should all work together to launch a drive for peace and harmony, in the troubled states. It is necessary to create a suitable atmosphere of confidence and optimism for this. Abiding peace must replace the current conflict, harmony must replace hatred, mutual trust must replace suspicion. We are all sons and daughters of the same country. We are all one family. Our future and prosperity are common to all of us. We must share our concerns and prosperity. I would also request the State Governments to improve the performance of their bureaucracy, take steps to eliminate corruption and to fine tune the Government machinery for better delivery of services. I am sure I will have the full cooperation of all people of the North East, judging from the tremendous enthusiasm and response the people gave me during my visit.

13. The State Governments, proposed during discussions with me, various projects which will need to be taken up for implementation. We have examined all the proposals. A list of important projects, state-wise which Government have decided to take up is attached.

**MIZORAM**

1. Sanction for Tuirial Hydro Electric Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 425 crores will be accorded this year.

2. Sanction for one State Referral Hospital with selected specialities and 200 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores; land to be provided free-of-cost by State Government. The State Government and Central Government will jointly prepare the project report by 31st December, 1996 for sanction before 31.3.1997.

3. Sanction for Phase-II of the Alzawl Urban Drinking Water Supply Scheme including sewage at an estimated cost of Rs. 130 crores. Centre will provide 75% of the funds and the balance 25% by the State Government. The work to be completed within three years.

4. Border Roads/BADP with outlay of Rs. 30 crores will be sanctioned for implementation for 1997-98 onwards.

5. One Industrial Growth Centre with Central subsidy of Rs. 10 crores will be sanctioned this year.

**TRIPURA**

1. Kumarghat-Agartala Railway Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 525 crores. Adequate funds will be provided in each year of 9th Five Year Plan to complete the same within 5 years.

2. Two India Reserve Battalions will be sanctioned before 31.3.1997 (estimated cost Rs. 10 crores).

3. Rs. 34 crores will be provided for upgradation of facilities at Agartala Airport.

4. One LPG Bottling Plant will be established (Rs. 15 crores).

5. One Industrial Growth Centre with Central subsidy of Rs. 10 crores.

6. Upgradation of State Highway from Agartala to Sabroom at a cost of Rs. 60 crores in the 9th Five Year Plan.

**MANIPUR**

1. Upgradation/widening of NH-53 by Border Roads Organisation at estimated cost of Rs. 130 crores will be sanctioned before 31.3.1997 and work commenced in 1997-98.

2. Rs. 17.10 crores will be sanctioned for the infra-structural facilities for National Games 1997 in Imphal.

3. An Industrial Growth Centre with Central subsidy of Rs. 10 crores will be sanctioned this year.

4. An LPG Bottling Plant for Manipur will be sanctioned (Rs. 15 crores).

5. Phase-II of Project for upgradation of RIMS, Imphal at an estimated cost of Rs. 90 crores will be sanctioned by 31.3.1997.

6. Loktak Down Stream HEP will be sanctioned this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 426 crores.

7. Construction of border road linking Maram (NH-39) to Phabung (59 Kms.) at estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores will be sanctioned this year.

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

1. Sanction for water supply schemes for Itanagar and Naharlagun (estimated cost of Rs. 36 crores) would be sanctioned, as soon as the project report is received from the State Government.

2. An Institute for Bio-diversity studies will be set up in Arunachal Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 10 crores).

3. Construction of new airport at Itanagar to be taken up during 9th Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crores. Land to be provided free of cost by the State Government.

4. The GOI will actively promote investment in Arunachal Pradesh, especially in the fields of Hydel power generation, tourism and agro-processing.

5. Improvements to Leelabari Airport including extension of runway etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.50 crores will be sanctioned before 31.3.1997.

6. The proposal for extending NH-52A from Itanagar to Gohpur would be considered and sanctioned in the 9th Five Year Plan.

7. Two India Reserve Battalions would be sanctioned to Arunachal Pradesh by 31.3.1997 (estimated cost Rs. 10 crores).

8. The Central Government will provide 75% grant for construction of new Assembly Hall at Itanagar for which Foundation Stone was laid 10 years back by Late Rajiv Gandhi.

**NAGALAND**

1. Additional funds required for the completion of Doyang HEP (Rs. 127.80 crores over two years) will be provided.

2. Helicopter services would be provided between Guwahati to Dimapur & Kohima with 75% Central Subsidy (Rs. 15 crores/annum).

3. Four laning of 17 km. of NH 39 will be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 38 crores.

4. Development of Dimapur Airport (extension of runway and installation of ILS) (Rs. 15 crores).

5. Rs. 10 crores for additional infrastructure for University of Nagaland.

6. Upgradation of District Hospital for referral facilities at Kohima (Rs. 25 crores).

7. Setting up Industrial Growth Centre with Central Subsidy of Rs. 10 crores.

8. Gauge conversion works of Dibrugarh to Dimapur section would be sanctioned.

9. Additional allotment of Rs. 10 crores for housing to Village Development Boards under IAY.

10. Rajdhani Express to Delhi from Dimapur via Guwahati will be introduced.

11. Indian Airlines will operate from Dimapur to Delhi via Guwahati thrice a week.

**ASSAM**

1. Additional funds of Rs. 55 crores would be provided in 1996-97 to complete Rail-cum-Road Bridge at Jogighopa. Rs. 120 crores for 1997-98 to fully complete the project.

**Statement-V**

2. Proposal for Road-cum-Rail Bridge at Bogibheel. Rs. 1000 crores will be sanctioned this year and the work commenced next year and completed within the 9th Five Year Plan.

3. Upgrading Guwahati airport as hub centre for the NE and develop it as an international airport (Rs. 128 crores).

4. Three Industrial Growth Centres will be set up with Central Subsidy of Rs. 10 crore each (Total 30 crores).

5. Centre would take up flood control works on Brahmaputra as Central Sector Project and provide Rs. 500 crores in 9th Five Year Plan as Central Grant.

6. An LPG Bottling Plant will be set up at a cost of Rs. 24 crore.

7. GOI would finalise the 'on account' royalty rates for the three year period 1996-99 by the end of November'96 and payments at these rates would be made to Government of Assam by 31.12.96, including the arrears from 1.4.96.

8. Upgradation of Guwahati Medical College will be considered.

**MEGHALAYA**

1. Indira Gandhi Health Institute for which foundation was laid in 1986 would be taken up for full completion in a time-bound manner.

2. Shillong Bypass Road would be provided Rs. 50 crores and the implementation expedited in 9th Plan.

3. Railhead within Meghalaya at Burnihat from Guwahati would be provided and work on this would commence as soon as the required land is made available by the State Government.

4. The Umroi Airport would be extended and upgraded during the 9th Plan period and work would commence as soon as land is made available.

5. New Satellite Township near Shillong would be established during the Ninth Plan Period by obtaining funds from external financial sources.

6. A Regional Biological, Products Unit will be established in Meghalaya as recommended by State Government at a total cost of about Rs. 3.5 crores.

7. Sanction for widening of NH-51 near Tura will be accorded.

8. An Industrial Growth Centre with Central subsidy of Rs. 10 crores would be sanctioned.

9. An Institute of Hotel Management at Shillong would be set up.

10. Construction of Dowki Bridge connecting Meghalaya and Bangladesh would be taken up urgently with assistance from Government of India.

**Announcements made by the then Prime Minister during his visit to the North Eastern Region in May, 1997.**

1. Schemes/programmes covered in the "New Initiatives for North Eastern Region" announced by the former Prime Minister during his visit to North Eastern region in October, 1996 would be fully implemented.

2. Security related expenditure incurred by the Assam Government in containing insurgency would be borne by the Government of India. Government of Assam is to send a detailed proposal to Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. Central Govt. would provide necessary funds for Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) and further release of fund should be made to the State Govt. The State Govt. would, in turn release the funds immediately to BAC.

4. Ministry of Home Affairs should check up the latest position of vacant posts in scientific bodies etc. in the North East region and review the position.

5. For restructuring of NEC, Prime Minister desired to have a meeting with Home Minister and Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and seven Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States.

6. Prime Minister desired that Government of India would consider the proposal for security related expenditure of Government of Manipur on the same lines as that of Assam and Tripura.

7. As regards the patrolling the National Highways, Prime Minister informed that a special scheme was being prepared separately to patrol the highways in the North East region. The proposal of Government of Manipur would be accommodated in that.

8. The number of flights between Agartala and Calcutta have been reduced. Prime Minister desired that a meeting on this issue should be taken with Civil Aviation Minister. Subsequently, the State Government of Manipur and the representatives of Assam Chamber of Commerce also raised similar issues. Ministry of Home Affairs is to organise a meeting with Ministry of Civil Aviation to restore the flights.

9. For proper exploitation of gas, a meeting is to be organised between Govt of Tripura and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas by Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. At present, Tripura is second to Kerala in producing rubber. As the rubber is not included in the forest species, rubber plantation in degraded forests is not allowed. Action is to be initiated so that rubber is included as a forest species.

11. Representations were given to the Prime Minister for increasing age limit for PMRY (at present it is 35 years). Prime Minister desired that this issue should be examined immediately.

12. Referring to the request of Chief Minister, Manipur for adequate allocation of rice, Prime Minister informed him that Union Food Minister had been requested to take a meeting with Chief Ministers of North Eastern region, Ministry of Food has been asked not to reduce the allocation of rice/wheat. The allocation for below poverty level would be as per the figures given by the Ministry of Food, the balance quantity of foodgrains would be given to State for people about the poverty level at normal price.

13. Prime Minister declared that 130 kms. stretch of road connecting the NH namely DAMRA-SIJUTHU-BAGHMARA would be declared as National Highway and Ministry of Surface Transport should take action.

14. The Vice-Chancellor, NEHU informed that in 1996-97 the grant of NEHU by UGC was reduced due to general budget cut. Prime Minister desired that Ministry of Human Resource Development should issue instructions to UGC on this so that the general cut should not apply to North East region.

15. The need for establishment of an Institute of Mass Communication under NEHU similar to Jamia Millia to be considered.

#### **Murari Committee Report**

33. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Murari Committee report recommending the cancellation of licenses issued to foreign fishing vessels to fish in Indian waters;

(b) whether Government are aware of the need for cancelling such licenses; and

(c) the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In respect of the recommendation regarding cancellation of all permits issued for fishing by Joint Venture, Charter, lease and Test Fishing vessels, subject to legal process as may be required, it has been decided that these permits can be cancelled only for violation of the provisions of the MZI Act, 1981 or any rule or order made thereunder and/or the conditions stipulated in the approvals granted. Such action for cancellation or otherwise of approvals has to be decided in individual cases in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

#### **Crop Failure in Karnataka**

34. SHRI C.P.M. GIRIYAPPA :  
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :  
SHRI VIJAY SANKESHWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several districts of Karnataka State are facing a serious situation due to crop failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a memorandum for immediate assistance of Rs. 400/- crores from the Union Government to combat the crop failure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the report submitted by the Government of Karnataka, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Gulbarga, Bidar, Gadag, Mandya and Dharwad districts were adversely affected by damage to crops caused by untimely rains and pest attacks during 1997-98. The main crops affected were paddy, tur, cotton, sunflower, groundnut and safflower.

The State Government had submitted a Memorandum seeking additional financial assistance of Rs. 397 crore for providing relief to the affected farmers. A Central Team visited the affected areas in the State to assess the extent of damage and had submitted its report. Provision of additional financial assistance, if any, will be considered by the National Calamity Relief Committee in due course.

#### **Tibetan Issue**

35. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to take any initiative in connection with fast into death being undertaken by the members of Tibetan Youth Congress Since 10th March at Jantar-Mantar, Delhi;

(b) whether the Jawans of Rapid Action Force had arrested the hunger-strikers on 49th day their fast into death;

(c) whether the Government propose to take the initiative to present this matter in the UNO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDAHRA RAJE): (a) to (d) Six Tibetans were on a hunger-strike at Jantar Mantar since March 10, 1998. In view of their deteriorating health, a team of doctors examined the six hunger-strikers, and based on their findings, three hunger-strikers were removed to the RML Hospital on April 25, 1998, and the remaining three were similarly removed on April 27, 1998. A second batch of Tibetans resumed the hunger strike thereafter. They called off the hunger strike on May 19, 1998.

[*Translation*]**Legislation on Ground Water**

36. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are proposing to bring any Bill to regulate the tapping of ground water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the model draft of the Bill has been sent to State Governments for their suggestions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Bill is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (e) Water being a State subject, suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development has to be enacted by the States. The Union Government have circulated a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact appropriate legislation for this purpose. So far only the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh have enacted legislation in this regard. The states of Bihar, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have not considered it necessary to make such legislation. The time by which similar legislation will be enacted by other states depends on individual state.

[*English*]**Generation of Power**

37. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made an estimate of the power likely to be generated from the Non-conventional Energy Sources in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) the time by which an estimate of available potentials in the State is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (d) A broad potential of about 500 MW has been estimated for the generation of power from non-conventional energy sources in the State of Himachal Pradesh. 158 sites with aggregate potential of about 164 MW for development of small hydro power projects (upto 3 MW station capacity) have so far been

identified. Wind Resource Assessment is under way in the State to identify suitable locations for the generation of power from Wind Energy.

**International Terrorism**

38. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the convention adopted by the 185 members of General Assembly on December 15, 1997 condemning terrorism in all its manifestations;

(b) if so, the contribution made by India in the shaping and adoption of this convention and drawing attention of the UN General Assembly to the terrorism by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere on Indian soil; and

(c) the response of UN members especially the permanent members of the Security Council thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Government of India has actively supported negotiation and adoption of an International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. Government have highlighted Pakistan's support to acts of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere on Indian soil. India remains committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan bilaterally through discussions and negotiations. There is a growing consensus amongst Member States of the UN on the issue of terrorism.

**Central State Farm, Aralam**

39. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of profit/loss incurred by the Central State Farm, Aralam, Kerala during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98;

(b) the details of proposal for expansion and/or modernisation of this Farm; and

(c) the allocation made for the development of this farm during 1997-98.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Details of profit earned by Central State Farm, Aralam are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profit (+)/Loss (-)
1995-96	(+) 10.24
1996-97	(+) 154.10

The accounts of the Central State Farm, Aralam, for 1997-98 have not been finalised.

(b) For development of Central State Farm, Aralam, the following proposals have been envisaged :

- (i) Irrigation project for basin and drip irrigation.
- (ii) Construction of check dams on the existing irrigation scheme.
- (iii) Construction of modern copra dryer including building, plant and machinery.
- (iv) Installation of fibre extraction unit.
- (v) Electricity expansion line from Block No. 11 to 13
- (vi) Construction of payments check post in Block No. 11 and 14.
- (vii) Renovation of existing residential and non-residential buildings.
- (viii) Construction of fruit processing unit, drying yard No. 5 and fisheries project in 4 hectare area.

(c) The allocation made for development of this farm during 1997-98 was as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Plantation	-- 154.00
(ii) Irrigation/Drainage	-- 15.00
(iii) Others	-- 8.00

#### Relations with Afghanistan

40. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to initiate a thorough reassessment of the Indian policy towards Afghanistan;

(b) if so, whether continuance of Afghan conflict has adverse security implication for India;

(c) whether the trade and economic cooperation with countries in this region have also been affected; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) to (d) Events in Afghanistan impinge on our national interests including our security concerns. The continuing civil conflict in that country has adversely affected on the peace, stability and economic and commercial development of the region of which India is a part.

Government is closely monitoring developments in Afghanistan and is in continuous touch with all the constituent members of the Government of Afghanistan headed by President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

#### Foreign Policy

41. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change in foreign policy is contemplated with the coming into being of the new Government;

(b) whether the Government proposes to adhere to the basic premises of Non-alignment doctrine enunciated by Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) The objectives of our foreign policy seek to preserve country's territorial integrity, security and national identity as a plural democratic and secular society ensuring socio-economic development of all the people with justice and equality. Independence of mind and autonomy of action as manifested in our abiding faith in the principle of Non-alignment has been the hallmark of our foreign policy as much with the first Indian Government headed by Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru as with the present Government and no deviation is contemplated from these well articulated principles.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Mahakali Treaty

42. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed for construction of the Pancheshwar dam under the Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal;

(b) whether the Nepal Government have raised some objections in the construction of this dam in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) No Sir. No separate Agreement has been signed for the construction of the Pancheshwar Dam under the Mahakali Treaty between India and Nepal. However, the Mahakali Treaty itself includes an agreement for the implementation of the Pancheshwar Multipurpose project in accordance with the Detailed Project Report which is being prepared.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee**

43. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status and objectives of National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee;

(b) the total number of foreign trips undertaken by the scientists under different UNDP projects during the last 3 years; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these foreign trips?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee was set up as a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The Institute has been established in December 1978 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Water Resources with the objective to conduct studies and research in basic and applied hydrology and to collaborate with other national and foreign/international organisations in the field of hydrology.

(b) Under the UNDP Project "Developing Capabilities for Hydrological Studies". 26 scientists underwent fellowship training and 11 senior scientists/officers proceeded on study tour abroad during last three years (1995, 1996 and 1997).

(c) The total expenditure incurred on foreign trips during the last 3 years on the fellowship training and study tours is US\$ 3,05,104.44.

*[Translation]***Mahi Project**

44. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the Headquarter of Mahi Project was set up in Madhya Pradesh and location thereof;

(b) the total amount spent of this project as on March 31, 1998;

(c) the number of districts of Madhya Pradesh likely to accrue benefits from this irrigation project;

(d) whether the work on this ongoing project has been suspended; and

(e) if so, the details of the delay being caused in completing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Mahi project was taken up for execution in 1979. The project is being executed

by Mahi Project Circle situated at Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 42.99 crores have been incurred on the project upto March, 1998.

(c) Three districts of Madhya Pradesh are likely to derive benefits from this project.

(d) and (e) The project is being executed by the State Government according to their own priority.

*[English]***Sardar Sarover Project**

46. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Sardar Sarovar project as a National project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal from the Government of Gujarat and Members of Parliament has been received by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) There have been requests from the Chief Minister of Gujarat and also from Members of Parliament for declaring Sardar Sarover Project as a "National Project". However, there is no decision of the Government to declare any project in Irrigation sector as "National Project."

**National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas**

47. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) was launched ;

(b) if so, the details of the main objectives of the programme alongwith the funds allocated to each State under this programme during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of the programme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture have launched a national programme in the field of rainfed farming, namely "National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR)" from 1990-91.

(b) The main objective of the NWDPR are as under :

- Attainment of targetted level of food production in a sustainable manner to feed projected population in a given time frame.
- Minimising ecological degradation and optimal utilisation of natural endowments (land), water, biotic resources etc.) through development and promotion of ecofriendly technologies.
- Reducing disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas for narrowing down regional imbalance.
- Creation of employment opportunities.

The Statewise fund allocation position for the last three years under the Project is at Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have closely monitored and reviewed the implementation of the project by conducting periodical National, Regional and State Level reviews which helped to address and resolve state specific constraints in implementation. The feed-back received from the various reviews have been utilised for the formulation of the Ninth Plan proposal of NWDPR.

#### **Statement**

*Funds Released under National Watershed Development Project for rainfed Areas (NWDPR) during last three years.*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Funds Released		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	320.00	700.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.000	—	10.000
3.	Assam	512.000	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	46.000	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	332.000	700.000
7.	Haryana	55.000	60.000	80.000

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	265.000	60.000	120.000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	118.000	—	108.000
10.	Karnataka	476.000	1095.000	2100.000
11.	Kerala	—	700.000	500.000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1977.000	3700.000	1434.000
13.	Maharashtra	3290.000	2754.000	2500.000
14.	Manipur	75.000	100.000	250.000
15.	Meghalaya	55.000	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	225.000
17.	Nagaland	—	18.000	160.000
18.	Orissa	1580.000	1000.000	1200.000
19.	Punjab	—	—	40.000
20.	Rajasthan	2855.000	3016.000	2581.000
21.	Sikkim	10.000	41.000	90.000
22.	Tamil Nadu	420.000	240.00	900.000
23.	Tripura	—	4.000	130.000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2215.000	1000.000	1000.000
25.	West Bengal	1157.000	—	10.000
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1.000
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	50.000	50.000	25.000
Total		15236.000	14490.000	4864.000

#### **Grants to Voluntary Organisation**

48. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has sanctioned annual grants to voluntary organisations engaged in the implementation schemes of the area which falls within the jurisdiction of his ministry;

(b) if so, the names of each such scheme, the grants budgeted for, actually disbursed and the number of beneficiary organisation in respect of each scheme in the financial year 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(c) whether the above scheme are likely to continue in 1997-98; and



(d) If not, the names of such schemes which are likely to be discontinued and new ones likely to be added during 1997-98?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The above schemes were continued during 1997-98 and no new scheme was added during that period.

#### Statement

*Details of Schemes under which Central Assistance was provided to Voluntary Organisations during 1995-96 & 1996-97*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	1995-96			1996-97		
		Budget Estimate	Amount Released	Number of Voluntary Organisations benefitted	Budget Estimate	Expenditure Incurred	Number of Voluntary Organisations benefitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture Extension through voluntary organisation	70.00	66.19	14	70.00	64.55	14
2.	Development of Bee-keeping for improving Crop Productivity (Trg. component)	760.00*	2.00	2	650.00*	5.75	9
3.	National oilseeds and vegetable oil Development Board						
	(i) Integrated Development of wild apricot	7.74	6.49	6	9.00	9.00	12
	(ii) Introduction of oilseeds cultivations into new areas/seasons	13.63	11.37	8	28.60	25.73	12

\* Budget Estimate for whole scheme.

#### [Translation]

#### Development of Hilly States

49. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special provision has been made in the new plan for the development of the hilly States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the fissiparous activities could be brought under control spreading due to prevailing economic, political and social disparities in north-eastern area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Hilly

States are treated as Special Category States as per the formula used for distribution of Central Assistance and thereby benefit in two ways : (i) After setting apart funds required for externally aided projects and area programmes, 30% of the balance is provided to these States even though their share of population is much lower; (ii) the Central Assistance is provided on liberal basis in terms of grant and loan composition, which is 90:10 for special category and 30 : 70 for non-special category. In addition, Special Central Assistance is also allocated under various area programmes namely Border Area Development Programme, Tribal Sub-Plan, etc.

For the North-East a new approach has been decided based on the following three strategies : (i) Restructuring of North-Eastern Council in order to make it more effective in formulation of projects and implementation thereof in a time bound manner; (ii) A project approach to ensure that on-going projects and new projects are completed by target dates, and (iii) Creation of a Central Pool of resources by diverting the unspent balance of the Central Ministries earmarked for the North-Eastern Region.

*[English]***IAS Officers**

50. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest available position about the total number of IAS officers in the pre-revised grades of Rs. 2200-4000, Rs. 3200-4700, Rs. 3950-5000, Rs. 4800-5700, Rs. 5900-6700, Rs. 7300-8000 Higher grades, Rs. 5900-6700, Rs. 7300-8000 Higher Administrative grade, Rs. 8000 (fixed) and Rs. 9000 (fixed);

(b) the batch to which the junior most IAS officer belongs in respect of each of these grades; and

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the percentage of senior duty posts in IAS with a view to make the service more attractive so that brilliant persons prefer this service in place of jobs in multinational who are now entering the country due to liberalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) The revised scales of pay prescribed for IAS officers and eligibility service required for promotion to various grades as per guidelines of the Central Government is as given at enclosed Statement -I. Promotions to various grades are made by the State Governments in respect of officers belonging to their respective cadres. The Central Government also empanels officers in the supertime and above grades by assuring their suitability for placing them for service under the Central Government. The number of officers holding posts in various grades is not centrally monitored as they are holding these positions under the States as well as the Central Government and these numbers vary frequently with promotions from one grade to another from time to time.

(b) The batch to which the junior most IAS officer belongs in respect of each grade as on 1.1.1998 is given at enclosed Statement -II.

(c) The number of Senior Duty Posts allowed to a cadre is determined at the time of cadre reviews held once every 5 years. This determination is based on the administrative requirement of the State Governments, projected growth of the cadre and the policies of the Governments.

**Statement - I**

*The revised scales of pay for IAS officers and eligibility service required for promotion to various grades in the IAS*

S.No.	Revised Pay Scales (Pre-revised)	Eligibility Service Required
1.	Rs. 8000-13500 (Rs. 2200-4000)	Entry
2.	Rs. 10650-15850 (Rs. 3200-4700)	4 years
3.	Rs. 12750-16500 (Rs. 3950-5000)	
4.	Rs. 15100-18300 (Rs. 4800-5700)	13 years
5.	Rs. 18400-22400 (Rs. 5900-6700)	16 years
6.	Rs. 22400-24500 (Rs. 7300-7600)	25 years
7.	Rs. 26000/- (fixed) (Rs. 8000/- (fixed))	30 years
8.	Rs. 30000/- (fixed) (Rs. 9000/- (fixed))	By selection from amongst officers who have completed 30 years service.

**Statement - II**

*Batches to which junior most officers of the India Administrative Service belong (As on 1.1.1998)*

S.No	Cadre	Rs. 26000 (fixed)	Rs. 22400-24500	Rs. 18400-22400	Rs. 15100-18300	Rs. 12750-16500	Rs. 10650-15850
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	AGMUT	1965	1969	1980	1983	1989	1993
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1966	1969	1982	1984	1988	1993
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	1966	1968	1982	1983	1988	1993
4.	Bihar	1966	1972	1980	1983	1988	1992
5.	Gujarat	1965	1971	1982	1983	1988	1992
6.	Haryana	1965	1967	1979	1984	1988	1993
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1965	1971	1982	1985	1988	1994

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1966	1970	1981	1984	1986	1993
9.	Karnataka	1965	1970	1981	1983	1987	1992
10.	Kerala	1965	1972	1978	1984	1988	1992
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1964	1972	1981	1983	1988	1993
12.	Maharashtra	1965	1968	1981	1983	1988	1993
13.	Manipur-Tripura	1966	1966	1980	1984	1988	1993
14.	Nagaland	1968	1970	1982	1985	1988	1993
15.	Orissa	1965	1968	1980	1984	1988	1992
16.	Punjab	1964	1970	1981	1984	1988	1992
17.	Rajasthan	1965	1969	1980	1984	1988	1993
18.	Sikkim	-	1971	1979	1983	1988	1990
19.	Tamil Nadu	1965	1971	1981	1984	1988	1993
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1965	1972	1982	1984	1989	1991
21.	West Bengal	1964	1967	1980	1982	1986	1992

NOTE : There is one post in the grade of Rs. 30,000 that of the Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India. The post is presently being held by an officer of the 1963 batch.

#### Boring of Wells in Karnataka

51. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought any fund from the Union Government to take up 10,000 irrigation bore wells for the small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total land in acres likely to be irrigated and total employment to be created therefrom; and

(d) the details thereof and the time by which the fund is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Diversification Programme

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

(a) whether Modern Food Industries has embarked upon a diversification programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of agreement made for cashewnuts marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has diversified into areas of production and marketing of supplementary nutritional foods, cakes and marketing of cashewnuts.

(c) An agreement has been entered into between Modern Food Industries (India) Limited and Pierce Leslie (I) Ltd., Calicut. The agreement is for marketing of branded cashewnuts on commission basis and is initially for 5 years effective from 1st February, 1995.

[Translation]

#### Oustees of Bargi Dam

53. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme was formulated and implemented by the Government for the rehabilitation of the affected inhabitants of the Bargi Dam in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the affected families were properly rehabilitated;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the renovation of the religious places and natural water pools for the affected families; and

(d) if not, the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A scheme for the rehabilitation of the affected inhabitants at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores has been formulated by the Project Authority. Out of this, Rs. 0.70 lakhs has been earmarked for development of the religious places and

Rs. 13.50 lakhs for the natural water pools. An amount of about Rs. 6.40 crores has been incurred on rehabilitation till 30.3.1998. Out of total 4008 families entitled for allotment of residential plots, 2402 plots have been allotted (upto 30.3.98).

[English]

#### **IWDP Scheme**

54. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of crores of rupees have been misappropriated under the Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development (IWDP) scheme in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the money under IWDP scheme in the backward districts of Koraput and Mallangiri being properly utilised;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government intend to conduct a CBI inquiry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRISOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir. On the contrary the funds provided under the DANIDA assisted IWDP scheme has been properly utilised. Furthermore the project has been closely monitored by a full-time DANIDA Adviser, posted at Koraput and periodically visited by DANIDA Mission as also recently by the Hon'ble Ambassador of Denmark. Besides, the project has a strong element of peoples' participation mediated through formation of 85 Village Committees and active involvement of NGOs to help provide transparency with system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

#### **Retirement Age**

55. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have raised the recruitment and retirement age of the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the financial implications and adverse impact on employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI

KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken a decision to increase the age of retirement and maximum age of recruitment to Central Government posts after taking into account the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding increase in age of retirement and all other relevant factors like increasing trend of late marriages and longer education span, expectations of SC/ST and OBC employees/candidates, world wide trend to raise the age of retirement etc.

(c) The Ministries of Defence and Finance have estimated that the increase in the age of retirement by two years for the Civilian employees, the Armed Forces and the Central Police Organisations will result in an aggregate fiscal relief of about Rs. 5200 crores in a full year for two years. The increase in age of retirement is not likely to affect overall employment market adversely. Further according to data collected by Ministry of Finance roughly one-third of the employees in the Central Government already retire at the age of 60 years and therefore, vacancies in these cadres would continue to be available for fresh recruitment, further reducing impact on unemployment. Besides, with the opening up of the Private sector, the employment opportunities in infrastructure sectors like, Telecom, Power, Ports, etc. will grow further.

#### **G.D.P. Growth Rate**

56. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product before and after Economic Reforms; and

(b) the sectoral shares of GDP during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) The average rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost according to the latest estimates is 5.91 per cent per year for the Pre-Reform period of 1984-85 to 1990-91 and 6.48 per cent per year for the Post-Reform period of 1991-92 to 1997-98.

(b) A Statement indicating the sectoral shares of Agriculture, Industry and Services in GDP from 1984-85 to 1997-98 is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

	Sectoral Shares (at 1980-81 prices)		
	(% of GDP)		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services
	1	2	3
<b>Pre-Reform</b>			
1984-85	35.94	27.47	36.59
1985-86	34.63	27.61	37.76
1986-87	32.63	28.41	38.96

1	2	3	4
1987-88	31.40	28.98	39.62
1988-89	33.01	28.58	38.41
1989-90	31.40	29.48	39.11
1990-91	30.93	30.01	39.06
<b>Post-Reform</b>			
1991-92	29.96	29.38	40.66
1992-93	30.19	29.08	40.73
1993-94	29.50	29.28	41.22
1994-95	28.79	29.89	41.33
1995-96 <sup>●</sup>	26.04	31.39	42.57
1996-97*	26.13	31.07	42.80
1997-98#	24.38	31.28	44.35

● Provisional estimates

\* Quick Estimates

# Advance Estimates.

#### Bisalpur Dam in Rajasthan

57. SHRI DOWARKA PARSHAD BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the fund earmarked and spent on the Bisalpur Dam, (Rajasthan) as on date;

(b) whether the work of the dam has been completed;

(c) if not, the fund propose to be sanctioned for the purpose;

(d) the area the State likely to be covered after completion the dam;

(e) whether the Government propose to construct a dam near Tonk district of the State; and

(f) if so, the time by which the dam is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) An expenditure of Rs. 262.31 crores has been incurred upto March, 1998 against the latest estimated cost of Rs. 439.26 crores.

(b) the work of the dam has almost been completed except for ancillary works.

(c) Union Government has not sanctioned any funds for the purpose, so far.

(d) The project on completion will cover Culturable Command Area of 89290 hectares with annual irrigation of 9890 hectares.

(e) The Bisalpur dam is being constructed across Banas River near village Bisalpur in Tonk district.

(f) The State Government proposes to complete the project during Ninth Plan.

#### Food Processing Industries in Karnataka

58. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any Food Processing Industries in Karnataka particularly in Kolar district during the current financial year 1998-99;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up any food processing units directly in any State. However, under the Plan Schemes being operated by the Ministry, financial assistance is extended to State Government Organisations/ Public Sector/Joint Sector/Assisted Sector companies, Private Sector Companies/Cooperatives/NGOs for development of food processing industries. While no proposal has been received for setting up of food processing units in Kolar District during 1998-99, two proposal for setting up of Cold Stores, one-proposal for setting up a Mobile Fruit Processing Unit and one proposal for extraction of spice oil received from the State of Karnataka are under consideration of the Ministry at the present time.

#### Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal

59. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal has given its final report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to predict the time by which the final report will be given by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunals.

#### Fifth Pay Commission

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

(a) whether some of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission are still under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision on these recommendations is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) Necessary orders implementing the major recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission relating to pay structure, replacement scales corresponding to the pre-revised scales of pay applicable in the Central Government, the grant of replacement scales of pay higher than their existing ones for certain common categories of staff and specified posts in Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' in various Ministries, Departments and Union Territories, age of superannuation, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Transport Allowance, Travelling Allowance on tour/transfer, Pension and family pension, etc. which affect and are of relevance to the large majority of Central Government employees have already been issued. Some of the recommendations on which necessary orders are yet to be issued relate to certain location-specific or department-specific allowances and special benefits, grant of higher replacement scales of pay for individual Group 'A' posts and/or upgradation of Group 'A' posts, pay scales of members of DANICS and DANIPS, introduction of time-bound promotions on an assured basis, restructuring of cadres, etc. These recommendations are in various stages of processing in consultation with the Ministries/Departments involved. Specified proposals to facilitate to implementation of some of the department-specific recommendations relating to pay scales or restructuring of existing cadres are also awaited from the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c) All the Ministries/Departments are involved in implementing the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission and the information called for is not centrally maintained.

#### **Tissue Culture by TERA**

61. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of a study recently conducted by the Tata Energy Research Institute on adopting Tissue Culture to save the endangered forest tracts of the North-East region;

(b) whether the tree species found in North-East region like bamboo, eucalyptus, teak, pine, oak, cassia etc. have long gestation periods thereby creating scarcity of planting material which involve conventional multiplication techniques;

(c) if so, whether Tissue Culture can help raising the planting material in abundance and all through the year;

(d) whether equally remunerative operations like herbal plantation can be dove-tailed with the Tissue Culture system;

(e) if so, whether the Centre would establish experimental farms in North-East region; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Tata Energy Research Institute has a regional office in North East for tackling problems of the region. Tissue culture studies are being conducted for mass multiplication of a number of plant species including bamboo, which are growing in the North Eastern region.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The conventional techniques are being used to multiply the important tree species of the region. However, Plant Tissue Culture methods can be used to supplement the conventional techniques. Through the use of plant Tissue Culture large quantities of planting material which are true to type can be produced in a short duration, and can be made available throughout the year, by duly adjusting the production time according to the planting season.

(d) Plant Tissue Culture can be used for generating large quantities of planting material of elite herbal plant species.

(e) The Department of Biotechnology is exploring the possibility, in consultation with Regional experts, of the application of Plant Tissue Culture for multiplication of elite planting material including medicinal plant species in the North Eastern Region.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Ravine Areas**

62. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any survey on the total ravine areas in the country;

(b) if so, the date on which the survey was conducted and the total area found as ravine in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of schemes prepared/proposal to be made for the development of agriculture in those ravine areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) No specific survey has been carried out to ascertain the total ravine areas in the country. However, as per the report of the Working Group set up (1972) by the Ministry of Home Affairs, there is a ravine areas of 36.69 lakh hac. in the country spread over 9 States as per details given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Working Group on Soil and Water Conservation for the formulation of Ninth Five Year Plan, has recommended launching of a scheme for reclamation of marginal and shallow ravine in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat during Ninth Five Year Plan. Besides this, a EEC assisted project on Ravine stabilisation in the State of UP has been approved and will begin implementation from the current year.

**Statement**

S.No.	State	(area in lakh ha.) Ravine Area
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12.30
2.	Madhya Pradesh	6.83
3.	Rajasthan	4.52
4.	Gujarat	4.00
5.	Maharashtra	0.20
6.	Punjab	1.20
7.	Bihar	6.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.60
9.	West Bengal	1.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.69</b>

[Translation]

**Soil Erosion by Yamuna River**

63. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Union Government to check soil erosion in the river Yamuna during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the effective steps taken or propose to be taken to check soil erosion by the river Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (d) Investigation and implementation of schemes for checking soil erosion including assessment of soil erosion is within the purview of respective State Governments. To Centre renders assistance that are technical; catalytical and promotional in nature. Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared comprehensive Plan for Ganga basin by the end of the year 1990, which includes Yamuna Sub-basin also. The comprehensive Plan suggested short term and long term measures for flood management as well as to check soil

erosion in the Sub-basins of the Ganga river including Yamuna Sub-basin. This Comprehensive Plan has been sent to all the Ganga basin States including Uttar Pradesh for preparation of detailed schemes and their implementation.

[English]

**Food Processing Units in Kerala**

64. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up food processing units in Kerala with foreign collaboration in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing units directly in any State. However to facilitate setting up of such units in the country including in the State of Kerala, the Ministry provides financial assistance under its Plan Schemes.

During the period from July 1991 to March, 1998, 19 proposals involving foreign investment of Rs. 33 crores (approximately) have been approved for various sectors of food processing in the State of Kerala.

[Translation]

**Live Stock and Dairy Development**

65. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating any ambitious scheme pertaining to livestock and dairy development in the tribal dominant backward districts of the country in the form of Central Regional Scheme;

(b) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to the said scheme;

(c) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh likely to be covered under the said scheme; and

(d) the cost of this scheme and the amount likely to be allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Ninth Five Year Plan for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (d) No such proposal is envisaged for Ninth Plan.

[English]

**Supply of Better Seeds to Cotton Growers**

66. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of quality seeds has been suggested to stem the cotton crop failure;

(b) whether the cotton mill federation has been demanding for good certified seeds and better pest management;

(c) whether the said federation has also demanded for check on spurious supplies of pesticides; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) In the country, the availability of cotton seed was more than the requirement during Kharif 1997 and also Kharif 1998. Hence, the question of import of quality seeds does not arise to stem cotton crop failure.

(b) and (c) No such formal demand has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

67. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has chalked out an action plan to take up essential repairs and maintenance work of irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of irrigation projects that are under implementation;

(d) the total number of projects which have not been cleared by the Union Government so far; and

(e) the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (e) The essential repairs and maintenance work of Irrigation Projects are carried out by the State Government according to their own priority and out of their own resources. Clearance from the Union Government is not necessary for such works.

*[Translation]*

#### **Free Movement of Agricultural Products**

68. SHRI AMARPAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allow free movement of the industry-based products and by-products of the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) There is generally no restrictions on movement of any agricultural products and by-products of the farmers. Most of the States/ U.Ts have removed all the statutory restrictions on free movement of foodgrains i.e. wheat, coarsegrains, pulses and levy free rice within the country. However, some State Governments, viz., Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and J&K, have imposed certain restrictions on the movement of paddy/ rice outside the State with a view to maximising procurement of rice and to prevent smuggling of foodgrains across the international borders.

In the case of sugarcane also, there is no restriction imposed by the Government on movement except in case where the farmer is located in a reserved area of a sugar factory. In such cases also, the farmer can sell his cane to Gur & Khandhari Manufacturers within the reserved area. Only in case of Maharashtra, the farmer can sell his sugarcane, even though he is located in a reserved area of a sugar factory, with export permit issued by the State Government anywhere. In all other States, the reserved area concept holds good.

*[English]*

#### **Supply of Milk**

69. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering for supply of milk to weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantum of such supply and subsidy being provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Government efforts are targeted to dairy development in general so that more milk is available to the society.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### **World Bank Assistance**

70. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some renewable energy projects are being implemented in the country with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the locations thereof and the amount of World Bank assistance obtained for these projects;

(c) whether the Government propose to start some renewable energy projects with World Bank assistance in Orissa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in that direction?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) A project titled "Indian Renewable Resources Development Project" (IRRDP), with World Bank assistance, is being implemented in the country by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

(b) Agreements have been signed with donor agencies for the following IRRDP:

(i) Line of Credit from International Development Association (IDA) - US \$ 115 million; (ii) A Line of Credit from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) - US \$ 15 million; (iii) Grant from Global Environment Facility (GEF) - US \$ 26 million; (iv) Grant from Swiss Development Co-operation (SDC) - US\$ 4 million;

Under the IRRDP, loan assistance is available for wind farm, small hydro and solar photovoltaic projects which can be set up anywhere in the country.

(c) There is no proposal to start any renewable energy project, with World Bank assistance, in Orissa.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

#### Export of Sugar

71. SHRIG.M.BANATWALLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has approached the Indian Government to allow road route facility for its export of sugar to India;

(b) if so, when was the proposal made:

(c) the details of the proposal ; and

(d) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) The Government of Pakistan has approached the Government of India with a proposal to open the road route at Wagha/Attari checkpost for the export of sugar from Pakistan to India. The Pakistani proposal is under examination.

#### Pensionary Benefits

72. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have yet to revise the pension gratuity, commutation etc. for the pensioners as per recommendations made by the Fifth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken by the Government to ensure speedy revision of pensionary benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) The Government have already issued orders for the revision of pension, gratuity, commutation etc. of the pensioners to the extent the recommendations of the Vth Central Pay Commission have been accepted by it.

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

#### Ground Water

73. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any step for improving the Ground Water level in different parts of the country in general and Karnataka in particular; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The steps taken by the Union Government to check the decline in ground water level in the country includes :

(i) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme on studies on recharge of ground water in some parts of Maharashtra, NCT of Delhi, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Gauribidnour and Mulbagal Taluk of Gulbarga District of Karnataka in which various types of ground water recharging structures were constructed which include recharge wells, conversion of village tanks into percolation tanks and watershed treatment measures.

(ii) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

(iii) Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/Union territories including Karnataka to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(iv) Circulation of a Manual on artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories including Karnataka to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

#### Cultivation of Sunflower

74. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under the cultivation of sunflower in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether the Union Government have made any special efforts to promote the cultivation of sunflower in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The total area under the cultivation of sunflower in the country, State-wise during the last 3 years from 1994-95 to 1996-97 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) A Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is in implementation in the State of Rajasthan to promote the cultivation of oilseeds including sunflower. Sunflower crop is a new crop in the State having about 3,000 ha. of area under the crop. Being a new crop to the State not much in its cultivation has been done so far. However, the area and the production under the crop will rise further in view of efforts being made through the implementation of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) in the years to come.

#### Statement

*State-wise total area in Sunflower in the country during the last three years (1994-95 to 1996-97)*

State	Area ('000 Hectares)		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
Kharif	97.0	154.0	111.0
Rabi/Sum.	305.6	238.6	187.4
Total	402.6	392.6	298.4
<b>Bihar</b>			
Rabi/Sum.	10.7	6.9	7.5
<b>Haryana</b>			
Summer	34.4	29.8	61.6
<b>Karnataka</b>			
Kharif	353.3	524.9	442.0
Rabi Summer	486.2	827.3	434.0
Total	839.5	1012.2	876.0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
Kharif	9.2	7.0	8.1
Summer	3.8	2.9	2.2
Total	13.0	9.9	10.3
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
Kharif	210.4	201.7	221.2
Rabi	299.7	294.6	316.7
Total	510.1	496.3	537.9

1	2	3	4
<b>Nagaland</b>			
Kharif	0.0	1.0	0.8
Summer	1.5	1.0	2.0
Total	1.5	2.0	2.8
<b>Orissa</b>			
Kharif	0.7	0.8	0.0
Rabi/Sum.	1.2	1.3	2.0
Total	1.9	2.1	2.0
<b>Punjab</b>			
Summer	95.0	103.0	120.0
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
Rabi/Sum.	3.7	3.1	2.0
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
Kharif	23.8	13.4	21.7
Rabi	21.2	13.0	21.1
Total	45.0	26.4	42.8
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
Rabi/Sum.	39.5	35.7	32.7
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Summer	0.4	1.1	1.1
<b>All India</b>			
Kharif	694.4	902.8	804.8
Rabi/Sum.	1302.9	1218.3	1190.3
Total	1997.3	2121.1	1995.1

#### Irrigation Projects in Orissa

75. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some irrigation projects in Orissa which have not yet been completed since First Five Year Plan till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the projects which have been identified as cost-over-run and time-over-run in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The normal completion period of major projects is 10-15 years and for medium projects 5-10 years. With this criteria the following on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa are lagging behind their schedule.

(In rupees crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Plan of start	Original approved cost	Latest cost (Annual Plan 1997-98)
<b>Major Projects</b>				
1.	Upper Indravati Dam (50% of irrigation share)	1978-80	34.92	193.59
	Irrigation	- do -	42.92	779.32
2.	Upper Kolab Dam (50% of irrigation share)	V	58.97	48.81
	Irrigation	V	24.05	255.83
3.	Rengali Dam (50% of irrigation share)	IV	57.93	40.77
	Irrigation	V	233.64	2402.39
4.	Potaru Irrigation	IV	14.81	148.07
<b>Medium Projects</b>				
1.	Hailhasjore	78-80	7.26	84.09
2.	Badanata	VI	13.36	121.75
3.	Halthang	78-80	9.01	146.60
4.	Upper Jonk	78-80	12.78	125.43
5.	Baghua Stage-II	78-80	6.35	94.83
6.	Dao	VI	19.45	60.11

**Compensation to Gulf War Victims**

76. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Keralites identified for receiving compensation awarded by United Nations Compensation Commission of the repatriates of Gulf War; and

(b) the number of Keralites who have received the compensation so far and the amount disbursed to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Ministry of External Affairs (Special Kuwait Cell) have received 32704 individual claims from the State of Kerala. These have been forwarded to the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC), Geneva.

(b) As per latest available information received from the Banks authorized to disburse the compensation amounts, the number of people belonging to Kerala who have received compensation so far is 5511. The amount disbursed is approximately US\$ 1,37,77,000 (US Dollars one crore thirty seven lakhs and seventy seven thousand).

*[Translation]***Water Logging in Bihar**

77. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 9 lakh hectare of land in North Bihar is affected by water logging;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any drainage scheme has been proposed by the State Government is under consideration of the Union Government for years;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the time by which water logging problem is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) According to information received from Government of Bihar about nine lakh hectere area in North Bihar is affected by water logging.

(b) About 6 lakh ha. is in Gandak command, 1.4 lakh ha. is in Kosi command and about 1 lakh ha. is in Ghaghra command.

(c) and (d) No specific proposal on drainage has been received from Government of Bihar in Central Water Commission. However, two proposals on irrigation which include the aspects of drainage also in North Bihar were received from the Government of Bihar in respect of Eastern Kosi Canal Project Phase-II and Gandak Project Phase-II. On account of non compliance of comments of Central Water Commission for more than one year by Government of Bihar, these projects were deleted in February, 1996 from the pending list of projects with Central Water Commission.

During 1997-98, two proposals for reclamation of waterlogged areas covering 12792 ha. in Gandak and Kosi irrigation Commands were received by the Ministry. Since there were certain deficiencies in the proposals, Government of Bihar has been requested to rectify these.

(e) Preventive and remedial measures are taken to tackle the problem of water logging. The time frame to solve the problem will depend on the amount of funds allocated by the State Government.

*[English]***Wind Energy**

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

(a) the total wind energy-potential in the State of Kerala;

(b) the total energy production and the reasons for not tapping the full potential; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government to tap the entire potential in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) A wind energy potential of 175 MW has been estimated for Kerala. Nine potential sites have so far been identified in the State.

(b) and (c) A 2.025 MW demonstration wind power project has been established at Kanjikode which has generated 6.53 million units of energy, upto 31st March, 1998. Commercial development is yet to take place in the State despite the Central incentives available for wind power development. The State Government has been requested to introduce an attractive policy for commercial projects, as per the Ministry's Guidelines. Other measures requested include speedier allotment of land at windy locations, and creation of adequate power evacuation facilities at identified potential sites.

#### **Support Price of Cloves**

79. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision regarding minimum support price for cloves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) The Government every year announces Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for major agricultural produce to ensure the remunerative prices to growers with view to encourage investment in agriculture. The Government decides on MSP for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and views of the State Governments and Central Ministries. The Horticultural produce like cloves, apples, potatoes, fruits, vegetables and other minor crops which have localised production and are perishable in nature are covered under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). Under this scheme, the State Governments send specific proposals as and when the prices fall below remunerative levels. The scheme is implemented for a particular period to procure specific quantity at a pre-determined price. The losses, if any, are shared mostly on 50 : 50 basis between Centre and the State Governments.

#### **Utilisation of Interest Earned on Grant under MPLADS**

80. SHRI VIJAY SANKESHWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the interest accrued on the grants under MPLADS could be utilised for development works by the M.P.; and

(b) if so the instructions/guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) At present all Deputy Commissioners/Collectors have been instructed not to utilise the interest amount for any purpose. Issue of utilisation of interest on MPLADS is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Under Ground Water**

81. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether availability of water in wells and tubewells or reduced every year during the recent past;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to check the fall in level of underground water; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) As per the survey conducted by the Central Ground Water Board, a state of both rise and fall in the level of ground water has been observed in various parts of the country. Decline in the level of ground water in some over-exploited regions of the country has the effect of reducing availability of water of wells/tubewells.

(b) and (c) Development and use of ground water is planned, financed and implemented by the State Governments. Steps taken by the Union Government to check the decline in the level of ground water include:

- (i) Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme on studies on Recharge of ground water in Maharashtra, Karnataka, NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh in coordination with concerned State Governments.
- (ii) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

- (iii) Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/Union territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.
- (iv) Circulation of a Manual on artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

[English]

**Mulla Periyar Dam**

82. Dr. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY :  
SHRI V.M SUDHEERAN :  
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether repair and reinforcement work of Mulla Periyar Dam has been completed and certified by the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the total fund earmarked and expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether there is any dispute between the Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala over increasing the height of the Dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to solve the issue amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No Sir, some remedial works are yet to be completed.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 4.27 crores has been incurred upto March, 1998 against an estimated cost of Rs. 7.20 crores.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has apprehensions about the safety of the dam even after strengthening measures and have not agreed to fill the reservoir beyond level of 136 ft.

(e) It is a matter between the Governments of Kerala & Tamil Nadu and they should settle the matter amicably. However, the Central Government is also trying for an amicable settlement.

**Virus Menace**

83. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a new strain of virus that causes the foot and mouth disease has affected the cattle in Punjab and the livelihood of thousands of farmers;

(b) if so, the number of lives claimed by this virus; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to fight the virus and also to provide compensation to the farmers who have lost their cattle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) as per the information received from Government of Punjab, foot and mouth disease virus belonging to Type 'O' was responsible for the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Punjab which is not a new strain.

(b) About 29040 animals were reported to be affected in the said outbreak out of which about 2053 animals died.

(c) An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs as Central Share was released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Control of Foot and Mouth Disease after the report of the outbreak. Teams of veterinary and para veterinary staff were constituted by the State Government. Mass vaccinations were carried out against foot and mouth disease and haemorrhagic septicaemia. Laboratory materials were collected for typing and sub-typing of the virus. Movement of animals and holding of cattle fairs were banned in the State through Government notification to prevent further spread of the disease. So far, no compensation has been paid to farmers who lost their cattle.

**National Poultry Development Board**

84. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Poultry Development Board is pending despite allocation of Rs. 13.50 crores in the Budget allocations from 1992-93 to 1996-97;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which National Poultry Development Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) During the years 1992-93 to 1996-97 following amounts were provided in the budget for setting up of National Poultry Development Board :-

	(Rs. in crores)
1992-93	0.20
1993-94	3.50
1994-95	4.00
1995-96	2.60
1996-97	2.60

After examining the proposal for setting of the Board a decision was taken by the Department after consulting the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance not to pursue the proposal.

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

#### **Development of Agriculture in J&K**

85. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in Jammu and Kashmir for the development of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of districts covered under such schemes; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred thereon along with the outcome of the said scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation for agricultural development in Jammu and Kashmir is given at enclosed statement-I. Under the schemes, funds are released to the State who, in turn, pass them on to the implementing agencies including the districts. Details regarding the districts are being collected.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 1219.51 lakhs Rs. 1312.72 lakhs and Rs. 1528.60 lakhs (Provisional) was released to Govt. of J&K during the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 to help the State in sustaining and increasing agricultural production. A statement-II showing area and production of major crops during the years 1995-96 to 1997-98 is attached.

#### **Statement - I**

##### **List of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented in Jammu & Kashmir**

S. No.	Name of Schemes
1	2
1.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme -- Wheat
2.	National Pulses Development Project
3.	Oilseeds Production Programme
4.	Accelerated Maize Dev. Project
5.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas

1	2
6.	National Project on Development of Fertiliser use in low consumption & rainfed areas
7.	Balanced & Integrated use of fertiliser
8.	Integrated Seed Dev. Scheme
9.	National Programme for Varietal Development
10.	Streamlining of certified Seeds production of important Identified Vegetable Crops
11.	Grants in Aid to States/UTs for Setting/Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories under Integrated Pest Management Centres
12.	Grants in Aid to States/UTs for Setting/Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories under Implementation of Insecticides Act
13.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among Small Farmers
14.	Exchange of Farmers within the country
15.	Farmers Scientists Interaction
16.	State Land use Board
17.	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects
18.	Development of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
19.	Use of Plastics in Agriculture
20.	Development of Commercial Floriculture
21.	Development of Mushroom
22.	Integrated Development of Tropical Arid Temperate Zone Fruits
23.	Development of Betelvine
24.	Development of vegetables
25.	Integrated Development of Spices
26.	Investment in Debentures of LDBs
27.	Timely Reporting Scheme
28.	Improvement of Crop Statistics
29.	Livestock Census
30.	Agricultural Census

**Statement - II****Estimates of Area and Production of Major Crops in Jammu & Kashmir during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98**

Area (in thousand hectares)  
Production (in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	Area			Production		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (likely)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1. Rice	273.00	275.30	279.00	508.50	431.40	615.00
2. Wheat	243.80	242.10	250.00	399.20	408.80	400.00
3. Maize	303.90	304.90	301.00	536.00	454.40	587.00
4. Total Coarse Cereals	331.40	329.60	279.00	549.80	466.80	607.00
5. Total Pulses	32.90	31.20	31.00	15.90	17.00	22.00
6. Total food-grains	881.10	878.20	839.00	1473.40	1324.00	1644.00
7. Rapeseed & Mustard	58.90	58.90	59.00	41.10	41.10	40.00
8. Total Oilseed	67.40	66.50	65.00	43.60	43.80	42.00

**Starvation Deaths**

86. SHRI AJIT JOGI :  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of starvation deaths have been reported in the country during the last three years upto April 20, 1998;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether National Human Rights Commission has enquired into the causes of deaths due to starvation particularly in Orissa;

(e) if so, the recommendations of the Commission in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) No reports have been receiving from the State Governments during the three years regarding starvation deaths.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) In their interim recommendation, the National Human Rights Commission, have inter-alia directed continuance of the Emergency Feeding Programme upto 30th April, 1998 (on the pattern prevailing upto September, 1997). The Government of Orissa was accordingly requested to continue the Programme.

[Translation]

Janata Darbar

87. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the public and the press to the practice of hearing the complaints of public in Janata Darbar;

(b) the number of Janata Darbars organised from March 19, 1996 till date and the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons participated in each Janata Darbar alongwith the names of the places from which they came and the number of complaints received and heard individually;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken on each complaint and the results thereof;

(e) whether it is proposed to meet the public to take the complaint personally and hear complaints in two days a week and also to increase the time for it; and

(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : a) The perusal of the press reports and letters to the editor reveal their keen interest in the practice of hearing complaints in the Janata Darbar.

(b) 1996

Janata Darbar was held on 7 days, viz., 19.6.96, 20.6.96, 21.6.96, 24.6.96, 25.6.96, 8.7.96 and 9.7.96.

1997

Janata Darbar was held on 8 days, viz., 30.5.97, 20.6.97, 27.6.97, 4.7.97, 11.7.97, 18.7.97, 8.8.97 and 7.11.97.

1998

Janata Darbar has been held so far on 7 days, viz., 2.4.98, 7.4.98, 9.4.98, 16.4.98, 21.4.98, 30.4.98 and 14.5.98.

(c) As no record is maintained at the Prime Minister's House about the number of persons that participated in each Janata Darbar because of the unrestricted entry being allowed to the public on these days, it will not be possible to provide information in regard to the number of persons who participated in each Janata Darbar along with the names of the places from which they came.

As regards the number of complaints received and heard individually, the information is furnished year-wise, as under :-

Year	No. of complaints received
1996	1225
1997	1982
1998	2328
(upto 14.5.98)	

(d) All the petitions/complaints without exception are scrutinised and forwarded for appropriate action to the authorities concerned.

(e) and (f) Janata Darbars are being held keeping in view the other commitments of the Prime Minister. The frequency of Janata Darbars and the time made available for them are determined accordingly. Ordinarily, whenever a Janata Darbar has been held recently, it has lasted for about three hours.

[English]

#### Landless Farmers

88. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO PATIL :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :  
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless farmers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to formulate any special scheme to safeguard the interest of landless farmers and labourers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) A statement giving the number of landless farmers (cultivating wholly leased in area and wholly otherwise operated land) as per Agricultural Census, 1990-91 is enclosed.

(b) to (e) The Government are implementing a number of schemes like IRDP, JRY, EAS, IAY, TRYSEM, DWCRA etc. which are designed to benefit the rural poor including landless agricultural farmers/labourers.

#### Statement

State-wise number of Landless farmers in the country as per Agricultural Census 1990-91

(Number in 000 Units)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Wholly leased in holdings	Wholly other-wise operated holdings	Landless farmers (Col 3 + Col 4)
		Nos	Nos	Nos
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	18	22
2.	Assam	67	27	94
3.	Bihar	18	23	41
4.	Gujarat	2	4	6
5.	Haryana	46	6	62
6.	Himachal Pr.	14	2	16
7.	J & K	12	149	161
8.	Karnataka		Neg.	Neg.
9.	Kerala	2	25	27
10.	Madhya Pr.	14	160	174



1	2	3	4	5
11. Maharashtra	8		15	23
12. Manipur	8		Neg.	8
13. Meghalaya	9		9	18
14. Nagaland	3		-	3
15. Orissa	10		22	32
16. Punjab	10		-	10
17. Rajasthan	7		44	51
18. Sikkim	7		Neg.	7
19. Tamilnadu	33		11	44
20. Tripura	3		64	67
21. Uttar Pradesh	56		44	100
22. West Bengal	105		36	141
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.
24. Arunachal Pr.	Neg.		-	Neg.
25. Chandigarh	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.
26. Dadar & Naagar Havell	-		-	-
27. Delhi	-		-	-
28. Goa	23		4	27
29. Lakshadweep	-		-	-
30. Mizoram	-		-	-
31. Pondicherry	3		Neg.	3
32. Daman & Diu	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.
<b>Total</b>		<b>464</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1127</b>

[Translation]

#### Promotion in Food Processing Industry

89. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning of Food Processing Industries so as to promote them and to generate employment opportunities in the country particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Food Processing Industries functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the existing norms for setting up of Food Processing Industries and to provide assistance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry has taken a number of steps to promote and develop food processing industries in the country and to generate employment opportunities in this sector including in Bihar. From July 1991 to March, 1998, 33 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda (IEMs) involving an investment of Rs. 2630 crores and employment of 2870 persons have been filed for setting up food processing industries in Bihar. During the same period, 6 proposals for Joint Venture/Setting up of 100% Export Oriented Units involving an investment of Rs. 33 crores including foreign investment of Rs. 1 crore and generating employment of 593 persons have been approved by the Government of India for the State of Bihar.

(c) Accordingly to the Annual Survey of Industries for 1994-95 published by the Central Statistical Organisations (Department of Statistics), there were 29407 factories in the country as a whole in the various sectors of food processing. State-wise number of factories is shown at enclosed Statement - I.

Food Processing Industries, specifically relating to the fruit and vegetables sector, are required to take a licence from the Ministry of Food Processing under the Fruit Products Order (FPO) promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act. There are 4932 fruit and vegetable units which have been as licensed under FPO upto January, 1998. Their State-wise details is given at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Food Processing Industries are delicensed except for brewing and distillation of alcoholic beverages and those items reserved for the Small Scale Sector. In the case of delicensed industries, only an Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda is required to be filed. For setting up of Joint Venture/Foreign Collaboration/100% Export Oriented Unit, approval is given by the Government.

Under the Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Financial assistance in the form of loan and grant is extended to Non-Governmental Organisations, Cooperatives, Public Sector Undertakings, Private Sector Industry etc. for promotion of food processing industries.

#### Statement - I

State-wise number of food processing units in the factory sector as per annual survey of industries (1994-95)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Factories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10183
2.	Assam	734

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	433
4.	Goa	34
5.	Gujarat	1270
6.	Haryana	600
7.	Himachal Pradesh	46
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	69
9.	Karnataka	1221
10.	Kerala	1170
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1302
12.	Maharashtra	2420
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	3
15.	Nagaland	5
16.	Orissa	425
17.	Punjab	1196
18.	Rajasthan	515
19.	Tamil Nadu	3792
20.	Tripura	22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2652
22.	West Bengal	1089
23.	Chandigarh	36
24.	Daman & Diu	5
25.	Delhi	125
26.	Pondicherry	42
27.	Others	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>29407</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise division of fruits & vegetable Units licensed under the Fruit Products Order*

1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	300
2.	Assam	-	25
3.	Bihar	-	58
4.	Gujarat	-	260
5.	Haryana	-	151

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	90
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	83
8.	Karnataka	-	253
9.	Kerala	-	387
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	104
11.	Maharashtra	-	934
12.	Meghalaya	-	14
13.	Manipur	-	9
14.	Nagaland	-	5
15.	Orissa	-	43
16.	Punjab	-	309
17.	Rajasthan	-	110
18.	Sikkim	-	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	152
20.	Tripura	-	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	494
22.	West Bengal	-	298
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3
25.	Chandigarh	-	54
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	7
27.	Delhi	-	302
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	160
29.	Mizoram	-	3
30.	Pondicherry	-	14
<b>Total</b>			<b>4932</b>

**Unirrigated Land**

90. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHARI:  
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large portion of land is still lying unirrigated in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government are formulating any scheme for the irrigation of the said land; and

(d) if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) As per Land Use Statistics brought out by Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1994-95 (latest), the percentage of total net irrigated area in the country with respect to total cultivable area is about 28.8%. The State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) No specific schemes for bringing more unirrigated area under irrigation is under formulation by the Union Government, as irrigation is a state subject. However, with a view to increase irrigated land through expeditious completion of selected ongoing major and medium irrigation and multi-purpose projects, the Central Government has launched "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP) since 1996-97. Under the programme, Central Loan Assistance to the States is being provided on matching basis for projects costing Rs. 500 crores or more which are beyond the resources capability of the States and for completion of other projects which are in the advanced stage of construction and could yield irrigation benefits in next four agricultural seasons. Central Loan Assistance of Rs. 500.00 Crores and Rs. 952.19 Crores has been released to the States under AIBP during 1996-97 and 1997-98 respectively. Besides, the State Governments are also implementing a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects from their own plan funds to bring more area under irrigation.

#### Statement

*State-wise Net Irrigated Area (NIA), Total Cultivable Area (TCA) and Percentage of NIA to TCA*

(in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	States	Total Cultivable Area (TCA)	Net Irrg. Area (NIA)	% of NIA to TCA
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15862	3959	24.96
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	268	36	13.43
3.	Assam	3228	572	17.72
4.	Bihar	10980	3535	32.19
5.	Goa	198	23	11.62
6.	Gujarat	12355	3002	24.30
7.	Haryana	3733	2719	72.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	809	100	12.36
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1049	305	29.08

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	12895	2325	18.03
11.	Kerala	2431	358	14.73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22777	5822	25.56
13.	Maharashtra	21176	2567	12.12
14.	Manipur	234	65	27.78
15.	Meghalaya	1077	45	4.18
16.	Mizoram	584	8	1.37
17.	Nagaland	639	62	9.70
18.	Orissa	8049	2090	25.97
19.	Punjab	4255	3944	92.69
20.	Rajasthan	25704	4858	18.90
21.	Sikkim	114	16	14.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	8343	2902	34.78
23.	Tripura	310	35	11.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20831	11670	56.02
25.	West Bengal	5847	1911	32.68
Total States		183748	52929	28.81
Total UTs		208	70	33.65
Grand Total		183956	52999	28.81

Note : Figures are as per Land Use Statistics brought out by Ministry of Agriculture for 1994-95 (latest) and are Provisional.

[English]

#### Support Price for Cotton

91. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the minimum support price fixed for cotton during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been using the outdated data relating to the cost of production; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the support price more real and remunerative to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The Minimum

Support Price (MSPs) fixed for the two basic varieties of cotton during the last three years are given below :

Year	Basic Variety	MSP fixed by the Govt. (Rs./qtl.)
1995-96	F-414/H-777	1150
	H-4	1350
1996-97	F-414/H-777	1180
	H-4	1380
1997-98	F-414/H-777	1330
	H-4	1530

On the basis of Price differentials of these two basic varieties, the Ministry of Textiles fixes the MSPs for other varieties.

(b) and (c) While recommending the MSPs for cotton, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) takes into account the cost of production data generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops. The latest cost data generated under the scheme are updated by CACP by taking into account the changes in the prices of variable inputs. While recommending the Minimum Support Price, it is also ensured that it covers the cost of production and also provides a margin of profit to give incentive to the farmers for investment in agriculture and adoption of improved technology.

[Translation]

#### India-Newzealand Collaboration

92. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :  
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Newzealand for collaboration in the field of fruit cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Agreement was signed on 17th March, 1998 at New Delhi between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Horticulture and Food Research Institute, (Hort Research) of Newzealand for scientific and technical cooperation. The salient features of the MOA are : exchange of scientists and technologists, exchange of germplasm and breeding material; exchange of scientific literature, information and methodology and import and export of scientific equipment as available and required in any programme of common interest as may be mutually agreed upon.

(c) The Agreement shall be effective until either Party serves notice on the other of its intention to terminate it. This MOA will be implemented through development of biennial work plans. The first Work Plan under the MAO for the biennium 1998-1999 has been drafted and sent to Hort Research for approval.

#### Subsidy on Agricultural Implements

93. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to restore subsidy on agricultural implements and pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether agricultural production has been adversely affected due to the withdrawal of subsidy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) Subsidy on pesticides was withdrawn during the Eighth Plan period under the Integrated Cereal Development Programme for rice, wheat and coarse cereals. This was done to promote eco-friendly Integrated Pest Management (IPM). There is no proposal, at present, for the restoration of this subsidy during Ninth Plan period. The subsidy on agricultural implements has not been withdrawn.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Fifth Pay Commission

94. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is resentment amongst various sections of Central Government employees as the recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission are not to their satisfaction;

(b) if so, the details of such sections of the employees, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) to (c) Though there is a heavy financial burden on the Government due to the

implementation of the recommendations of Fifth Central Pay Commission, several recommendations of the Pay Commission with substantial financial implications have been implemented by the Government. There are several representations from Employees Associations on various issues relating to pay and related matters.

The recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to pay scales, allowances, etc. have been implemented in accordance with agreed settlement arrived at with representatives of Staff Side in the National Council (JCM) after detailed discussions over demands submitted by the Staff Side. Other issues covered by the definition of 'anomaly' will be considered by the Anomalies Committees at National/ Departmental levels.

*[Translation]*

#### **Portable Chulhas**

95. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to withdraw subsidy on portable chulhas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which it is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Under the Central Sector Scheme "National Programme on Improved Chulhas," the subsidy on portable improved chulhas is being continued only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in North Eastern Region States, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshwadeep and notified desert and hilly areas during the year 1998-99.

*[English]*

#### **Shukla Commission**

96. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether High Level Commission of the North-East, headed by Shri S.P. Shukla had submitted its reports during March 7, 1997;

(b) if so, the main recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(c) the progress made in the implementation of other recommendations concerning Central Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) to (c) The High Level Commission (HLC) for the North East headed by Shri S.P. Shukla, the then Member, Planning Commission submitted its report to the then Prime Minister on March 7, 1997. The HLC critically examined the backlog in Basic Minimum Services (BMS) and gaps in infrastructure development such as Power, Communications, Irrigation, Flood Control etc. and recommended policy initiatives and programmes to bridge these gaps and rejuvenate local economy along with measures for institutional reforms, additional resources mobilisation and effecting public participation in development activities. The HLC also estimated total cost for providing BMS to the North Eastern States and indicative requirement of funds for infrastructure development in the Ninth Five Year Plan. A decision was taken, in principle, in December, 1997 for creation of a Central Pool of Resources for implementation of various recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Commission. It was also noted that the creation of Central Pool of Resources for North East would require approval of the Parliament and would therefore have to await the constitution of the 12th Lok Sabha. Necessary steps have been taken to propose the openings of Budget head for creation of Central Pool of resources for funding the specific projects in the North Eastern States and Sikkim in the Central Government's budget proposals for the year 1998-99.

#### **Missile Race**

97. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "US ponders curbs against India and Pak" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' on May 4, 1998;

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

(c) whether India has clearly stated that it will not come under pressure of any third country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) India has been consistently opposed to unilateral and discriminatory technology controls regimes. This has been made known to all the countries participating in such regimes including the United States. Government will continue to promote the development of indigenous technological capability and to take all steps in order to ensure national security.

*[Translation]***Passport Advisory Committee**

98. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up the Passport Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) The constitution of Central and State Passport Advisory Committees, has been under Government's consideration. The details of composition, tenure, functions etc., of the Passport Advisory Committees are being worked out.

*[English]***Loan to Farmers**

99. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of farmers have been benefited out of loan and subsidy given for minor irrigation and purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

**New Agricultural Policy**

100. DR. ASIM BALA :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO PATIL :  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new agricultural policy;

(b) whether the Government have consulted the Planning Commission and State Governments also in this regard;

(c) if so, the issues agreed upon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A comprehensive National Agricultural Policy is under formulation.

**MPLADS**

101. SHRI S.S. OWAISI :  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the achievements of MPLADS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has not achieved the desired results due to paucity of funds;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the amount of money sanctioned to each constituency of MPs under MPLADS;

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

(f) the total amount released by the Union Government to States and the amount utilised by them so far; State-wise;

(g) whether Government are receiving complaints from MPs for non-compliance of work by State Administration recommended by MPs; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and further steps being taken by Government to make the scheme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) As per the information received from various Districts, 75.5% of the total funds released by the Govt. during 1993-98, has been sanctioned so far. Hence the question of paucity of funds does not arise. However, requests to enhance the amount of Rs. 1 crore have been received from some MPs. A statement indicating statewise position of release and utilisation of funds is annexed.

(g) and (h) Some complaints regarding improper implementation of MPLADS works have been brought to the

notice of the Govt. Whenever, such a complaint is received, the matter is referred to the State Govt. for taking appropriate

action. For proper implementation of the Scheme, guidelines have been revised in Feb., 1997.

**Statement**

**Summary Statement for Release / Expenditure of LS and RS MP's (as on 30/04/98)**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs.	1993-98				
		Release by G.O.I. (Rs. Lakhs)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	%Sanction over Release (Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. Lakhs)	%Utilisation over Release (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	21795.0	17441	80.0	12261.6	56.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1065.0	809.9	76.0	641.7	60.3
3	Assam	7555.0	5579.4	73.9	4066.5	53.8
4	Bihar	27210.0	22154	81.4	18138.9	66.7
5	Goa	1015.0	469.3	46.2	361.1	35.6
6	Gujarat	13435.0	9334.2	69.5	5468.4	40.7
7	Haryana	5425.0	4356.1	80.3	3262.0	60.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	2635.0	1426.7	54.1	1186.0	45.0
9	J & K	1350.0	711.7	52.7	315.5	23.4
10	Karnataka	15650.0	11352	72.5	8135.9	52.0
11	Kerala	10495.0	8428.2	80.3	4952.2	47.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	20875.0	15935	76.3	12223.5	58.6
13	Maharashtra	25925.0	21490	82.9	13977.6	53.9
14	Manipur	1215.0	858.3	70.6	792.4	65.2
15	Meghalaya	1165.0	525.7	45.1	493.8	42.4
16	Mizoram	760.0	660.0	86.8	638.0	84.0
17	Nagaland	810.0	555.9	68.6	555.9	68.6
18	Orissa	11350.0	8078.8	71.2	5355.9	47.2
19	Punjab	7305.0	4379.0	59.9	3551.9	48.6
20	Rajasthan	12525.0	8998.8	71.8	6302.9	50.3
21	Sikkim	710.0	681.6	96.0	510.0	71.8
22	Tamil Nadu	21585.0	14991	69.5	11866.3	55.0
23	Tripura	915.0	621.9	68.0	399.2	43.6
24	Uttar Pradesh	45095.0	36371	80.7	29586.9	65.6
25	West Bengal	19685.0	13661	69.4	10301.6	52.3
26	A & N Islands	305.0	157.8	51.7	132.7	43.5
27	Chandigarh	355.0	216.7	61.1	151.3	42.6
28	D & N Haveli	355.0	356.0	100.3	164.6	46.4
29	Daman & Diu	405.0	227.9	56.3	216.9	53.5
30	Delhi	3645.01	3168.9	86.9	1835.6	50.4
31	Lakshdweep	305.01	65.0	21.3	22.3	7.3
32	Pondicherry	610.0	132.2	21.7	22.1	3.6
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>26350.0</b>	<b>214196.4</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>157891.1</b>	<b>55.7</b>

**Ghauri Missiles**

102. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent test firing of "Ghauri" missile by Pakistan; and

(b) the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :

(a) Yes Sir. Government have been press reports about the officially claimed test firing of an intermediate range missile by Pakistan.

(b) Government closely monitors all developments including those relating to Pakistan's missile programme. India is concerned over Pakistan's missile programme and its impact on the region's security. Government of India is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard its security and national interest in accordance with its own threat perceptions.

**Price of Onion**

103. SHRI C.P.M. GIRIYAPPA :  
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether onion was sold at Rs. 25 per kilogram in most parts of the country two months ago;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for such steep rise in the price of onion;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the steep increase in the prices of essential commodities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) During January and February, 1998, the prices of onions in the country were in the range of Rs. 12 to Rs. 27 per Kg.

(b) The main factors responsible for the rise in the prices of onions were the damage to the onion crop caused by the excessive and untimely rains in the onion producing areas, incidence of plant disease and the consequent delay in the arrival of kharif crop.

(c) and (d) The Government had taken a number of steps to control the prices of essential commodities. These, inter alia, included distribution of such items through the public Distribution System and Co-operative Stores and measures to increase their production in the country.

**[Translation]****Loss to Soyabean Crop**

104. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crop of soyabean is getting affected from rust disease for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the research studies made for the prevention of this disease and the areas affected by this disease during the year 1997-98, State-wise;

(c) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University, Jabalpur has sent any proposal to Indian Agriculture Research Council in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Soyabean rust caused by fungi 'Phakopsora pachyrhizl' is a matter of concern as it has assumed eminence in the main soyabean growing belt of the country in the last 3-4 years. The rust is an obligate parasite i.e. it survives only on living plants viz. soyabean and some other collateral host.

Till 1994, the rust was confined to North-eastern hills and had not been a problem for major soyabean growing areas to prioritise it for breeding research. After 1994, moderate to severe incidence of Soyabean rust has been reported from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.

Soyabean yield losses ranging from 30-100% from M.P., 20-80% from Karnataka 50-70% from Maharashtra and 90-100% from Tamil Nadu have been reported.

Detail-wise areas affected in 1997-98 State-wise are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Research Studies made for the prevention of rust disease in soyabeans include :

- (i) Priority in developing resistant varieties to soyabean rust in their breeding programmes. The work is being undertaken by National Research Centre for Soyabean, Indore in Consultation with Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishw Vidyalyaya (JNKVV), Jabalpur.
- (ii) Study on Epidemecology and Integrated Management of Soyabean rust in Karnataka by University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, the Project came in operation w.e.f. from 2.4.98 with an outlay of Rs. 9,92,360 for a period of three years.
- (iii) Visit of an Expert Team from G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar to the affected fields in October, 1997.



(c) and (d) A project proposal entitled 'Epidemiology and Management of Soyabean rust' has been received from the JNKVV, Jabalpur for grant under ICAR Cess Fund. The Project is under active consideration of the ICAR.

### **Agriculture Science Centres**

105. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :  
 SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :  
 SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'  
 SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV :  
 SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN:  
 SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :  
 SHRI MADHAVRAO PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open new Agriculture Science Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the likely locations thereof and the criteria fixed for setting up such centres, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax the criteria for opening up such centres particularly in the backward areas and in hilly regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also propose to impart special training programme using modern technology to encourage the farmers and to increase the production of fruits and vegetables using high yielding varieties of seeds;

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

(g) the details of the Agriculture Science Centres set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(h) whether any study has been conducted into the working and achievements of such centres; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remedy the shortfall, if any, by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have already established 261 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in 255 districts. Further, there is a proposal to strengthen the Zonal Agricultural Research Stations (ZARS) of the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to take up the additional functions of KVKs in 53 districts. The opening of KVKs in the remaining districts will depend upon the availability of adequate funds for the purpose.

(b) to (d) The locations of the existing 261 KVKs and 53 districts proposed for strengthening of the Zonal Agricultural Research Stations to take up the additional functions of KVK is given in Statement-I and II enclosed.

The criteria for setting up of such centres are the districts with low productivity & high potentials, coastal and tribal districts of backward and hilly regions and high productivity having irrigation & other infrastructural facilities.

(e) and (f) The mandate activities of the KVKs include vocational skill-based training of farmers, front-line demonstrations, on-farm testing and inservice training of extension functionaries to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technology including fruits & vegetables. So far, the existing KVKs have organised 1.35 lakhs training programmes to benefit 30.76 lakhs farmers during 1977-78 to 1996-97. Out of these, about 24 thousand training programme in horticulture (fruits & vegetables) were organised to benefit 4.89 lakhs farmers.

(g) Twenty KVKs were set-up during the last three years out of 78 KVKs approved for establishment during 8th Plan. State-wise details are given in Statement- III & IV enclosed.

(h) and (i) The working and achievements of KVKs have been evaluated by the nine Quinquennial Review Teams (QRTs) in 1993. The recommendations of the Committees have been implemented for improving the functioning of these Centres.

### **Statement - I**

#### *Krishi Vigyan Kendras*

S.No.	Name & Address of KVK	Host Organisation	Estt. year
1	2	3	4
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands (1)</b>			
1	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Co CARI, Port Blair-744101 (A&N)	The Director, Central Agril. Research Institute, Port Blair-744101 (A&N)	1982
<b>Andhra Pradesh (16)</b>			
1	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Opp. Rama Krishna Temple, UNDI, Rayalam Bhimavaram West Godavari-06 (AP)	Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agril University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad-500030	1985
2	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malyal Farm, Village Malyal Warangal-506 101 (AP)	- do -	1984
3	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Agril. Research Station, Amadalavaka, Shrikakulam-532523 (AP)	- do -	1984
4	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, DCMS Building, Kamlenagar, Anantpur (AP)	- do -	1983

1	2	3	4
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rastakuntabai, Vizianagaram-535523(AP)	Vice-Chancellor Andhra Pradesh Agri, University Rajendra Nagar Hyderabad -500 030	1984
6.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nandyal, M.C. Farm P.O Kumool-518503 (AP)	-do-	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/O Bhagya Tula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchily, Vishakhapatnam - 531005 (AP)	The secretary, Bhagya Tula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchily Vishakhapatnam 531005(A)	1995
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Baraganapalli, Yaganipalle-513524 Kumool (AP)	Secretary, Shri Hanumantharaya Educational & Charitable Society, Rendakand Public School, Illuru, Kothapeate (AP)	1989
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Box No. 214, Zahirabad, Medak - 502220	Chairman, Deccan Dev. Society, A-5 Meera Apartments, (Basheerbagh, Hyderabad)	1992
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RASS Vansthal, Village Karakambadi, Chittoor-517501 (AP)	Chairman, Rayalseema Seva Samiti, 9, Old Hazur Office Building, Tirupathi (AP)	1992
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gaddipalli-508201, Nalgonda (AP)	Secretary, Aurobindo Institute of Rural Development Gaddipalli-508201 (AP)	1983
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jammikunta, Karnnagar-505122 (AP)	Director, Gram Nava Nirman Samiti, H.No. 1-9-639/1, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad.	1992
13.	Training Organiser, N.C. Ranga KVK, Vinayashram, Kavur, Guntur (AP)	Chairman Vinayashram, Kavur, Guntur (AP)	1992
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Behind M.R.O. Office, Kotha, Madanpur Mahaboobnagar (AP)	The Executive Director, Youth for Action, 1-8-702/26/1, Padma Colony, Hyderabad 500044 (AP)	1992
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalvacherata, Rajahmundry, East Godawari - 533105 (AP)	The Director Central Tobacco Research Instt., Rajahmundry 500659 (AP)	1983

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16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CRIDA, Hyatnagar, Ranga Reddy (AP)	The Director, CRIDA Complex, Saidabad, P.O. Santoshnagar, Hyderabad (AP)	1976
<b>Arunachal Pradesh (1)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, West Siang-791101 (Arunachal Pradesh)	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umrai Road, Barapani 793103 (Meghalaya)	1979
<b>Assam (4)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra Khuontal, Golaghat-785601	Vice-Chancellor, Assam Agril. University, Jorhat 785013 (Assam)	1993
2.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Arunachal Sitchar - 788 025 Cachar (Assam)	-do-	1994
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sontipur, Tezpur, C/o, P.B. No. 51, Tezpur Main Post Office, (Assam)	-do-	1979
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tripura Gossaigaon-783360 Distt. Kokrajhar (Assam)	-do-	1985
<b>Bihar (21)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Darbhanga (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Samastipur 848 125 (Bihar)	1996
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hajipur Farm, Vaishali (Bihar)	-do-	1996
3.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agwanpur, Saharsa-859901	-do-	1979
4.	Chief Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sankarpur, Munger-811201 (Bihar)	-do-	1979
5.	Chief Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Vijay Nagar, Banka-813101 (Bihar)	-do-	1983

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Megnaul, Khodawanpur, Begusarai (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor Rajendra Agril University Samastipur-848125 (Bihar)	1992	19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, SCADA, P.O. Arra, Bhojpur-802301 (Bihar)	Chairman Sone Command Area Deve. Agency, Sone Bhawan Patna. (Bihar)	1993
7.	Chief Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bomh Patna (Bihar)	-db-	1992	20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jahanabad (Bihar)	-db-	1997
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Hamaur, Nalanda -848125 (Bihar)	-db-	1992	21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sindh, Dhanbad -828122	Chairman, Hindustan Fertilizer, Corporation, New Delhi.	1994
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shekhpura (Bihar)	-db-	1996	<b>Delhi (1)</b>			
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sarajah Hamn, Mazulparpur (Bihar)	-db-	1997	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ulwa, New Delhi - 110073	The Director, NHRDF, Janakpuri, New Delhi	1995
11.	Chief Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Jagannathpur,	Vice-Chancellor Birsa Agril University, Kanke Ranchi, 834006 (Bihar)	1983	<b>Goa (1)</b>			
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shama Bharti Khadigram, Khadigram, P.O. Jamui-811313 (Bihar)	Chairman, Khad Gramodyog Sangh Khadigram, Jamui-811313 (Bihar)	1994	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex Ela, Old Goa - 403202	The Director, ICAR Reserach Complex, Ela, Old Goa - 403202 Goa	1984
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chandpura, Madhubani -847102 (Bihar)	Chairman, S.K. Choudhary Ecn. Trust, New Delhi	1994	<b>Gujarat (10)</b>			
14.	Training Organiser, Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, P.O. Morabadi, Ranchi -834008 (Bihar)	Secretary, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi-834008 (Bihar)	1977	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Deesa, Banaskantha - 385535 (Gujarat)	Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Agril. University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1976
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sujani, P.O. Ghortash, Deoghar -814152 (Bihar)	General Secretary Santhal Paharia Seva Madal, Deoghar -814152 (Bihar)	1984	2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Hill Miller Research Section, Waghai, Dangs (Gujarat)	-db-	1995
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Holicross VTI, Hazaribagh -825301 (Bihar)	Directress, Holicross V.T.I. Hazaribagh -825301 (Bihar)	1984	3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devgarh baria, Panchmahals -389380 (Gujarat)	-db-	1976
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sokhodeora, Navada -805106 (Bihar)	General Secretary, Gram Nimam Mandal Ashram, Sokhodeora, Navada -805106 (Bihar)	1979	4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Devraj (Sojitra), Distt. Kheda - 387240	-db-	1995
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vanavasi Seva Kendra, P.O. Adhaura, Bhabua 821116 Bihar	President, Barvasi Seva Kendra, Adhaura, Bhabua 821116 (Bihar)	1992	5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bharauch	Chairman Bhardya Agro Industres Foundation, Pune	1994
				6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mangal Bharti Golagamadi Golag Mandi, Vadodara	Chairman Mangal Bharti Behadurpur Baroda - 391125	
				7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fnacheja, Ghandinagar-383630	Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	1977

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8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Ambeti Ashram, Valsad (Gui)	Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	1992
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Samoda, Sidhpur Mehsana-384 130	Director Saraswati Gram Vidyapeeth Samoda, Mehsana	1992
10.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mundra, Kuchchh-370421	Chairman Rural Agro. Research & Dev. Society, Jhuhu, Bombay	1992

**Haryana (12)**

1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Seema Theater Commercial Complex, Court Road, Panipat - 132 103 (Har.)	Chairman Haryana Agril. University, Hisar (Haryana)	1993
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Plot No. 82, Auto Market, Sadalpur, Hissar - 125052 (Haryana)	-db-	1999
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Peoda, Kaithal - 132027 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, House No. 2131, Urban Estate, Jind-126102 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 430/13, Urban Estate, Kurukshetra - 132118 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sector-14, House No. 449 Sonpat - 131001 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, House No. 604, Sector-16 A, Faridabad-121001 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, House No. 269-4, Model Town, Yamunanagar - 135001 (Haryana)	-db-	1992
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, No. 2 Rajendra Park, Mahesh Nagar, Ambala Cant. Ambala (Haryana)	President, Society for Creation of Heaven on Earth, Chanakyapur, New Delhi	1993

1	2	3	4
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Sri Bhagwat Bharati Ashram, Rampura, Rewari - 123401 (Haryana)	Secretary Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari-123401	1983
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sikohpur, Gurgaon - 122001 (Har.)	Director, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi - 110012	1993
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kamal - 132001 (Haryana)	Director, NDRI, Kamat - 132001 (Haryana)	1976

**Himachal Pradesh (8)**

1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pampur, Unna-174303 (HP)	Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur (HP)	1993
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mandi (HP)	-db-	1993
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Str., Dhaula Kuan, Simur - 173001 (HP)	-db-	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Bajaura, Kullu - 175125 (HP)	-db-	1995
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bara, Hamirpur - 177044 (HP)	-db-	1999
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sultanpur, Baloo, Chamba - 176314 (HP)	-db-	1991
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sharbo at Rekong Peo, Kinnaur - 171107 (HP)	Vice-Chancellor, YSPUH & F, Solari (HP)	1995
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Petrol Pump, Rohru, Shimla - 171207 (HP)	-db-	1995

**Jammu & Kashmir (4)**

1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Leh (J&K)	Vice-Chancellor, S.K. University of Agril. Sciences & Technology, Srinagar.	1993
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2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malangpura, Anantnag (J&K)	Vice-Chancellor S.K. Univ. of Agril. Sciences & Technology, Srinagar	1983	11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonikoppal - 571213 Kodagu (Karnataka)	The Director IIHR, 255, Upper Palace, Orchards, Bangalore - 79	1976
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Rs. Stn., R. S. Pura. Jammu - 181102 (J&K)	-db-	1992	<b>Kerala (9)</b>			
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalibari, Kathua - 184104 (J&K)	Secretary, Shiv Gramodyog Mandal, Kathua (J&K)	1983	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sadananadapuram, Qullon (Kerala)	Vice-Chancellor, Kerala Agril. University Mannuthy, Thrissur - 680651	1994
<b>Karnataka (11)</b>				2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Pattambi - 679306 Palghat (Kerala)	-db-	1979
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hegari, Bellary (Karnataka)	Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwad	1994	3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regi. Res. Stn., Ambalavayal, Wynad - 673593 (Kerala)	-db-	1984
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Stn., Raichur (Karnataka)	-db-	1994	4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pathenamthitta (Kerala)	Chairman, Christian Agency for Rural Development, Thiruvalla, Pathenamthitta	1994
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hunumanamatti - 581135, Dharwad (Karnataka)	-db-	1997	5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chakkupallam, Idukki (Kerala)	President Bapooji Sewak Samaj, Chakkupallam, Idukki	1994
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Janawada, Bidar (Karnataka)	-db-	1985	6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mitranikan, Vellanad, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	President Mitraniikan, Vellanad - 696543. Thiruvananthapuram	1979
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Station, Mudigere - 577132 Chickmagalur (Karnataka)	Vice-Chancellor, University of Agril. Sciences. Bangalore	1985	7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CMFRI Res. Station, Narakkai Emakulam - 682505 (Kerala)	Director, CMFRI, Cochin (Kerala)	1979
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kandali, Hassan (Karnataka)	-db-	1992	8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kasargod - 671124 (Kerala)	Director, CPCRI, Kasargod - 671124 (Kerala)	1991
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Suttur, Mysore (Karnataka)	President JSS Rural Development Foundation, Mysore	1994	9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Peruvannamuzhi, Calicut - 673012, Kozhikode (Kerala)	The Director, Indian Spices Research Institute, Calicut (Kerala)	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chikkabalapur, Kolar (Karnataka)	President Karnataka Welfare Society, Chikkabalapur, Kolar	1994	<b>Lakshadweep Islands (1)</b>			
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tukanatti Gohak, Belgaum - 591319 (Karnataka)	President Belgaum Integrated Rural Development Society, Belgaum - 591319	1994	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CMFRI Regional Centre, Minicoy Islands (Lakshadweep)	Director, Indian Spices Research Institute (Regional Centre), Calicut (Kerala)	1996
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o K.H. Pati Agril. Science Foundation, Gadag Taluk, Dharwad (Karnataka)	Chairman, K.H. Patil Agril. Sciences Foundation Hulikoti, Hulikoti 582205 Dharwad	1985				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Madhya Pradesh (20)</b>							
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra Block Office Compound, Seoni (MP)	Vice-Chancellor, JNKVV, Jabalpur (MP)	1994	14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Science, Gokulan, G.E. Road, Anjora, Durg - 491 001 (MP)	Vice-Chancellor IGKVV, Raipur	1992
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Lalitpur Naka, Tikamgarh - 472001 (MP)	-do-	1994	15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Joara, Kalukeda, Ratlam - 457340 (MP)	President, Kalukheda Shiksha Samiti, Ratlam	1994
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, College of Agril., Warwadi Farm, East Nimari Khandwa (MP)	-do-	1994	16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Mata Rukmini Seva Sansthan, Via Dimrapal, Jagdalpur, Bastar - 494001 (MP)	Secretary, Mata Rukmini Seva Sansthan, P.O. Jagdalpur, bastar (MP)	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kathi Bagh, Rajgarh (MP)	-do-	1994	17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Malwa Mahila Vikas Simiti, P.O. Sironi, Vidisha - 464228 (MP)	President, Malwa Mahila Vikas Simiti, 32, Niyamatpura, Shajanabad, Bhopal (MP)	1992
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Post-Aaraon, Guna (MP)	-do-	1994	18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturba Gram, Indore (MP)	Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore 450020 (MP)	1976
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Agril. Research Station, Chandangaon, Chhindwara - 480001 (MP)	-do-	1983	19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mahagawah, Satna - 485331 (MP)	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Institute, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JNKVV Farm, Jhabua - 457661 (MP)	-do-	1994	20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namibag, Berasia Road, Bhopal - 462018 (MP)	The Director, CIAE (ICAR), Namibagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal - 462018	1979
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Goviana Site Post Box - 7, Sidhi - 486661 (MP)	-do-	1992	<b>Maharashtra (23)</b>			
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Birhulia Farm, Shahdol (MP)	-do-	1992	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Seisura, Wardha (MS)	Vice-Chancellor, Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (MS)	1976
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JNKVV Campus, Gwalior (MP)	-do-	1997	2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Paichan Road, Aurangabad - 431005 (MS)	Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada Agril University, Paithani 415712 (MS)	1983
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sarguja (MP)	Vice-Chancellor, IGKVV, Raipur	1994	3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shirgaon, Ratnagiri (MS)	Vice-Chancellor, Konkan Krishi, Vidyapeeth, Dapoli Rantagiri (MS)	1983
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reserch Station, Sarkanda Farm, Bilaspur 495001 (MP)	-do-	1984	4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Dhule - 424004 (MS)	Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri 413712 (MS)	1983
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badgaon Block - Kiranpur P.O. Palabalaghat - 481115 (MP)	-do-	1992				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Y.C. Maha. Open University, Nasik-422005 (MS)	Vice Chancellor, Y.C. Maharashtra Open Univ., Nasik (MS)	1994	17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Adrash Colony Village - Ambalagai, Distt. Beed - 431517	Chairman, Deen Dayal Res. Instt. Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	1992
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Parbhani-431401 (MS)	President, Jeevan Jyoti Charitable Trust, Parbhani (MS)	1994	18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalavade, Karad. Satara - 415110	Chairman, Kalyani Gorakshan Trust Koregaon Road, Pune (MS)	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Talasadi, Kolhapur-416012 (MS)	The President, D.Y. Patil Edn. Society Talashande, Kolhapur	1994	19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Agri. Development Trust, Sharda Nagar, Baramati, Pune - 413115 (MS)	Chairman, Agri. Development Trust Sharda Nagar, Baramati,	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jalgaon, Jamod, Buldhana-443402 (M.S)	Chairman, Satpuda Edn. Society Jalgaon, Jamod, Buldhana - 443602 (MS)	1994	20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Babhleshwar, Shirampur, Ahmednagar - 137361 (MS)	Chairman, Pravara Instt. of Res. & Edn. in Natural & Soc. Sci. Parvaranagar, Ahmednagar	1992
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ghalkhed, Amravati (M.S)	President, Sharam Sadhna Trust, 57, Congress Nagar, Amravati - 444602 (MS)	1995	21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C-13, Vasant Dada Sahakar Sakhar Karkhana, Sangli - 416416 (MS)	President, Vasant Prakash Vikas Pratishthan, Sangli (MS)	1992
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur, Amravati (MS)	President, Shram Satalya Foundation, Madhuban Colony Nagar, Amravati - 444602 (MS)	1995	22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Marathwada Sheti Sahayya Mandai, P.B. No. 45, S.P. Road, Jaina 431 203	Secretary, Marathwada Sheti Sahayya Mandai, P.B. No. 45, S.P. Road, Jaina - 431 203	1992
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, HIG colony, Near ITI, Nanded (MS)	Chairman, J.N. Instt. of Edn. Scie. & Tech. Research, Nanded (MS)	1994	23.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O No. 225, Nagpur - 440001 (MS)	The Director, Central Institute for Cocton Research P.O No. 225, Nagpur - 440001 (MS)	
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 51, Railway Lines, Solapur - 413001 (MS)	President, Shabari Krishi Pratishthan, Solapur (MS)	1994	<b>Manipur (1)</b>			
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karda, Risod, Akola-444106 (MS)	President, SUVIDE Foundation, Risod, Akola (MS)	1994	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Lamphelpet Imphal-795004 (Manipur)	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani - 793103 (Meghalaya)	1979
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Poip Adarsh Krishi, Sindhudurg-416622	President, Poip Falatpadan Sahakar Samithi, Sindhudurg (MS)	1995	<b>Meghalaya (1)</b>			
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Gokhale Education Society, Koabadi - 401703 Thane (M.S)	Secretary, Gokhale Edn. Society, BYK College of Commerce, Nasik (MS)	1976	1.	Training Organiser Krishi Vigyan Kendra ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Sansan Girri Bobasipara Tura, West Garro Hills-794005 (Meghalaya)	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani - 793103 (Meghalaya)	1979
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, C/o Satpuda Vikas Mandal Pal, River, Jalgaon-425508 (MS)	Chairman, Satpuda Vikas Mandal Pal Raver, Jalgaon - 425508 (MS)	1984				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>Mizoram (2)</b>							
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, State Deptt. of Agriculture, Hnahchial, Lunglei, (Mizoram)	Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawal, (Mizoram)	1985	8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Reg. Res. Stn., NARP Campus, Bhowani Patna, Kalahandi (Orissa)	Vice-Chancellor OUAT Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	1992
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Farm Science Centre, Kolasib - 796081 (Mizoram)	Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram Aizawal, (Mizoram)	1976	9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhenkannal (Orissa)	The Director, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa)	1994
<b>Nagaland (1)</b>				10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Angul (Orissa)	-do-	1994
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Jhamapani, Medziphema, Nagaland - 797 106	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793103 (Meghalaya)	1977	11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Cuttack-753006 (Orissa)	-do-	1992
<b>Orissa (2)</b>				12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CIFA, Kausalyaganga, Dhauli, Bhubaneswar-751002 (Orissa)	The Director, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalyaganga, Dhauli, Bhubaneswar-751002	1976
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kendrapara	Vice-Chancellor, OUAT Bhubaneswar, (Orissa)	1994	<b>Pondicherry ( 2 )</b>			
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station Semiliguda, P.Box 10, Sunabeda - 763002 Koraput (Orissa)	-do-	1982	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Madur, Karaikal (Pondicherry)	Chief Secretary, Govt. of Pondicherry, Chief Secretariate Bldg., Pondicherry-605009	1994
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Judia Farm, P.O. Keonjhar - 758002 (Orissa)	-do-	1982	2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kusambapat, (Pondicherry)	-do-	1974
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Devogavia Singila, Bakapal, Balasore - 756026 (Orissa)	-do-	1983	<b>Punjab ( 10 )</b>			
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar, At: Benakunda, P.O. Dihapadhai Ganjam - 761126 (Orissa)	-do-	1985	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kheri, Sangrur (Punjab)	Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana, (Punjab)	1993
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gambharipalli, P.O. Larambha, Sambalpur - 768102 (Orissa)	-do-	1982	2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Fandkot-151203 (Punjab)	-do-	1994
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Udyagiri, Phubani - 762100	-do-	1982	3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Langroya, Jalandhar (Punjab)	-do-	1994
				4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hardochani Road, Old Gurunanak College Building, Gurudaspur - 143521 (Punjab)	-do-	1982
				5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malwal Farm, G. T. Road, Ferozpur - 152001 (Punjab)	-do-	1988
				6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Kheti Bhawan, Dabawal Road, Bhatinda 151001 (Punjab)	-do-	1989



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bahawal, Hoshiarpur-146105 (Punjab)	Vice-Chancellor Punjab Agril. University Ludhiana (Punjab)	1989	9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kisan Vidyaapeeth, Near Sarag Guest House, Kumher, Bharatpur-321001 (Raj)	Vice-Chancellor Rajasthan Agril. University Bikaner-334001 (Raj.)	1988
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P. B. No. 22, village : Rauni, Patiala -147001 (Punjab)	-do-	1989	10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kolar Farm, Ambasweiji Gate, P.O. Palri, Sirohi - 307001 (Raj)	-do-	1989
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sultanpur Road, Near New Grain Market, Kapurthala -144601 (Punjab)	-do-	1989	11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gonera, Deepak Bhawan, Dabia Road, Kotputli-303108, Jaipur (Raj)	-do-	1989
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Abohar (Punjab)	The Director, Central Instt. of Post Harvest Engg. & Tech., Ludhiana (Punjab)	1992	12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittorgarh -312001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
<b>Rajasthan (31) *</b>				13.	Chief Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Post Box No. 16, Swarnachopur - 322001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhoinda, Rajsamand -313342 (Raj)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan Agril. University, Bikaner, 334001 (Raj)	1994	14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Borkhera Farm, Kota -324001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Station Road, Anta, Baran 325202 (Raj)	-do-	1994	15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P. B. No. 46, Jaisalmer - 345001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Teachers Colony, Gupteshwar Road, Dausa - 303303 (Raj)	-do-	1994	16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vil., Navgaon, Alwar (Raj)	-do-	1992
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, B-33, Man Nagar, Jhunjhunu (Raj)	-do-	1989	17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Agril. Research Station, Amajia Farm, Gandhi Nagar, Bhilwara -311001 (Res)	-do-	1992
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Borwat Agril. Research Station, Banaswara - 327001 (Raj)	-do-	1983	18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chittarapura Road, Bundi (Raj)	-do-	1992
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fatehpur, Sekhawati, Sikar -332301 (Raj)	-do-	1976	19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Reserach Station, Tabiji Farm, NH08, Ajmer-305001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Fodder Farm, Village-Beechwal, Bikaner -334002 (Raj)	-do-	1983	20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Old City, Dhaulpur (Raj)	-do-	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Keshwana, Jalore -342001 (Raj)	-do-	1985				

1	2	3	4
21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Badat Mat, Shastri Colony, Dungarpur-314001 (Raj)	Vice-Chancellor Rajasthan Agril. University Bikaner-334001 (Raj.)	1992
22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 9A, Godam Ki Talai P. Box 16 Jhalawar -326001 (Raj)	-do-	1992
23.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sanjay Colony, Nagaur (Raj)	-do-	1992
24.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, V.P. Tankadra, Chomu, Jaipur (Raj)	The Secretary, Pragati Trust, Chomu, Jaipur (Raj)	1992
25.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk-304022 (Raj)	The Secretary, Banasthali Vidyapith Banasthali, Tonk, (Raj)	1992
26.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001 (Raj)	President Vidya bhawan Society, Badgaon, Udaipur-313001 (Raj)	1993
27.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sardar Shahar, Churu-344001 (Raj)	The Registrar, Gandhi Vidhya Mandir, Sardar Shahar, Churu-311401 (Raj)	1992
28.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Gayatri Shanti Pith Barmer-344001 (Raj)	The Secretary, Society to Uplift Rural Economy, Barmer (Raj)	1992
29.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sangaria, Sriganganagar (Raj)	President, Keshyanand Memorial Trust, Sangaria, Sriganganagar (Raj)	1999
30.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CAZRI, (ICAR) Jodhpur-342003 (Raj)	The Director, CAZRI, Jodhpur-342003 (Raj)	1993
31.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, CAZRI, Pali-Marwar-306401 (Raj)	-do-	1992
<b>Sikkim (1)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH Region Saramsa, Ranipool-737 135 East Sikkim (Sikkim)	The Director, ICAR Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani-793 103 (Meghalaya)	1992

1	2	3	4
<b>Tamil Nadu (16)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Salem (TN)	Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agril. University, Coimbatore (TN)	1994
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kumara Parumal Farm, Science Surugama, Trichy-639115 (TN)	-do-	1977
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Vidhachalam-606001, South Arcot Distt. (TN)	-do-	1995
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kattupakkam-603203 Changai MCR Distt. (TN)	-do-	1995
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi, PMT District (TN)	Vice-Chancellor, TN Univ. of Vety. & Animal Science, Madras-600051 (TN)	1996
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhampuri (TN)	President, TN Board of Rural Deve T. Nagar, Madras-500012 (TN)	1994
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tenkosi, Nellai Kattabomman-627852 (TN)	Chairman, RVSEdn. Trust, Dindigul Anna (TN)	1994
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kamatchipuram, via Thenni, Madurai-626520 (TN)	Chairman, Centre for Deve. and Communication Trust Theni, Madurai-626520	1994
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allikulam, Mundradaipu, P.O. Kariapatti, Kamraj-626102 (TN)	Chairman, Meyer's Trust Madurai (TN)	1995
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RVSE Campus, Usilampatti Tanjavur, (TN)	President, Bhaktva Memorial Trust, 596, A-1 & A-2, TNHB Colony, Periyar Nagar, Korachur, Madras-600080 (TN)	1995

1	2	3	4
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vegalkulam, Chidambaram(TN)	Chairman, SCAD Cherandevi, Tirunelveli (TN)	1985
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Sri Aviwashilingam Rural Centre, Vivekanandapuram, Karmadi Block Coimbatore-641113(TN)	The Secretary, Sri Aviwashilingam Rural Centre, Vivekanandapuram, Karamadai Block, Coimbatore -641 113(TN)	1979
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor-643101 Nilgiri Distt.	Secretary, UPASI, Glenview, Coonoor-643101 Nilgiri Distt. (TN)	1983
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram-624302 Dindigul Anna (TN)	The Secretary, Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram -624 302 Dindigul Anna (TN)	1989
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Talamalai Centre of MYRADA, Tatawadi Block, Sathyamangalam Taluk, Periyar-638461 (TN)	Executive Director, MYRADA, Domtur Layout, Bangalore-560071 (TN)	1991
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kinelil Village, Vembakkam Block, Thiruvannamalai, Samabuvayarar(TN)	President, Tamil Nadu Board of Rural Deve. No. 13, Cresent Park Street, T. Nagar, Madras - 500017 (TN)	1991
<b>Tripura (2)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dibanandapali, Chebr, Knowai Sub Division, West Tripura - 799207	General Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, 23, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta (WB)	1979
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, ICAR Complex for NEH, Birchandra Manu, Manpalhar-799 144 South Tripura	The Director, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Barapani -793 100 (Meghalaya)	1984

1	2	3	4
<b>Uttar Pradesh (30)</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bachat Bhavan, Collectorate Compound, Shahjahanpur (UP)	Vice-Chancellor, G.B. Pant Univ. of Agri. and Technology, Pantnagar(UP)	1994
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Gulchora (Lohaghat) Pithoragarh -(UP)	-db-	1994
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal-249199 (UP)	-db-	1983
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Rice Research Station, Nagina, Binor -246762 (UP)	-db-	1992
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Chandra Nagar, Saharanpur-247001	-db-	1992
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Badaun-243601 (UP)	-db-	1992
7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, 243, Vikas Bhawan, New Collectorate, Raj Nagar, Ghaziabad-201001 (UP)	-db-	1992
8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Zila Panchyat Bhavan, Rampur-244901 (UP)	-db-	1992
9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Crop Research Station, Behraich (UP)	Vice-Chancellor, NDUA & T, Kumarganj, Faizabad (UP)	1983
10.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ballia, P.O. Sohoan, Ballia-277504 (UP)	-db-	1984
11.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Haldhapur, Mau-221705 (UP)	-db-	1989

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, S-4/50A, Mahaveer Road, Ardally Bazar, Varanasi-221001 (UP)	Vice-Chancellor NDUA & T Kumarganj, Faizabad (UP)	1989	23.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Etah-Tundla Road, Awagath-207301, Etah (UP)	Principal, Raja Balwant Singh College, Bichpuri, Agra, (UP)	1982
13.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Banjaria Farm, P.O. Katya, Basti-272302 (UP)	-db-	1989	24.	Officer-in-Charge, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jai-prabha, Gram-Gopalgram, Khargu Chandpur, Gandhi Park, Gonda-271001 (UP)	Chairman, Deen Dayal Research Instt, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi	1989
14.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Regional Research Station, Bharari, P.O. Bhoila, Jhansi-284003 (UP)	Vice-Chancellor, C.S. Azad Univ. of Agri. & Tech., Kanpur (UP)	1984	25.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ganiwan, Banda-210206 (UP)	-db-	1982
15.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dairy Farm, Vicy, College, Mathura-281001 (UP)	-do-	1984	26.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Allahabad Agril, Institute, Naini, Allahabad-211007 (UP)	The Director, Allahabad Agril. Institute Naini, Allahabad-211007 (UP)	1982
16.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Danapur Farm, P.O. Munstiganj, Raebareilly-229405 (UP)	-db-	1984	27.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sohna, Soharhnagar-272193 (UP)	The Secretary, Leond Tel Area Deve. Society, Sohna, Soharnagar-272193 (UP)	1982
17.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Tharion Farm, Allahabad-G.T. Road, Fatehpur (UP)	-db-	1984	28.	Training Organiser, Swami Kalyan Dev. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hastinapur, Meerut-250404 (UP)	President, Gandhi Polytechnic, Krishi Vidyalaya Society, Hastinapur, Meerut (UP)	1982
18.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Central Dairy Farm, Aigarh (UP)	-db-	1982	29.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barakadhha, Mirzapur-231001 (UP)	Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-110005 (UP)	1984
19.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kanpur Road, Daroga Khera, Kanpur, P.O. Anrawn, Lucknow (UP)	Chairman, National Instt. of Agri., Kanpur Road, Daroga Khera, Kanpur, P.O. Anrawn, Lucknow (UP)	1984	30.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Izatnagar, Bareilly-243122 (UP)	The Director, Indian Vet. Research Instt., Izatnagar, Bareilly-243122 (UP)	1985
20.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jabalpur, Muzaffarnagar (UP)	President, Swami Kalyan Deo Trust, Jalapur, Muzaffarnagar (UP)	1984	<b>West Bengal (9)</b>			
21.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Bharat Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Barabanki (UP)	Secretary, Bharat Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Barabanki (UP)	1986	1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kalmpong, Darjeeling-734301 (WB)	Vice-Chancellor, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhata, Mohanpur (WB)	1982
22.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur-228118 (UP)	Secretary, Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust, Sultanpur-228118 (UP)	1976	2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Sri Ramkrishan Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram South 24-Parganas-743338 (WB)	Chairman, Sri Ramkrishan Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram, South 24-Parganas-743338 (WB)	1979

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kappari, Midnapore-721505(WB)	President, Sewa Bharati, Kappari, Midnapore-721505(WB)	1976	7.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sri Niketan, Birbhum - 731236 (WB)	Vice Chancellor, Vishwa Bharti Shanti Niketan, Bolpur(WB)	1994
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ramshai, Jalpaiguri-735219(WB)	General Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Seva Kendra, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta (WB)	1983	8.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, P.O. Sonamukhi, Bankura - 722207 (WB)	Executive Vice-Chairman, WB Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, 6-A, Raja Subodh Mullick Square, Calcutta (WB)	1983
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vivekanand Nagar, Purulia - 723147 (WB)	President, Kalyan P.O. Vivekanand Nagar Purulia - 723147 (WB)	1992	9.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Brackish Water Experimental Fish Farm, P.O. Kakdweep North Parganas-24 (WB)	Director, Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore 743101 (WB)	1979
6.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur, Burdwan-7130212(WB)	Chairman, Hindustan Fertilizer Corp. Ltd. New Delhi	1994				

**Statement - II**

*Districts Identified for strengthening of Zonal Research Stations to take the functions of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) also*

Phase - I

Sl.N.	State	No. of Districts without KVK	No. of Districts identified	Name of University	Districts	Production System
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	ANGRAU Hyderabad	1. Nellore	Agri-hort. and Fish & Livestock (Coastal)
2.	Assam	18	1	AAU Jorhat	2. Naogaon (Shillongani)	Agri-hort. & Livestock (Hill and Mountain)
3.	Bihar	31	1	RAU, Pusa	3. Rohtas (Bikranganj)	Rice-Wheat (Irrigated Arable farming (Rainfed))
4.	Gujarat	9	1	GAU	4. Junagarh	Arable farming, Livestock production (Rainfed)
5.	Haryana	4	1	HAU, Hisar	5. Sirsa	Arable farming (Rainfed), Livestock (RF)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	HPKVV, Palampur	6. Lahaul and Spiti (Kumkumseri) Vs (tabo at Spiti)	Agri-hort., Livestock production (Hill & Mountain)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10		SKU & AT	7. Kargil	-do-
8.	Karnataka	10	2	UAS, Bangalore	8. Shimoga	Arable farming, Livestock production (RF)
				UAS, Dharwad	9. Gulbarga	Arable farming, Agro-forestry, Livestock production (RF)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	26	1	JNK VV, Jabalpur	10. Morena	Arable farming (RF) Rice-wheat (Irrigated), Livestock production (RF)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Maharashtra	9	3	PKV, Akola	11. Yavatmal	Arable farming, Livestock production Agro forestry (RF)
				KKV, Dapoli	12. Raigad Roha (Karjat)	Arable farming Livestock production, Agro-forestry (RF)
				MAU, Parbhani	13 Osmanabad (Tuljapur)	Arable farming Livestock production (RF)
11.	Orissa	18	1	QUAT Bhubneshwar	14. Bhadrak	Arable farming (RF), Livestock production (RF)
12.	Punjab	5	1	PAU, Ludhiana	15. Ropar	Rice-Wheat (Irrigated) Fish farming (Irrigated)
13.	Rajasthan	1	1	RAU, Bikaner	16. Sriganaganagar	Cotton based farming (Irrigated), Arable farming(Rainfed)
14.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	TNAU, Coimbatore	17. Kanyakumari (Coastal)	Agri-horti,-Fish & Livestock (Coastal)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	36	2	GBPUAT, Pantnagar	18. Nanital (Majhera)	Agri-horti., Livestock production (Hill & Mountain)
				NDUA & T Faizabad	19. Gorakhpur	Rice-Wheat (Irrigated), Arable farming (RF)
16.	West Begal	9	1	BCKVV, Mohanpur	20. Coochbehar	Arable farming, Livestock production (RF)

*Districts identified for strengthening of Zonal Research Stations to take the functions of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) also*

PHASE-II

Sl.No.	State	No. of Districts without KVK	No. of Districts identified	Name of University	Districts	Production System
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	2	ANGRAU Hyderabad	1. Prakasam 2. Adilabad	Agri.-hort. (Coastal), Arable farming, Livestock production (RF)
2.	Assam	18	4	AAU Jorhat	3. Lakhimpur 4. Karbi Anglong (Diphu) 5. Karimganj 6. Goalpara	Arable farming (RF) Agro-forestry (RF) Agri-Horti. (Hill & Mountain) Livestock production (Hill & Mountain)
3.	Bihar	31	2	BAU, Ranchi RAU, Pusa	7. Santhal Pargana (Dumka) 8. Bhagalpur (Sabour)	Arable farming, Livestock (RF), Rice-Wheat (Irrigated)
4.	Gujarat	9	2	GAU	9. Surat/Vyara) 10. Rajkot (Targhadia)	Arable farming (RF), Livestock production (RF) Agro-forestry (RF)
5.	Haryana	4	2	HAU, Hisar	11. Rohtak 12. Mahendergarh	Sugarcane based, Arable farming, Livestock production (RF)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	HPKVV, Palampur	31. Bilaspur	Agri-horti. (Hill & Mountain)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				YSPUH & F	32. Kundaghat (Solan)	Agri-horti. (Hill & Mountain)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	1	SKU &AT	13. Rajouri	Agro-horti, Livestock production (Hill & Mountain)
8.	Karnataka	10	5	UAS, Bangalore	14. Bangalore (Rural) (Hessarghatta)	Arable farming, Agro-forestry, Livestock farming (RF)
					15. Tamkur	Fish & Livestock (Coastal),
					16. Uttar Kannada	Agri-horti. (Coastal)
					17. Mandya	Sugarcane based (Irri.)
				UAS, Dharwad	18. Chitradurga	Arable farming, Agro-forestry and Livestock production (RF)
9.	Kerala	5	1	KAU, Thrissur	33. Kottayam	Agri-horti. and fish farming
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26	4	JNKVV, Jabalpur	19. Hoshangabad (Powarkheda)	Arable farming (Raifed) Livestock farming (RF)
					20. West Nimar (Khargaone)	Rice-wheat (Irrigated)
					21. Sagar	-do-
11.	Maharashtra	9	1	PKV, Akola	22. Chandrapur (Sindhewahi)	Arable farming (RF), Agro-forestry (RF), Livestock Production (RF)
12.	Orissa	18	1	OUAT Bhubneshwar	23. Navarangpur	Arable farming (RF), Livestock production (RF)
13.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	TNAU, Coimbatore	24. Puddukkotai	Arable farming (RF), Livestock production (RF)
					25. Ramanad	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	36	5	GBPUAT Pantnagar CSAUA & T Kanpur	26. Deoria	Rice-wheat (Irrigated) Dairy farming (Irrigated) Rice-wheat (Irrigated).
					27. Mainpuri	Rice-wheat (Irrigated).
					28. Mahoba (Belatal)	Dairy farming (Irrigated).
					29. Kanpur-Dehat (Dalipnagar)	Arable farming (Rainfed)
				NDUA&T, Faizabad	30. Azamgarh	Rice-wheat (Irrigated)

**Statement - III***List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras established During 1995 to 1997*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of K.V.K.	Host Organisation	Estt. Year
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Opp, Rama Krishnan Temple UNDI, Rayalam Bhimavaram West Godavari - 534 208 (AP)	Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh Agril, University, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad - 500 030	1995
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Bhagya Tula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchily, Vishakhapatnam 531 005 (AP)	The Secretary, Bhagya Tula Charitable Trust, Yellamanchily Vishakhapatnam 531005 (AP)	1995

1	2	3	4
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Darbhanga (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Agril. University, Samastipur 848 125 (Bihar)	1996
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hajipur Farm, Vaishali (Bihar)	-do-	1996
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Shekhpura (Bihar)	-do-	1996
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Saraiah Farm, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	Vice-Chancellor Rajendra Agril. Univ. Samastipur 848125 (Bihar)	1997
5.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Jahanabad (Bihar)	Chairman Sone Command Ara Dev. Agency, Sone Bhawan, Patna (Bihar)	1997
<b>Delhi</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ujwa, New Delhi - 110 073	The Director, NHRDF, Janakpuri, New Delhi	1995
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sharbo at Rekong Peo, Kinnaur - 171107 (HP)	Vice-Chancellor, YSPUH&F, Solan (HP)	1995
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Near Petrol Pump, Rohru, Shimla - 171207 (HP)	-do-	1995
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, JNKVV Campus, Gwalior (MP)	Vice-Chancellor J.N.K.V.V. Jabalpur (M.P.)	1997
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Ghatkhed, Amravati (MS)	President, Sharam Sadhna Trust, 57, Congress Nagar, Amravati - 444602 (MS)	1995
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Durgapur, Amravati (MS)	President, Shram Safalya Foundation Madhuban Colony Camp Amravati - 444602 (MS)	1995
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Poip Adarsh Krishi, Sindhudurg - 416 622	President, Poip Falaotpadan Sahakar Samithi, Sindhudurg (MS)	1995



1	2	3	4
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sate Deptt. of Agriculture, Hnahthial, Lunglœi, (Mizoram)	Director of Agriculture Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawal, (Mizoram)	1995
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kundrakudi, PMT District (TN)	Vice-Chancellor, TN Univ. of Vety. & Animal Science, Madras - 600 051 (TN)	1996
2.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Allikulam, Mundradaipu, P.O. Kariappti, Kamarajar - 626102 (TN)	Chairman, Meyer's Trust, Madurai (TN)	1995
3.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, RVS Campus, Usilampatti, Tanjavur, (TN)	President, Bhaktva Memorial Trust, 596, A-1 & A-2, TNHB Colony, Periyar Nagar, Korathur, Madras - 600 080 (TN)	1995
4.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vegaikulam, Chidambarnar (TN)	Chairman, SCAD Cherandevi, Tirunelveli (TN)	1995
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Training Organiser, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, c/o Bharat Gramin Vikas Santha, Barabanki (UP)	Secretary, Bharat Gramin Vikas Santha, Barabanki (UP)	1996

**Statement - IV***[English]*

*List of Krishi Vigyan Kendras Established During  
1995 to 1997*

**ISI activities in Nepal**

Sl. No.	State	No. of K.V.Ks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Maharashtra	3
7.	Mizoram	1
8.	Tamilnadu	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total		20

106. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to Pakistan ISI activities in Nepal to spread terrorism in the Terai regions and increased smuggling activity in respect of hashish, gold and silver across Indo-Nepal borders;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government have taken up the matter with Nepal Government; and

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) Yes Sir. Government have seen reports of Pakistan ISI misusing Nepalese territory for activities inimical to Indian interests. Government have also received reports of the smuggling of the gold into India across the Indo-Nepal border.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Government have taken up the matter with the concerned authorities of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Government of Nepal have been extending their cooperation in curtailing such undesirable activities.

#### Atomic Power Generation

107. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest policy of the Government for atomic power generation in the country;

(b) whether any foreign owned/aided project for atomic power generation is underway in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) The Government's policy for Atomic Power Generation in the country is to continue setting up of Nuclear Power Plants of the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) type based on indigenous technology and develop technology for the second and third stage of India's Three Stage Nuclear Power Programme. Besides, the Government of India are open to specific offers for participation by Private firms, Indian or Foreign, in the Nuclear Power Sector. Such offers, when received have to be considered on the basis of technical suitability, economic attractiveness and conditions attached thereto. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 would need amendment to provide for this.

(b) and (c) A proposal to set up a Nuclear Power Station with 2x1000 MWe VVER Type Light Water Reactors to be located at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu with technical co-operation and financial assistance from the Russian Federation is currently under negotiation. The terms of the contract for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report by the Russians are also under negotiation.

#### Dispute on Water Sharing

108. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :  
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA':

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any National Policy to resolve all water sharing disputes in the country out of court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Tibetan Issue

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

(a) whether a US Team led by the US Secretary of State visited New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the team met the Tibetan leaders stationed in India; and

(c) the subjects discussed with the team and what was the precise outcome of its visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A US delegation led by Secretary of State visited New Delhi in November, 1997. Secretary of State Albright's visit was part of the integrated and wide-ranging dialogue in which India and the US have been engaged. Discussions were held with the delegation on a wide range of issues of multilateral, bilateral and regional importance. The Secretary of State signed an Investment Agreement and an agreement to set up Indo-US S&T Forum during the visit. No meetings with Tibetan leaders stationed in India were part of this schedule.

[Translation]

#### Indian Electronics Industry

110. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Electronics Industry is in the grip of depression due to unchecked entry of foreign companies in the Indian Electronics Industry and several such Indian Electronics Companies are on the verge of closure as a result thereof;

(b) if so, whether any specific measures/steps have been taken to protect the Indian Electronics Industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Integrated Foodgrain Development Programme

111. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any fund during the last two years under Integrated Foodgrain Development Programme (Rice);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has sent any proposal to the Union Government for sanctioning centre's amount of share under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said amount is likely to be sanctioned to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Union Government have provided an amount of Rs. 3411.36 lakh and Rs. 4141.00 lakh during 1996-97 and 1997-98, respectively under the Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)", for the implementation of various programme components covered under the scheme. The scheme is being implemented to supplement the efforts of State in increasing the production and productivity of cereals in rice based cropping system's areas.

(c) and (d) The Madhya Pradesh Government has sent the proposal for 1998-99, for the sanction by the Government of India for an amount of Rs. 4.93 crore as Central share. Considering the norms provided under the scheme, as of now an amount of Rs. 3.45 crore, as Central share is being sanctioned.

#### **Act of Terrorism**

112. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Pakistan during his speech in Geneva in March, 1998, alleged involvement of Indian agencies in acts of terrorism in their countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the allegation has been countered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In his statement to the 54th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights at Geneva on March 18, 1998, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan referred to the killing of people in Pakistan as a result of terrorism sponsored from abroad and evidence pointing to the involvement of the so-called largest democracy. Pak FM said:

"The prospects for such dialogue are not improved by the campaign of terrorism to which Pakistan is being subjected today. Since 1995, over 600 innocent people have been killed in various cities of Pakistan as a result of terrorism sponsored from abroad....Pakistan will present conclusive evidence in this regard pointing to the so-called largest democracy. State sponsored terrorism against peoples struggling for self

determination, or against other states, is a grave violation of human rights as well as of international law."

(c) In response, we made a statement as a 'right of reply' which included the following reference:

"We dismiss all allegations and accusations raised by him (Pak FM), including that of Indian involvement in acts of violence in Pakistan, with the contempt they deserve."

*[Translation]*

#### **Use of Insect/Pests**

113. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether insects have become immune to DDT, paraquate lindane and other pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the ways in which environmental and other hazards have been posed by the use of these pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Resistance is now known 31 pest species in India out of which 19 are pests of medical and veterinary importance, 7 are pests of stored commodities and 5 are pests of field crops. Insecticide resistance has been reported against all major groups of pesticides including organochlorines such as DDT, BHC Lindane and endosulfan; organophosphates such as malathion, dichlorvos and quinalphos; and synthetic pyrethroids such as cypermethrin and deltamethrin.

(c) The injudicious and inappropriate use of chemical pesticides may lead to a number of environmental and health problems as follows:

- (i) direct toxicity to applicator;
- (ii) development of strains of pests resistant to pesticides;
- (iii) destruction of non-target organisms such as parasites and predators of pests; honeybees and other pollinators; fishes, birds and other wildlife;
- (iv) resurgence of pests leading to exceptionally high population in absence of natural enemies;
- (v) outbreak of secondary pests that are no longer controlled by their natural enemies;
- (vi) accumulation of harmful residues on crop, plant, man, domestic animals, wildlife and the environment.

**Working Group on NCES**

114. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had planned to constitute a working group in co-ordination with different Ministries of the Union Government in order to encourage sustainable Energy Development Programmes and to ensure speedy implementation of the schemes under the above programme at the departmental level ;

(b) if so, whether the said working groups has been constituted; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by the working group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is, however, making efforts to include renewable energy technologies in the implementation of the development programmes, especially rural development programmes of various concerned Ministries/Departments.

**Land Slides**

115. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by the Union Government to avoid frequent land slides in Himalayan areas;

(b) whether the Government have been getting timely information about the land slides; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking safety measures in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) As per the information supplied by the Deptt. of Science & Technology (DST), they had launched an R&D Programme for studying the different aspects of landslide phenomena during 1991. Under this programme, a few test sites have been selected in parts of Satluj-Beas valley, H.P. Kumaon Himalaya, U.P., Garhwal Himalaya, U.P. Western Ghats, Maharashtra and South Sikkim. A number of studies relating to preparation of landslide hazard zonation maps have been completed. A limited study on Control measures and development of mass movement models have also been taken up. A number of research and academic institutions like Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Central Road Research Institute, Delhi, IIT, Bombay, IIT, Kanpur, Defence Terrain Research Laboratory, Delhi and Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun are involved in these studies.

**OTA/Honorarium**

[English]

116. SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission regarding abolition of overtime allowance of Central Government Employees;

(b) if not, whether the Government contemplating to increase the rate of overtime allowance and honorarium of Central Government Employees in view of hike in their pay-scales; and

(c) if so, the time by which the new rates of overtime allowance and honorarium are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to continue the status quo in regard to payment of Overtime Allowance (OTA), subject to a review of the matter to make the eligibility to OTA more restrictive and commensurate with the interests of Government work. Accordingly, until further orders, payment of OTA has been continued to be made as per the existing orders on the basis of notional pay admissible to the concerned Government employees in the pre-revised pay/pay-slabs as laid down in the existing orders. As regard rates of Honorarium, the Ministries/Departments have been delegated the powers to sanction, under FR 46 (b), Honorarium upto a maximum of Rs. 5000 per annum, and no rates for payment of honorarium are generally prescribed by the Deptt. of Personnel & Training except in respect of certain specified categories of employees for performing certain specified duties. Revision of such rates of honorarium has been taking place from time to time. No revision of rates of honorarium, is however, under consideration at present.

[Translation]

**Demand and Supply of Milk**

118. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of demand and supply of milk during the last four years, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the balance between the demand and supply of the milk during the said period;

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the rate of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken to protect the interest of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The information on requirement and production of milk is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented by the Government of India, besides the

schemes of the State Governments for increasing the milk production in the country.

(c) and (d) The selling price of toned milk by Dehi Milk Scheme was last increased in 1.9.1992. Since then there has not been any increase in the prices of DMS toned milk although the cost of production including cost of procurement of milk has been rising continuously. An indepth study is being done on the cost of production to take a view in this matter.

**Statement**

State/UT	Milk Requirement				Milk Production (000MT)			
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 prov.	1996-97 prov.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5592	5687	5782	5876	3766	4221	4261	4470
2. Arunachal Pradesh	74	76	78	79	21	22	23	44
3. Assam	1805	1946	1986	2006	676	698	855	740
4. Bihar	7343	7502	7680	7817	3215	3250	3315	3399
5. Goa	99	101	103	105	33	36	37	39
6. Gujarat	3476	3537	3598	3680	3935	4459	4608	4831
7. Haryana	1400	1429	1458	1487	3850	4062	4100	4162
8. Himachal Pradesh	436	444	453	462	654	663	676	698
9. J & K	657	672	687	701	780	641	862	900
10. Karnataka	3761	3817	3872	3927	2736	3003	3184	3460
11. Kerala	2423	2457	2480	2524	2001	2118	2246	2269
12. Madhya Pradesh	5601	5711	5820	5928	4975	5048	5125	5224
13. Maharashtra	6668	6799	6931	7063	4250	4812	4991	5127
14. Manipur	157	180	164	168	84	64	60	61
15. Meghalaya	151	155	158	162	53	54	55	57
16. Mizoram	60	62	64	66	9	9	9	9
17. Nagaland	105	100	112	116	45	43	45	44
18. Orissa	2667	2715	2764	2812	565	584	325	650
19. Punjab	1693	1716	1741	1767	5970	6215	6424	6755
20. Rajasthan	3736	3813	3880	3964	4958	5103	5000	5350
21. Sikkim	35	37	38	39	30	32	33	34
22. Tamil Nadu	4803	4648	4691	4735	3524	3695	3791	3977
23. Tripura	235	240	246	252	35	38	39	40
24. Uttar Pradesh	11699	11093	12106	12306	10991	11321	11878	12388
25. West Bengal	5715	5812	5907	5999	3095	3250	3341	3387
<b>UTs</b>								
26. A & N Island	25	26	27	27	25	25	25	21
27. Chandigarh	58	60	63	66	38	39	41	42
28. D & N Haveli	12	12	13	13	7	8	5	4
29. Daman & Diu	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1
30. Delhi	828	858	888	919	252	257	261	264
31. Lakshadweep	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	1
32. Pondicherry	68	70	71	72	32	33	33	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>71295</b>	<b>72587</b>	<b>73874</b>	<b>75152</b>	<b>60607</b>	<b>63805</b>	<b>66150</b>	<b>68485</b>

Note : The requirement of milk is based on recommended nutritional norms of 220 gms. per head per day by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

*[English]***Sale of Spurious Fertilizer**

119. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sale of spurious and sub-standard micronutrient fertilizer is rampant recently in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Bihar;

(c) the number of companies found indulging in trading spurious fertilizers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) No specific report on sale of spurious micronutrient fertiliser has been brought to the notice of the Government of India. However, Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute and its regional laboratories have drawn and analysed samples of micronutrient fertilisers from the States of UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar. Besides, State Governments also draw sample for checking the quality. Out of the analysis of a total of 1860 samples from 13 States, 190 samples were found to be non-standard making the percentage of non-standard samples at 9.8. In case of Bihar, out of 23 samples analysed, 19 samples were found to be non-standard. Statewise details are given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(c) and (d) Samples of 16 micronutrient manufactures were found non-standard. Details are given in the enclosed Statement - II.

(e) Analysis reports have been sent to the concerned States for appropriate action against the concerned manufacturers/distributors. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 empowers the State Governments to take action against offenders for irregularities committed in the manufacture/import/distribution/sale of fertilisers. State Governments have been advised to regularly check the quality of the fertilisers being manufactured and sold to the farmers.

**Statement - I**

*Details of the Micronutrient Fertiliser samples drawn by the Central Team, samples received from the State for analysis & samples analysed by the State Govt. during 1997-98.*

S.No.	Name of State	Sample drawn/ analysed	Found non-std.
1	2	3	4
1.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1
2.	Maharashtra	50	4

1	2	3	4
3.	Rajasthan	2	1
4.	Haryana	168	22
5.	Punjab	484	22
6.	U.P.	405	73
7.	Andhra Pradesh	601	22
8.	Karnataka	16	0
9.	Kerala	2	1
10.	Tamilnadu	77	11
11.	Bihar	23	19
12.	Gujarat	13	5
13.	West Bengal	11	9
		1860	190

**Statement - II**

*Name of the Companies whose samples have been found non-standard.*

S.No.	Name of State	Name of the Company
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	(I) Dayal Fertilisers, Meerut
2.	Maharashtra	(I) Bharat Agro Services, Kolhapur (ii) Sainath Agrovet Industries, Ahmedabad.
3.	West Bengal	(I) Super Agro Industries, Calcutta (2 samples) (II) Pioneer Agro Industries, Calcutta (III) Agro Gavid Lab., Calcutta (iv) Rallies India Ltd., Bangalore (v) New Industrial Chem. Concern, Sonarpur. (vi) Karnataka Agro Chemicals, Bangalore (2 samples) (vii) Chemi plus India, Kalyani
4.	Bihar	(I) Agrotech India, New Delhi (II) Aries Agrovet Industries, Mumbai (III) Chakradhar Chemical, Muzaffar Nagar

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	(i) Aries Agrovet Industries, Mumbai (ii) Ocean Agro Industries, Nandsari (2 samples) (iii) Siddhi Agro Chemical, Kalol.

### **Renewable Energy Sources**

121. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to draw a long term comprehensive plan to generate power from renewable energy sources;

(b) whether that comprehensive plan has been formulated;

(c) if so, the details of the amount of investment proposed to be made during that long term plan period; and

(d) the total megawatt of power expected to be added through renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Non-Conventional Energy Sources had drawn up a programme for generation of power from renewable energy sources for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement has also set a long term goal for generation of power from renewables.

(c) and (d) A capacity addition of 3000 MW from renewables was envisaged by the Working Group for the Ninth Plan. A budgetary support of about Rs. 1300 crores was recommended for these programmes. The balance requirement of funds was expected to be mobilised through private sector participation in commercial projects.

The draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement envisages augmentation of grid capacity through renewables to be extent of 10% of the total installed capacity in the country by the year 2012.

*[Translation]*

### **Crop Insurance Scheme**

122. SHRI DOWARKA PARSHAD BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers who have suffered losses due to hail storm in Tonk and Jaipur Districts of Rajasthan and total the amount distributed by the Government among the farmers who have been the victims of this hail storm and the number of farmers who are yet to receive this amount;

(b) whether the Government propose to cover all the farmers of Rajasthan under the crop insurance scheme; and

(c) if so, by when and the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) No report has recently been received from the Government of Rajasthan about the hail-storm in Tonk and Jaipur districts and the losses suffered by the farmers on this account. Also, there is no specific proposal from the State Government to cover all the farmers of the State under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

*[English]*

### **Sea Erosion in Orissa**

124. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing sea erosion in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of villages affected by sea erosion in the State at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check sea erosion and rehabilitate the affected villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Orissa is experiencing erosion in some reaches along its coast line.

(b) Eighteen locations in Orissa have been reported to be vulnerable to sea erosion. The areas are in the districts of Ganjam, Puri, Kendrapara and Balasore.

(c) Planning & implementation of measures to check sea-erosion including rehabilitation of affected villages is the responsibility of the State Government. Central Government had constituted Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) for advising the coastal States on effective and economical solutions to the coastal problems including anti sea erosion measures. As decided by the Committee, all coastal States have been asked by the Central Government to send proposals for inclusion in the National Coastal Protection Project being prepared by the Central Water Commission. Proposals from Government of Orissa have been received recently for constructing sea walls in the vulnerable reaches of the above mentioned districts.

### **Small Hydro Projects**

125. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have offered a maximum capitalised interest subsidy for small hydro projects in the hilly North Eastern regions and Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) If so, whether the Government are considering to extend concession to all the hilly areas in the Himalayas as well as in the Western/Eastern Ghats; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is offering capitalised interest subsidy of upto Rs. 1.12 crores per MW for the development of small hydro project upto 3 MW station capacity in the Himalayan & sub-Himalayan hilly regions of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim; North-Eastern States & Nicobar Islands. Capitalised Interest Subsidy of upto Rs. 38.3 lakhs per MW is also offered for the SHP projects in other regions of the country including Western/Eastern Ghats.

The Higher rate of subsidy, for the SHP projects in Himalayan and sub-Himalayan region, North-Eastern States A&N Islands, as compared to other States, is provided due to difficult terrain and topographical conditions encountered in these areas leading to higher costs of their SHP projects.

#### **Tobacco and Cotton Growers**

126. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had apprised Union Government the plight of tobacco and cotton farmers in the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has pleaded more Central assistance;

(c) if so, whether the State Government has also requested the Union Commerce Minister for his intervention immediately; and

(d) if so, the total assistance Union Government has agreed to provide to the State Government to meet the demands of the tobacco and cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Promotion of Fisheries**

127. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast scope for promoting brackish water fisheries in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the Union Government are providing any assistance to the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of such assistance provided by the Union Government to the State of Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) In coastal Orissa, an estimated brackish water area of about 34,013 hectare is available for shrimp farming, of which about 13,530 hectare is under culture.

(b) and (c) The details of assistance provided by the Government of India to the State Government of Orissa during the last three years is as stated below :

Year	Assistance provided (Rs. in lakh)
1995-96	42.65
1996-97	25.05
1997-98	3.07

#### **Inter-State Water Dispute**

128. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the irrigation projects in Orissa which are under the inter-State water disputes;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government and the concerned State Governments to settle the disputes amicably;

(c) whether there is any delay in execution of those projects which have been taken up after clearance of the disputes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) No Irrigation Project of Orissa having Inter-state water dispute is pending with the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Irrigation projects are executed by the State Governments according to their own priority.

#### **Remunerative Price of Coconut**

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

(a) whether the coconut is not fetching remunerative price due to the import of copra and coconut oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The



Government announces the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of copra based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and the views of the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries. It is ensured that the MSP covered the cost of production and also provides a margin of profit to give incentive to the farmers for investment in agriculture and adoption of improved technology. The MSP for ball copra was fixed at Rs. 2925 per quintal and for milling copra at Rs. 2700 per qtl. for the 1997 season.

The wholesale prices of copra in 1997 ranged between Rs. 2960-4215 per quintal at Cochin market and Rs. 3300-4700 per quintal at Kozhikode market of Kerala. This shows that the market prices of copra in Kerala ruled above the MSP for 1997.

Import of coconut oil is canalised. During 1995-96 and 1996-97, imports of coconut oil was only 0.37% and 0.42% respectively of total imports of edible oils. As the import of copra is negligible, it may not have much impact on the prices.

#### Processing of Coconut

130. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to the Union Government seeking assistance for diversification and processing of coconut costing Rs. 43.20;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the said scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which a decision on the said proposal is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not received any such proposal from Kerala Govt. for coconut processing. However, such a proposal was received by Ministry of Agriculture from Govt. of Kerala who have advised the Govt. of Kerala to submit a revised proposal to Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The revised proposal is under preparation by KERAFFD.

#### Treaty of Peace and Friendship

131. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has since forwarded to India specific proposals for revising the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Production of Milk

132. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of milk in the country and that of dairy farms under the National Dairy Research Institute during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of milk in the dairy farms of the National Dairy Research Institute has decreased during the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken/ scheme formulated for increasing the production of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The annual production of milk in the country and that of the dairy farms under the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, during the last three years is given below :

#### Milk Production

Year	All India (000 M.T.)	N.D.R.I Karnal (M.T)
1995-96	66150 (Prov.)	1429
1996-97	68485 (Prov.)	1484
1997-98	72852 (Prov.)	1479

(b) There is a marginal fluctuation in milk yield during the last three years of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. There was an increase of milk yield in the year 1996-97 as compared to 1995-96 whereas a marginal decline in the year 1997-98.

(c) The reason for marginal variation in milk production might be due to weather condition particularly severe cold, prolonged cloudy weather and frequent rains in winter of 1997-98. For increasing the production of milk in the country various central/centrally sponsored schemes such as Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme, National Bull Production Programme,

Assistance to States for Feed & Fodder Dev., Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases & Integrated Dairy Development Projects for Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas etc. are being implemented.

#### Terrorist Outfits

133. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the US Administration has levelled charges against Pakistan of supporting the various militant organisations including the Harkat-ul-Ansar based in Pakistan and which are active in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereon;

(c) whether as per the report on patterns of global terrorism, various groups involved in the civil war in Afghanistan have also been providing facilities of training camps to these militants in the areas occupied by them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to combat these terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) The US State Department has designated Pakistan based organisation Harkat-ul-Ansar as a terrorist organisation under US law.

(b) Despite all available evidence and acknowledgement to this effect in the US State Department's report on terrorism "Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1996", Government of Pakistan continue to maintain that the Harkat-ul-Ansar is not operating from its territory.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government continues to maintain its vigil and is taking all necessary steps to safeguard the country's security.

#### Irrigation Projects of Bihar

134. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects in Bihar on which work has been stopped;

(b) the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to complete these pending irrigation projects; and

(d) the progress made so far in the execution of Konar irrigation project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments out of their own resources. A statement of ongoing irrigation projects of Bihar indicating their estimated cost, expenditure upto March '92, anticipated expenditure during the VIIIth Plan and the total anticipated expenditure upto the end of VIIIth Plan is enclosed. A Central loan Assistance of Rs. 13.5 Cr. in 1996-97 to three projects and Rs. 14.04 Cr. in 1997-98 to ten projects was released by the Central Government under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme to Government of Bihar.

(d) The latest estimated cost of Konar Irrigation project is Rs. 312.49 Cr. out of which an expenditure of about Rs. 89.48 Cr. has been incurred by the State Government upto March 1997.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Project Name	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure upto March 1992 (Rs. in crores)	Anticipated Expenditure during VIII Plan (Rs. in crores)	total Anticipated Expenditure upto end of VIII Plan (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Major</b>					
1.	Ajoy Barrage	199.24	67.53	18.87	86.40
2.	Subernrekha	2367.15	561.19	125.00	686.19
3.	Auranga	699.36	14.71	6.52	21.24
4.	Barnar	226.24	29.08	9.19	38.27
5.	Bateshwar Nath Pump Ph-I	175.85	17.92	5.76	23.68
6.	Bagman	154.73	35.76	0.74	36.50
7.	Bansagar	118.09	35.76	0.00	35.76
8.	Durgawati	266.97	54.96	17.26	72.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Gandak ph-II	578.27	42.09	37.23	79.32
10.	Konar	312.49	72.61	16.87	89.48
11.	Kosi Eastern Canal ph-II	156.32	25.77	49.33	75.10
12.	North Koel	572.71	346.08	73.15	419.23
13.	Punasi	219.05	33.61	8.55	42.16
14.	Tilaiya	278.12	11.80	12.36	24.16
15.	Kosi Canal W.	693.88	199.13	58.21	257.34
<b>Total</b>		<b>7027.47</b>	<b>1548.00</b>	<b>439.05</b>	<b>1987.05</b>

**Medium**

1.	Batane	39.95	28.08	2.10	30.18
2.	Bilisi	18.53	7.66	3.99	11.65
3.	Bhairwa	40.90	10.08	4.93	15.01
4.	Bateshwar Nath Pump ph-II	37.97	4.58	0.01	4.59
5.	Basuki	27.04	0.16	0.00	0.16
6.	Dhansinghtoli	23.51	11.17	3.36	14.53
7.	Dakamala Pump Ph-I	79.58	44.13	9.73	53.86
8.	Dakamala Pump Ph-II	11.48	5.43	0.00	5.43
9.	Gumani	69.82	23.98	3.96	27.94
10.	Jharhara	39.42	1.96	0.00	1.96
11.	Katri	39.46	19.04	3.98	23.02
12.	Kanasjore	36.90	19.13	3.11	22.24
13.	Kans	43.06	9.43	6.43	15.85
14.	Keso	19.75	4.49	2.01	6.50
15.	Latratu	45.10	36.28	3.21	39.49
16.	Malia	9.98	1.54	1.48	3.02
17.	Natki	32.43	11.95	1.55	13.50
18.	Orni	48.31	27.34	5.60	32.94
19.	Panch Khera	24.82	4.44	1.59	6.03
20.	Ram Rekha	29.09	3.46	1.40	4.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sakrigali	11.07	7.21	2.07	9.28
22.	Surangi	26.50	10.07	2.29	12.36
23.	Sonua	59.05	21.38	2.72	24.10
24.	Sindwarni	34.10	5.96	4.45	10.41
25.	Suru	21.42	3.53	2.65	6.18
26.	Saliya	22.71	0.11	0.00	0.11
27.	Satpotka	26.71	0.15	0.00	0.15
28.	Torai	56.45	17.25	2.42	19.67
29.	Upper Shank	38.26	10.97	1.57	2.54
Total		1013.37	350.95	76.61	427.56

## ERM Schemes

1.	Sone Modernisation including Kadwan and Jamania	304.07	34.41	51.16	85.57
Total :		304.07	34.41	51.16	85.57

**Funds Allocated for Education and Health****Statement**

135. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

*Amount Allocated/Spent during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)*

(a) the quantum of amount allocated for education, health and drinking water separately during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the percentage of amount spent out of the allotted amount under these heads separately; and

(c) the priorities fixed for the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAMNAIK) : (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was unanimously approved by the NDC in its meeting held on 16.1.1997. The Draft Ninth Five Year Plan, (1997-2002), prepared at the internal meetings of the Planning Commission was released on March 1, 1998 by the then Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The Ninth Plan is yet to be considered by the National Development Council. The Government has decided to review this draft so as to suitably reflect the altered priorities as enunciated in the National Agenda for Governance.

				(Rs. Crore)		
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent	Percentage of col. 2 to 1		
		1	2	3		
1.	Education					
	Centre	7443.00	8523.64	114.51		
	States/UTs	12156.73	13710.10	112.77		
Total		19600.73	22233.74	113.43		
2.	Health					
	Centre	1800.00	2758.95	153.28		
	States/UTs	5782.20	5941.02	102.75		
Total		7582.20	8699.97	114.74		
3.	Drinking Water					
	Centre	5213**	4328**	83.02		
	States/UTs	10743⊕	11079	103.13		
Total		15956	15407	96.56		

\* Indicates likely expenditure as actual expenditure for all States is not available.

\*\* Excluding IEBR of HUDCO

⊕ Including Sanitation (8-10%)

[English]

### Fall in Water Level in Assam

136. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the level of ground water in most of the districts of Assam has registered fall of 4 metres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures contemplated by the Government to cope up with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Long term observations of ground water level made by the Central Ground Water Board have shown fall of 4 metres in the level of ground water in localised pockets in the districts of Bangaigaon, Kachar, Darrang, Dhewaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Kabri Anglong, Karimganj, Moregaon, Nalbari, Sonitpur, Tinsukia and Sivasagar of Assam.

(c) The steps taken by the Union Government to check the decline in ground water level includes:

- (i) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- (ii) Circulation of a Model Bill to all the States/Union Territories including Assam to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.
- (iii) Circulation of a Manual on artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories including Assam to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

### National Agenda

137. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve an Action Plan for achieving the goals listed in National Agenda of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed the priorities in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Government has initiated measures to achieve the goals listed in the National Agenda for Governance. In this context Action Plans are being evolved in the following priority areas.

(a) Doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years.

(b) Expansion and improvement of social infrastructure drinking water, housing, education, health care and sanitation - provision of drinking water to every settlement in the country within 5 years.

(c) Rapid expansion and improvement of physical infrastructure - power, oil, petroleum and renewable sources of energy, roads, transport, ports, airports, telecommunications and financial services.

(d) Unveiling a National Water Policy so that no water goes waste and our water resources are cleaned up.

(e) Make India a global Information Technology power and one of the largest generators and exporters of software in the world within 10 years.

### Production of Vegetables

138. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the production of vegetables and plantation crops in the States during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the name of the States which have attained self-sufficiency in vegetable and plantation crop production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) State-wise yearly production of vegetables and plantation crops during the last three years is given in the attached Statement - I, II, III and IV.

(b) Due to absence of relevant statistical data it is not possible to estimate the status of self-sufficiency in vegetables and plantation production in various States.

### Statement - I

*Production of Vegetables during the year 1993-94 to 1995-96 (Production in MT)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Production		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1420029	2341204	2444295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80117	80117	80117

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1931874	970007	2484536
4.	Bihar	1360195	726318	12284700
5.	Delhi	463897	551232	613113
6.	Goa		65000	65000
7.	Gujarat	1869900	1729800	2089089
8.	Haryana	1155000	1275000	1420000
	Himachal Pradesh	537800	524000	569000
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	353706	353706	353706
11.	Karnataka	5035203	5668400	5705142
12.	Kerala	2789555	2789555	2789555
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2551300	2241000	2353000
14.	Maharashtra	2737625	2809022	2957335
15.	Manipur	33000	35000	26250
16.	Meghalaya	238071	199845	211452
17.	Mizoram	45102	76648	79251
18.	Nagaland	107643	87104	87147
19.	Orissa	7983536	7896400	8705654
20.	Punjab	1721379	1721379	1774102
21.	Rajasthan	363164	283357	356908
22.	Sikkim	46911	28792	50640
23.	Tamil Nadu	4389043	4397932	4397932
24.	Tripura	320950	320850	358480
25.	U.P. (Hills)	717850	774408	790530
	U.P. (Plains)	0359928	11911660	13082540
26.	West Bengal	4858500	5340000	5391000
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	18872	16380	15850
28.	Chandigarh	8720	-	-
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13565	13565	13500
30.	Daman & Diu	869	1020	1029
31.	Lakshadweep	127	132	138
32.	Pondicherry	23379	32075	33573
<b>Total</b>		<b>65786713</b>	<b>67265917</b>	<b>71591564</b>

**Statement - II**

*Production of Cashew during the last 3 years*

(Production in MT)

State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Kerala	1,40,200	1,19,200	1,40,000
Karnataka	32,540	28,400	37,600
Goa	15,210	10,960	17,800
Maharashtra	46,660	24,960	49,000
Tamil Nadu	19,200	22,000	30,930
Andhra Pradesh	46,570	58,700	71,700
Orissa	43,420	37,200	43,000
West Bengal	3,990	3,280	8,960
Others	380	300	840
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,48,150</b>	<b>3,21,640</b>	<b>4,17,830</b>

**Statement-III**

*All India final estimate of Coconut 1995-96*

State/ UTs	Production (Million nuts)		
	1993-94 (Revised)	1994-95 (Revised)	1995-96
Andhra Pradesh	1103.5	1181.4	1231.4
Assam	116.5	117.6	126.2
Goa	116.0	118.0	119.0
Karnataka	1308.0	1364.1	1406.5
Kerala	5197.0	5335.1	5905.7
Maharashtra	148.5	178.6	169.1
Orissa	219.5	234.5	234.5
Tamil Nadu	3311.4	4345.5	4345.7
Tripura	4.7	4.7	4.7
West Bengal	310.3	274.4	279.4
Andaman Nicobar	85.3	85.4	85.4
Lakshadweep	26.3	26.0	26.5
Pondicherry	27.7	34.1	33.8
<b>All India</b>	<b>11974.7</b>	<b>13299.6</b>	<b>13967.9</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

**Statement-IV***Production of Arecanut during the last 3 years*

State/ UTs	Production '000'Tonnes		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Andhra Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	54.4	57.1	57.8
Goa	1.5	1.5	1.7
Karnataka	101.1	105.8	113.4
Kerala	79.5	90.5	91.2
Maharashtra	3.6	3.7	3.8
Meghalaya	9.4	10.2	11.1
Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tamil Nadu	4.3	3.1	3.1
Tripura	2.5	2.5	2.5
West Bengal	9.5	9.9	9.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.9	5.0	5.0
Pondicherry	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>289.7</b>	<b>299.8</b>

**Allocation for Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

139. SHRI S.S. OWASI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned and allocation made by the Union Government for non-conventional energy Sources during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether less allocation was made to this sector during 1996-97;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether despite spending huge funds for the above projects the outcome is very low;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether private sector participation is increasing and role of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency is decreasing; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the Government to earn desired results in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned/systems installed and allocations made/funds released by the Ministry under various non-conventional energy programmes during the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement I, II, III & IV.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 333 crores was made during the year 1996-97 compared to Rs. 246 crores for the year 1995-96.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The outcome of schemes/projects has been commensurate with the funds released.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency provides loans mainly to the private sector for setting up renewable energy projects. The role of both private sector and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) in renewable energy sector has been increasing.

(g) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*Statewise Number of Projects sanctioned/systems installed and allocation made/funds released during the last three years i.e. from 1995-96 to 1996-97 under various programmes of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*

	Biogas		CBP/NBP/ IBP*		Improved Chulha		Biomass Gasifier	
	Installed (Nos.)	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Installed (Nos.)	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Installed (Nos.)	Funds Released (Rs. in Lakhs)	Installed Sanctioned	Fund Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Andhra Pradesh	48000	1540.46	7	0.63	749304	368.50	105	211.35
2. Arunachal Pradesh	150	68.38	-	-	2578	2.50	-	-
3. Assam	3400	75.17	3	3.16	21803	48.31	1	2.30
4. Bihar	1250	14.00	1	2.37	38030	-	-	0.05
5. Goa	207	7.53	-	-	24504	16.20	-	-
6. Gujarat	51000	1137.71	15	32.20	232581	62.38	11	5.08
7. Haryana	52000	173.00	13	-	77244	70.03	-	26.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Himachal Pradesh	3600	194.00	2	-	107785	70.83	-	-
9. Jammu & Kashmir	300	2.95	-	-	65000	82.82	-	-
10. Karnataka	57500	1237.79	17	4.98	245626	92.85	10	61.57
11. Kerala	4200	73.93	10	2.96	201177	139.07	-	1.45
12. Madhya Pradesh	54000	1263.00	22	41.40	846750	400.56	23	27.11
13. Maharashtra	32500	1473.80	74	82.61	511207	267.16	6	-
14. Manipur	550	22.15	-	-	13235	25.23	-	0.60
15. Meghalaya	275	5.53	-	-	500	10.57	-	2.20
16. Mizoram	420	27.60	-	-	8950	7.50	-	-
17. Nagaland	700	26.80	-	9.62	2607	9.00	-	-
18. Orissa	29500	714.00	3	-	516293	294.78	-	-
19. Punjab	14000	294.00	70	238.10	196000	105.88	-	-
20. Rajasthan	3000	192.00	3	1.27	492661	197.99	-	-
21. Sikkim	600	34.15	3	-	15439	12.66	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu	15000	317.40	38	167.99	637602	326.31	13	3.45
23. Tripura	200	10.06	-	-	18996	21.50	-	-
24. Uttar Pradesh	33000	685.00	130	299.18	755871	352.02	-	-
25. West Bengal	25000	650.00	17	6.62	540864	386.07	6	57.85
26. Andaman & Nicobar	20	-	-	-	5749	-	-	-
27. Chandigarh	30	-	-	-	2550	1.33	-	-
28. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	16	-	-	-	3199	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Delhi	24	113.60	15	-	23739	25.29	-	-
31. Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	896	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	20	-	-	-	10385	2.35	-	-
33. Others	-	-	-	-	2489982	1298.35	-	257.62

\* CBP - Community Biogas Plants; NBP-Night Soil Biogas Plants; IBP-Institutional Biogas Plants

#### Statement-II

Statewise number of Projects sanctioned/Systems Installed and allocation made/funds released during the last three years i.e. 1995-96 to 1997-98 under various programmes of C40 Non-conventional energy sources.

	IREP*		SADP*		Solar Cooker	
	Sanctioned Blocks (Nos.)	Funds Released Rs. in lakhs	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Funds Released Rs. in lakhs	Sale of Solar Cookers (Nos.)	Funds Released** Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	32	49.11	10	16.17	3491	8.64
2. Arunachal Pradesh	10	7.44	4	0.60	198	-
3. Assam	21	39.91	3	1.33	-	-
4. Bihar	56	58.50	9	1.35	-	-
5. Goa	5	13.90	1	0.15	527	0.50



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Gujarat		25	36.00	3	6.60	7810	17.06
7. Haryana		38	91.60	5	10.10	2878	-
8. Himachal Pradesh		45	150.93	3	2.48	3664	4.00
9. Jammu & Kashmir		28	42.00	-	-	259	-
10. Karnataka		42	129.20	9	15.48	250	0.40
11. Kerala		44	125.87	11	23.56	6	-
12. Madhya Pradesh		85	242.87	9	15.67	40196	23.98
13. Maharashtra		37	140.90	10	16.50	6053	9.97
14. Manipur		19	50.96	7	1.05	165	-
15. Meghalaya		16	121.29	-	-	200	1.15
16. Mizoram		11	28.71	3	1.10	-	-
17. Nagaland		25	20.98	-	-	-	0.29
18. Orissa		45	67.48	4	5.56	756	4.95
19. Punjab		40	135.97	11	16.40	6231	5.51
20. Rajasthan		36	64.59	3	8.31	2292	-
21. Sikkim		4	10.74	-	-	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu		21	52.50	7	5.48	8	0.56
23. Tripura		6	5.23	3	2.90	35	0.50
24. Uttar Pradesh	115		471.54	3	10.78	7780	10.50
25. West Bengal		34	63.29	3	5.18	2022	6.48
26. Andaman & Nicobar		5	10.08	3	0.39	-	-
27. Chandigarh		1	8.57	2	0.30	165	2.58
28. Dadar & Nagar Haveli		1	1.44	-	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu		1	1.44	-	-	-	0.50
30. Delhi		5	72.36	8	5.38	446	-
31. Lakshwadeep		1	2.39	-	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry		6	18.60	2	0.30	74	-
33. Others		-	-	-	-	-	-

\*IREP Integrated Rural Energy Programme; SADP - Special Area Demonstration Programme

\*\* Funds released under Solar Cooker Programme are meant for its promotional activities.

#### Statement-III

*Statewise number of projects sanctioned/systems installed and allocation made/funds released during the last three years i.e. from 1995-96 to 1997-98 under various programmes of non-conventional energy sources.*

	SPV* Programme		Solar Photovoltaic Water		Wind Pumps	
	PVLS*		PUMPING**			
	Sanctioned Released (Nos.)	PLANTS (KWp)	Funds (Rs. in lakhs)	Installed Released (Nos.)	Sanctioned (No.)	Funds Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	15050	3.00	54.00	236	3	9.70
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4036	-	23.90	-	-	-
3. Assam	800	4.50	31.35	25	-	-
4. Bihar	32696	-	208.50	81	-	19.34
5. Goa	50	-	-	12	-	-
6. Gujarat	9200	-	61.37	19	98	23.42
7. Haryana	16734	-	186.07	20	-	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	17300	-	273.53	6	-	-
9. Jammu & Kashmir	18780	82.70	304.13	12	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Karnataka	2900	-	7.13	153	21	9.11
11. Kerala	25815	-	199.41	284	70	8.17
12. Madhya Pradesh	4308	-	59.90	35	-	-
13. Maharashtra	2600	-	23.25	90	28	5.00
14. Manipur	2534	-	9.25	12	-	-
15. Meghalaya	1600	3.00	21.50	42	-	-
16. Mizoram	550	-	7.84	28	-	-
17. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Orissa	11590	-	71.30	1	-	-
19. Punjab	7430	21.00	64.35	80	-	-
20. Rajasthan	17400	-	415.51	188	150	33.97
21. Sikkim	50	-	-	-	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu	9282	-	43.46	412	25	6.51
23. Tripura	4087	-	89.24	-	-	-
24. Uttar Pradesh	56500	-	1446.40	97	-	-
25. West Bengal	8150	103.00	421.67	32	-	-
26. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	2	0.48
27. Chandigarh	1175	-	3.47	7	-	-
28. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Delhi	5300	-	58.23	42	-	-
31. Lakshwadeep	700	-	-	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	1500	-	2.59	-	-	-
33. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* PVLS - Photovoltaic Lighting System; SPV- Solar Photovoltaic

\*\* SPV Water Pumping Programme is being implemented through IREDA.

#### Statement-IV

*Statewise number of projects sanctioned/systems installed and allocation made/funds released during the last three years i.e. from 1995-96 to 1997-98 under various programmes of non-conventional energy sources.*

	Small Hydro power		Wind power**	Biomass power/Cogeneration		Solar Thermal/SPV Power Proj	
	Sanctioned (On-going)* (Nos.)	Funds Allocated Rs. in lakhs	Funds Released Rs. in lakhs	Sanctioned (Nos.)	Funds Released Rs. in lakhs	Sanctioned (No.x kw)	Funds Released Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	8	-	96.93	18	8.95	-	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh	7	1464.00	-	6	1.75	-	-
3. Assam	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-
4. Bihar	3	155.45	-	-	-	-	-
5. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Gujarat	-	-	120.65	18	108.35	-	-
7. Haryana	1	-	1.00	4	2.00	-	-
8. Himachal Pradesh	6	357.20	2.88	-	-	-	-
9. Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-
10. Karnataka	-	-	144.68	5	8.36	1 x 100	50.00
11. Kerala	-	-	123.16	3	0.20	1 x 25	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Madhya Pradesh	6	-	8.88	13	280.00	1x100, 1x25	63.50
13. Maharashtra	1	34.00	365.24	12	10.70	-	-
14. Manipur	2	61.00	-	-	-	-	-
15. Meghalaya	2	25.65	-	-	-	-	-
16. Mizoram	4	2058.50	-	-	-	-	-
17. Nagaland	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Orissa	8	107.80	-	3	0.03	1x50	19.00
19. Punjab	4	165.64	7.20	19	7.40	-	-
20. Rajasthan	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	15.00
21. Sikkim	1	420.67	-	-	-	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu	4	201.00	185.28	18	297.76	2x25	90.00
23. Tripura	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
24. Uttar Pradesh	18	132.83	-	12	158.55	1x100, 1x25	64.50
25. West Bengal	3	134.00	6.16	6	1.25	1x25	45.00
26. Andaman & Nicobar	1	54.00	-	-	-	-	-
27. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Lakshwadeep	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-
32. Pondicherry	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-
33. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Includes on going projects sanctioned before 1995-96

\*\* No Demonstration Wind Power Projects Sanctioned.

#### Prisoners of War

140. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Prisoners of War (POWs) in Pakistan jails;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to get them released during 1995 to 1997;

(c) the fresh steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the National Human Rights Commission has also taken up the issue with its Pakistan counterpart; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :  
(a) to (c) According to available information, 54 Indian defence personnel missing from the 1965 and 1971 wars are believed to be in custody in Pakistan. Pakistan has been maintaining that there are no such Indian defence personnel in its custody.

During the period 1995 to 1997, the matter was discussed at various levels, including that of Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister with Pakistan. Government would continue to pursue the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

(d) Pakistan does not have a Statutory National Human Rights Commission; hence our Commission does not have a Pakistani counterpart.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### SP for Linseed

141. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :  
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requesting to the Union Government to fix the support price of linseed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government is likely to be announced the support price of linseed this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) No proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of linseed has been received.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to announce the MSP for linseed during the current year.

[English]

#### **Terrorist Outfits**

142. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian representative at the United Nations Human Rights Commission at Geneva, has cautioned against misuse and abuse of UNHCR by terrorist outfits in the name of international operations;

(b) if so, the context in which the submissions were made by the Indian representative; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) The Government of India has taken up the issue of the misuse and abuse of UN Human Rights forums, including the UN Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by terrorists outfits.

(b) In August 1997, when it became known that ULFA activists had registered themselves for participation in the UN Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of minorities under the banner of an NGO, our mission in Geneva took up the matter with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission and the Officer in charge of the UN High Commissioner's Office at Geneva which provides the secretarial services for the sub-Commission and the Commission. The Mission also raised the issue in discussion on the reform of the Working Methods of the Commission on Human Rights.

(c) As a result of these and other efforts, photo-identity cards have been made compulsory at the meetings of the UN Commission on Human Rights at Geneva and stricter checks on identity and accreditation have been introduced. The NGO concerned has also apologised. Meanwhile as a result of efforts by Indian representatives at New York in the NGO Committee of the Economic and Social Council, awareness of the misuse of ECOSOC Consultative status by NGOs who allow criminal outfits to use their banner and of the responsibility of the UN Secretariat in this regard has been heightened. A special report has also been sought from the NGO which allowed its accreditation to be misused in this manner at Geneva. Discussions have also been initiated, in consultation with NGO umbrella organisations, for a code of

conduct by NGOs in the NGO Committee. While taking these steps, we have reiterated our full respect for the access which legitimate representative of NGOs must have to human rights bodies.

[Translation]

#### **Investment in Agriculture Sector**

143. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of capital investment made during 1997-98 in agriculture and associated sectors to meet the basic needs of the agriculture and rural sectors;

(b) whether the views of the agricultural experts have been obtained for framing any long term policy to export the agricultural products;

(c) if so, the main suggestions made by these experts;

(d) whether the Government have been considering to remove the domestic restrictions imposed on the agricultural products and their trade to promote the export of agricultural products and to make the agricultural sector competitive on international level; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) As per the latest information available, the percentage of investment in agriculture to total investment works out to 9.4 for the year 1996-97.

(b) and (c) The Government has brought out a paper on Medium Term Export Strategy. Based on India's export performance since Independence, the report suggests a strategy covering thrust sectors, markets, export, basket diversification, besides covering issues relating to expanding production base, improving competitiveness and institutional aspects of export promotion for achieving accelerated export growth in the country.

(d) and (e) There are generally no restrictions of movement and domestic trade of agricultural products and byproducts. Most of the States/UTs have removed all statutory restrictions of free movement and trade excepting a few States in specified commodities to subservise their local requirements.

[English]

#### **Sale of Missile Technology**

144. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that the US President has approved the sale of missile technology to China;

(b) if so, whether the transfer of space expertise to China could advance its ballistic missile programmes;

(c) whether Pakistan has been able to test the "Ghauri" missile solely with the help of China;

(d) if so, whether India has pointed out to the US Government that on one side they object India's missile programme on the other side they are helping China and Pakistan to build missiles;

(e) if so, whether in view of this India has formally taken a decision to continue the missile programme; and

(f) if so, by what time all the missiles including 'Agni' will be manufactured and deployed to Defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have been credible reports in the media that American President Clinton has approved in February 1998, the export of a Loral Commercial Satellite for launch by China. The transaction and its follow-up has raised a controversy about the sensitive nature of technologies transferred and the issue is under investigation in the US.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. India's security concerns regarding Pakistan's on going programme to acquire missile capability with external assistance has been brought to the attention of

the US and other countries.

India's integrated Guided Missile Programme, including Agni, is proceeding in accordance with the country's national security requirements and priorities.

#### Irrigation Projects in Kerala

145. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Irrigation Projects which are under construction in the State of Kerala at present;

(b) the allocation made by the Union Government for each of them; and

(c) the time by which all projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) At present, there are 7 major, 5 medium and 2 Extension Renovation Modernisation (ERM) Schemes under construction in Kerala. The details of these schemes, the outlay proposed by the Government of Kerala during IX Plan and time by which these projects are likely to be completed are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of the Project	Latest Estt. cost A.P 97-98	Ultimate potential	Outlay State proposal (IX Plan)	Anticipated completion of project
<b>Major</b>					
1.	Kanhirapuzza	82.00	21.85	15.00	IX Plan
2.	Pazzassi	100.00	16.25	33.45	IX Plan
3.	Kallada	457.80	92.80	30.00	IX Plan
4.	Muvattupuzza	388.00	34.74	175.00	-
	Idamalayar	107.00	43.19	90.00	Beyond IX Plan
6.	Beyporapuzza (Chaliyar)	645.00	108.04	-	Beyond IX Plan
7.	Kuriyarkutty Karappara	100.00	23.47	25.00	Beyond IX Plan
<b>Medium</b>					
	Actapady	83.67	8.38	-	Beyond IX Plan
	Karapuzha	125.00	9.30	50.00	IX Plan
	Vemanapuram	152.50	18.01	-	Beyond IX Plan
	Meenachil	89.50	14.51	-	Beyond IX Plan
	Banasurasagar	28.26	4.80	-	Beyond IX Plan
<b>E.R.M</b>					
1.	Bridge-cum-Regulator at Kanakkankadavu	5.43	-	4.26	Beyond IX Plan
2.	Bridge-cum-Regulator at Chamaravattam	70.00	8.66	-	Beyond IX Plan

**Haj Pilgrimage**

146. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to two reports under captions "Bad management caused Hajis hardships" and "many Indian Hajis stranded at Jeddah" in "Times of India" Mumbai issue dated 23 April, 1998

(b) the main hardships being faced by the Hajis (Pilgrims to Makkah); and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove these hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The articles, inter alia, refer to difficulties of accommodation, including separation of family members; problems relating to obtaining food and other essential items; difficulties relating to medical attention and the problem of pilgrims stranded for "several days" at the Haj terminal at Jeddah due to delays in their flights caused by technical snags.

(c) The Government pays close attention to the difficulties faced by our pilgrims and is committed to the constant improvement of facilities provided to them. For Haj '99, it is proposed that training and orientation programmes be organised at districts and state-levels so that pilgrims are better prepared for the Haj. It is also proposed that the training of staff sent to Saudi Arabia, as also of staff which is recruited locally, be upgraded to improve their handling of the various grievances of the pilgrims.

With regard to the transportation problems of pilgrims, for Haj '99 every effort will be made to lease aircraft of good quality so that snags and technical hitches are avoided to the extent possible.

**Interference in Internal Matters**

147. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have registered their protest in various international fora or had expressed its concern to Pakistan regarding disturbance created in various parts of the country and the interference in internal matters of the country by the Inter-services Intelligence of Pakistan during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) to (c) Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of the international community Pakistan's support to cross-border terrorism and its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India. Government have also conveyed our concerns regarding these activities to Pakistan during official discussions at all levels. Regrettably, Pakistan has not ceased its attempts to interfere in our internal affairs and official Pakistani support to terrorist organisations operating in various parts of India continues. Government remain firm in its resolve to take all measures necessary to safeguard our security.

**Promotion of Mutual Trade**

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

(a) whether at the recent SAARC Meeting at Dhaka, Bangladesh, proposals for promotion of mutual trade among SAARC members were discussed;

(b) whether a proposal to bring together the SAARC countries into a Free Trade Zone has been under consideration; and

(c) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) to (c) The First SAARC Information Ministers' Meeting at Dhaka, Bangladesh from 25-26 April, 1998 discussed various means for increasing co-operation in the field of Information and Broadcasting. Promotion of mutual trade amongst SAARC members was not on the Agenda of the Meeting and hence was not discussed.

The goal of establishing a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) has been accepted by all SAARC member countries. It was initially decided that this should be achieved between the years 2002-2005. At the IXth Summit in Male, however, the SAARC leaders agreed that the target year for achieving this goal should be advanced to the year 2001. A SAARC Inter-governmental Group has identified the issues which would need to be addressed to ensure a smooth transition from South Asian Preferential Trading Area (SAPTA) to South Asian Free Trading Area (SAFTA).

[Translation]

**Issue of Passport**

149. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring about modifications or changes in the passport and visa rules; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) There is no specific proposal under Government's consideration at present for a change in the policies governing the issue of passports and visas.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Support Price for Fruits/Vegetables**

150. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposal to fix the support price of apples, potatoes, other fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the fruits producers of hilly States during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) The Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural produce to ensure the remunerative prices to the growers with a view to encourage investment in agriculture. The Government decides on MSP for various agricultural commodities taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and views of the State Governments and Central Ministries. The horticultural produce like apples, potatoes, fruits, vegetables and other minor crops which have localised production and are perishable in nature are covered under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). Under MIS, the State Governments send specific proposals as and when they feel the prices are falling below the remunerative levels. The MIS is implemented for a particular period to procure specific quantity at a pre-determined price. The losses, if any, are shared mostly on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments.

(c) There is no State-wise allocation of amount for implementation of the MIS. The scheme is implemented on the basis of the proposals received from the States and agreed by the Centre.

[English]

#### **Marketing and Storage Facility for Farmers**

151. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a record production of potato in Bihar last year but it was allowed to rot in the absence of better marketing facilities/storage;

(b) whether the Government have assessed the loss incurred to the farmers of Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to prevent such losses;

(d) whether the Union Government intends to chalk out a plan for providing proper storage facilities and better marketing facilities to farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Losses were estimated to be 5-7 percent due to shortage of storage/marketing facilities.

(c) To prevent such losses in future, licence for 11 new cold storage have been given, besides liberalising the procedure for setting up of cold storage.

(d) and (e) Government of India through the schemes of National Horticulture Board, National Cooperative Development Corporation & Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority are providing assistance for the construction of cold storages and better marketing facilities to the farmers.

#### **Misuse of MPLADS**

152. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been utter misuse of MPs Local Area Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the funds are utilised for developmental works only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) No case of utter misuse of MPs Local Area Development Scheme has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise?

(c) Revised guidelines on MPLADS were issued in Feb. 1997 for the effective implementation of the schemes. As per the revised guidelines works developmental in nature based on locally-felt needs and which create durable assets are to be implemented only under the Scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Food Production**

153. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Agriculture Research has formulated a plan to increase the food production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ICAR has formulated a plan to increase the food production keeping in view the following priorities and programmes :

Exploration of under explored and unexplored regions of genetic diversity for collection, ex situ-in-situ conservation, characterization and evaluation of plant-genetic resources. Consolidation of the harvestable component of the potential yield in currently available high-yielding varieties of major crops under irrigated ecology by insulating them with desired level of resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses.

Development and application of molecular techniques/tools in crop breeding, with emphasis on engineering of crop-plants with novel genes for improvement of productivity, stability, improved quality and protection from biotic and abiotic stresses.

Production and supply of nucleus-breeder seed with added emphasis on hybrid crops.

Besides, agriculture-based commodities can broadly be grouped into two categories; one, where domestic production is chronically short of domestic demand; and two, where production is fluctuating in different successive years. For the country's agricultural sustainability, the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) has to take care of both these areas. It is thus necessary that all encouragement and funding support is made available in the endeavour of NARS to bridge up the critical gaps in basic, strategies and applied researches; as far as possible. Important areas are listed below :

- (i) The priority areas of consideration would essentially be pulses, oilseeds, coarse grains (maize, sorghum, pearl millet) and sugarcane where separate technology missions would essentially be required to have tangible results on a time-targeted scale, besides concerted efforts for increased production and stability in wheat, rice, fodder and other crops.
- (ii) For breaking the yield barriers, hybrids would have tremendous potential irrespective of mode, mechanism and system of pollination. Hence, a concerted effort would be required in hybrid research and development. In the past, we have capitalized on the new plant types in crops like rice and wheat, but far more avenues are available across the board in most of the crops where input-oriented production technologies are required to

show impact on the productivity front in various cropping systems.

(iii) Advent of biotechnology as a powerful tool has opened new vistas in breaking genetic barriers, and hence, gene transfer across the board is possible. This could be capitalized through development of transgenics with special reference to biotic and abiotic pressures, which are seemingly becoming insurmountable due to limited emphasis on biotechnology-led crop improvement.

(iv) New crops and new plant types befitting various requirements of intensified agriculture to capture their potential as catch crop, relay crop, inter-crop and pair/utera crop are of considerable importance for horizontal spread of agricultural production. Hence varietal improvements befitting these requirements would be in the best national interest.

- Development of improved varieties/hybrids of fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic plants with high production potential, biotic and abiotic resistance.
- Research on efficient water management including micro-irrigation and fertigation.
- Post harvest technology including value-addition and product diversification of important fruits and vegetables.
- Developing rapid tools, biotechniques and technologies for genetic manipulations for introducing desirable traits of yield, quality and stress tolerance. Micropropagation of important horticultural crops for mass multiplication of quality planting materials.
- Advanced research on national disease problems such as mango malformation, guava wilt, citrus, spongy tissue in mango, root wilt in coconut, Phytophthora diseases of different horticultural crops.
- Integrated management of nutrients, diseases and pests of important horticultural crops to reduce input costs, environmental pollution and to avoid pesticide-residue problems.
- Inventory, characterization, evaluation and conservation of biophysical resources (soil, water, climate, flora and fauna) in different agro-ecological segments.
- Evolving technologies for resource conservation and harnessing area-specific advantages of high-rainfall, rainfed areas, problems areas (flood-prone area, acid soils and degraded lands) and fragile ecosystems (mountainous, coastal and island ecosystems).



- Development of sustainable land-utilization system in farming system frame using modern tools and techniques for different agro-ecological regions/sub-regions/zones, considering not only biophysical aspects but also socio-economic aspects.
- Integrated nutrient management with a focus on the use of organics.
- Assessment of environmental consequences as related to resource management and amelioration of negative impacts.
- Human resource development in frontier areas of modern technologies such as GIS, remote sensing, simulation modelling for nutrient and water management, crop-weather model and decision support systems.
- Design and development of equipment for cotton and fruit and vegetable mechanization; agronomic studies on man-machine system to increase safety and comfort of farm-workers including women; selective mechanization of hill agriculture; development of power operated equipment for dryland agriculture; development of sugarcane planting, interculture, spraying and harvesting equipment.
- Establishment of network projects on rice mechanization, use of wind energy for fish pond, developing energy scenario and working out energy co-efficient for production on various agricultural commodities.
- Modelling of hydrologic processes leading to establishment of runoff potential for small watersheds and its application in drainage design, establishment of commercially viable drainage spacing for subsurface drainage; development of software for computer-aided drainage design; study of pollution hazard due to leachate disposal in the surrounding; modelling of drainage performance for predicting and land reclamation strategies; hardware development for micro-irrigation; and testing facilities for irrigation equipment.

Genetic resource enhancement of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, camel through selection/crossbreeding/embryo biotechnology for milk, meat, draft, fibre, egg and broiler and development of transgenic animals.

Improving quality of feeds and fodders, search for newer feeds and preparation of complete feeds. Micronutrients in animal production. Crop-based animal production systems and establishment of food analytical laboratory. Animal draft power, its quantification and

improvement. Embryo biotechnology in augmentation of reproduction.

- Development of newer generation of diagnostics, diagnostic techniques/methodologies, immuno biologicals against important livestock and poultry diseases. Strengthening of monitoring and surveillance system to generate animal disease data-base, etc.
- Development of innovative techniques such as cage culture, pen culture, running water aquaculture, integrated farming systems with recycling of organic wastes for sustainable fish farming.
- To give emphasis on technology assessment, refinement and transfer on participatory mode and institutionalizing vocational training for developing entrepreneurship in various agriculture enterprises.
- To remove regional imbalance by establishing new KVKs, remandating the existing appropriate institutions to meet needs of frontline extension in backward hilly, rainfed and tribal areas in addition to strengthening the existing KVKs.
- Trainers Training Centres will further be re-structured and strengthened to provide effective technical backstopping to the KVKs both in terms of technology as well as methodology.
- The above strategies will be implemented based on the availability of additional funds to ICAR.

*[English]*

#### **Indo-Srilanka Ties**

154. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to review its diplomatic relation with Srilanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and particularly to establish better Indo-Srilanka ties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) and (b) India-Sri Lanka relations continue to be friendly, close and cooperative. Government is keen to consolidate and expand the wide ranging cooperation that exists between India and Sri Lanka. This was reaffirmed at the highest levels to the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, who visited India as the Special Envoy of the Sri Lankan President in March 1997.

**Nuclear Tests, Pokharan**

155. SHRI K.S. RAO :  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the nuclear tests at Pokharan in May, 1998;

(b) whether Pakistan and other countries have commented adversely about these tests ;

(c) if so, the details of their points of view;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to meet the criticism by the foreign countries; and

(e) whether the reactions of the foreign countries is likely to effect foreign investments in the country and the aids received from the industrialised countries and other international organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) A series of five nuclear tests were conducted during May 11-13, 1998 in the Pokharan range. The three tests conducted on 11 May were with a fission device with a yield of 12 kilo tonnes (KT), a thermonuclear device with a yield of about 43 KT and a sub-kilo tonne device. On 13 May, 1998 two more sub-kilo tonne nuclear tests were carried out. The yields of the sub-kilo tonne devices were in the range of .02 to .05 KT.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Some countries have reacted adversely to these tests. A spokesman of the Pakistan Government "condemned" India's tests. Leaders of the G-8 countries have "condemned" the tests and called upon India to refrain from further testing. Reactions from among some countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement have been more neutral and understanding of our position.

(d) Government have immediately taken all steps necessary to explain abroad rationale underlying the decision to authorise these tests which were aimed at reassuring the Indian people that Government would attach the highest priority to addressing India's security concerns. Government have also assured that it will be India's sincere endeavour to intensify and diversify our relations with friendly countries.

(e) We are assessing the reactions of foreign countries and the possible impact on foreign investments and the aid received from industrialised countries and other international organisations and appropriate steps are being taken by the Government to deal with the situation.

**Fish Farmers Development Agency**

156. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies working in the State of Orissa;

(b) the work undertaken by such agencies in that States for the development of fisheries during last three years; and

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned during the period for assisting the Fish Farmers Development Agencies of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Thirty Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) are working in the State of Orissa.

(b) During the last three years, the FFDAs in the State have brought under fish culture a water area of 6,790 ha. and have trained a total of 7,028 fish farmers/fishermen. The number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the period was 14,404.

(c) The Central assistance given to FEDAs in Orissa during the last three years is as stated below :

(Rupees in lakhs)		
1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Rs. 40.50	Rs. 160.00	Rs. 120.00

**Irrigation Projects in Orissa**

157. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the irrigation projects included for funding by external agencies in the State of Orissa;

(b) the names of the irrigation projects taken up for execution by taking loan in recent years;

(c) whether any master plan has been prepared by the Government for the development of irrigation potential in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) The details of externally aided Projects in Orissa being implemented by taking loan from World Bank, OECF-Japan, KFW-Germany and Australia besides Grant from EEC are given below :

(Amount in Million donor currency)

	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Amount of assistance	Date of agreement/ terminal date of disbursement	Utilisation as on 31.3.98
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project	World Bank	US\$ 270.578	05.01.1996 30.09.2002	US\$ 74.999

	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	OECF, Japan	Yen 3769.00	15.10.1988/ 20.07.1998	Yen 2700.9
3.	Upper Indra-Vati Irrigation Project	OECF, Japan	Yen 3744.00	15.12.1988/ 20.01.1999	Yen 3045/5
4.	Rengali Irrigation Project	OECF, Japan	Yen 7760.00	12.12.1997/ 05.02.2003	Yen 141.5
5.	Lift Irrigation Project	KFW, Germany	DM 55.00	19.02.1993 30.12.2000	DM 22.146
6.	Minor Irrigation Project	(EEC (Grant)	ECU 10.70	03.07.1995/ 31.12.2004	ECU 0.099
7.	Exploitation of Ground Water Trench - II	Australia	US\$ 8.097	31.7.1992/ 31.7.1998	US\$ 7.735

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Agriculture Growth**

158. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural growth rate would be lower than the projected 0.5% as per data released in February;

(b) if so, whether there have been reports of decline in acreage under wheat in 1997-98; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the decline in agricultural growth and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the growth rate by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The growth of agriculture and allied sector during 1997-98 has been assessed at (-)2.0 percent as per the data released by C.S.O. in February, 98.

(b) The area under wheat during 1997-98 is assessed to be slightly lower at 25.75 million hectares as compared to the previous year area of 25.93 million hectares.

(c) The main reasons for the decline in agriculture growth during 1997-98 are attributed to delayed onset of monsoon in different parts of the country; the deficient rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and adjoining areas during the monsoon period, incessant heavy rains in November/December, 1997 resulting in delayed sowing of rabi crops, pests/disease attack particularly on Cotton etc.

To increase the production and productivity of different crops, the Government is implementing various centrally sponsored crop specific Development Programme.

#### **Floriculture**

159. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for development of commercial floriculture has been submitted by the State Government of Kerala and is pending with National Horticulture Development Board and APEDA for approval; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof alongwith the total cost involved in this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SCMPAL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expulsion of Staff**

160. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials of the Pakistan High Commission in India who have been declared persona non-grata during the last three years;

(b) the charges against these Pakistani nationals;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) whether Pakistan has retaliated and expelled some of Indian officials in the Indian High Commission in Pakistan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (f) During the period April 1995 to April 1998, Government had asked Pakistan to withdraw 8 officials of its High Commission in New Delhi for engaging in activities incompatible with their official status. Those officials left India within the period stipulated by the Government.

During the same period, Government called back 8 officials of our High Commission in Islamabad consequent upon Pakistan's request that they be withdrawn. False and baseless charges were levelled by Pakistan regarding the involvement of these officials in activities incompatible with their official status. In 6 of these cases Pakistani expulsions were retaliatory in nature.

[Translation]

#### R & D in Agriculture Field

161. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure being incurred on agricultural research and development in India is very less as compared to other developing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any special steps are being taken by the Government to give an impetus to agricultural research and development in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The expenditure incurred on Agricultural Research and Development in India is less as compared to many developing countries. The indicators of Agricultural Research Expenditure are given as in statement enclosed.

(b) Higher allocations have not been possible on account of resource constraints.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the recommendations of the Standing Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture as well as the realistic resource requirements for agricultural research and education, the IX Plan Working Group of Department of Agricultural Research and Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research constituted by the Planning Commission recommended to the Planning Commission that the budget allocation for agricultural research and education should be raised to at least 1 percent of Agricultural GDP during the IX Five Year Plan. The matter is under active consideration of the Planning Commission.

#### Statement

##### Indicators of Agricultural Research Expenditures

Region/ country (year)	Share of GDP to agricultural research (%)	Share of public expenditure to agricultural research (%)
1	2	3
Asia	.11	.60
Bangladesh (92)	.10	.66
China (93)	.09	.54

	1	2	3
India (90)	.15		.66
Indonesia (91)	.06		.29
Malaysia (92)	.16		.57
Pakistan (92)	.11		.41
Sri Lanka (92)	.08		.29
Thailand (93)	.17		1.1
<b>Latin America (1992-93)</b>	.05		.23
Argentina	.05		.23
Brazil	.09		.29
Bolivia	.02		.13
Colombia	.04		.17
Ecuador	.03		.21
El Salvador	.02		.14
Guatemala	.04		.31
Mexico	.03		.12
Panama	.08		.30
Paraguay	.05		.35
Peru	.10		.81
Uruguay	.11		.39
Venezuela	.03		.14
<b>Africa (1991)</b>	.3		.7
Botswana	.2		.4
Burkina Faso	.3		1.6
Cote d'Ivoire	.3		1.0
Ethiopia	.3		.8
Ghana	.3		1.4
Kenya	.5		1.6
Lesotho	.1		.2
Madagascar	.2		1.4
Malawi	.6		2.6
Mauritius	.2		.9
Niger	.2		1.3
Nigeria	.1		.2
Rwanda	.2		1.1
Senegal	.3		1.5
South Africa	.1		.5
Sudan	.1		.4
Swaziland	.3		.8
Tanzania	n.a.		n.a.
Togo	.4		1.5
Zambia	1.5		3.0
Zimbabwe	.4		1.0

(Source : Financing Agricultural Research : A Sourcebook, ISNAR, April, 1998

[English]

#### Stampede at Mina

162. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH :  
SHRI D.S. AHIRE :  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims who visited this year to Mecca, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of Indian pilgrims were killed/injured at Mina due to stampede;

(c) if so, the exact number of killed/injured at the site;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to provide assistance to these Haj pilgrims;

(e) the details of compensation paid to the families of these victims; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to see these incidents do not occur in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) According to the Saudi Government, as on May 17, 1998, 95, 119 Indian pilgrims went for Haj, of which a total of 63,583 pilgrims had gone through the Haj Committee, Mumbai. Their State-wise distribution is : 11 from Andaman & Nicobar Island, 1,966 from Andhra Pradesh, 601 from Assam, 912 from Bihar, 2 from Chandigarh, 12 from Daman & Diu, 2,568 from Delhi, 34 from Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 13 from Goa, 5,650 from Gujarat, 12 from Himachal Pradesh, 1053 from Haryana, 3,736 from Jammu & Kashmir, 3,854 from Karnataka, 5,373 from Kerala, 144 from Lakshwadeep, 10,410 from Maharashtra, 116 from Manipur, 3,955 from Madhya Pradesh, 190 from Orissa, 152 from Punjab, 52 from Pondicherry, 3,456 from Rajasthan, 3,333 from Tamil Nadu, 5 from Tripura, 14,239 from Uttar Pradesh and 1,734 from West Bengal.

(b) and (c) 32 Indian nationals were killed in the Mina stampede on 9th April 1988. A few sustained minor injuries and were discharged from the hospitals within a couple of days.

(d) Prompt instructions were sent to the Consulate of India, Jeddah to render all possible assistance to the injured and to the next of kin of the deceased.

(e) No compensation has been paid.

(f) We remain in close touch with the Saudi Government, which improves upon the Haj arrangements every year. It had expanded the Jamarat area following the 1994 tragedy (in which 270 pilgrims had died) to accommodate more people. We also propose to provide improved training and orientation programmes for pilgrims to prepare them for the safe completion of their Haj rituals.

#### **Brahmaputra Board**

163. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI :  
SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board has prepared a Master Plan recently to tame this river in Assam and also desilt the river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the control of soil erosion and flood protection of the said river during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Brahmaputra Board has prepared Master Plans for flood management of Brahmaputra river covering the North Eastern States including Assam which envisages construction of moderate to high dams on major tributaries of Brahmaputra and undertaking schemes for prevention of erosion and drainage congestion aimed at integrated development of the Brahmaputra basin. Desilting of the Brahmaputra river has not been envisaged in the Master Plans.

(c) Allocation for the Water Resources Sector in the Centre for Ninth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

#### **Fishing Harbours**

164. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government for the construction of some fishing harbours in Orissa;

(b) if so, the location decided and the estimate cost of each fishing harbour project; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have accorded administrative approval for the minor fishing harbour at Dhamra Stage-II in Bhadrak District at a cost of Rs. 640.00 lakh in March, 98.

(c) The Project has been sanctioned recently. However, the Administrative Approval issued on 23.3.98 for the Project stipulates that the Project should be completed within three years from the date of issue of the Administrative Approval.

#### **Foreign Secretary Level Talks**

165. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the stalled Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan is likely to resume;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major issues likely to be discussed; and

(d) the venue and date of next round of talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (d) At India's initiative, the bilateral dialogue with Pakistan at the level of Foreign Secretaries was resumed in 1997. Three rounds of Foreign Secretary talks have been held. The first round of the talks was held in New Delhi from 28-31 March, 1997, and the second round was held in Islamabad from 19-23 June, 1997. A Joint Statement was issued at the conclusion of this round of discussions. The statement identified the following subjects to be discussed.

(a) Peace and security, including CBMs; (b) Jammu and Kashmir; (c) Siachen, (d) Tubul Navigation Project; (e) Sir Creek; (f) Terrorism and drug trafficking; (g) Economic and Commercial Cooperation; and (h) Promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields.

The two sides also agreed to set up a mechanism to address all these issues. The third round of the talks was held in New Delhi from 15-18 September, 1997. The two sides continued their exchange of views on the mechanism envisaged in the Joint Statement. It was felt that the issues required further consideration. The two sides, therefore, decided to adjourn and reconvene at mutually convenient dates.

The then Prime Minister met the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Dhaka in January 1998. On this occasion, Foreign Secretary handed over to his Pakistani counterpart a set of proposals regarding the modalities for discussions. It is now for Pakistan to respond to our proposals and a decision regarding the reconvening of the adjourned round is possible only thereafter.

#### **Demands by Fishermen and Trade Unions to Ban Fishing**

166. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands raised by the fishermen and their trade unions to ban fishing in the oceans during the monsoon period using motorised boats and trawlers;

(b) whether Government had conducted any expert study about the reasons raised by fishermen to ban during the monsoon period; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) With a view to conserve fishery resources and prevent killing of juvenile fishes, some coastal States have been imposing ban on fishing during monsoon period. Central Government had received requests from the State Governments for imposing similar ban in the EEZ for the same period. However, no demand has been received from the fishermen and trade Unions for this purpose.

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

#### **Firing in Tripoli**

167. SHRI S.S. OWAISI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "3 Indians killed 80 hurt in Tripoli firing" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated November 12, 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India has taken up the matter with the Government of that country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure such incidents do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) An Indian company, M/s Strength & Support Builders Pvt. Ltd. (SSB) is working as a sub-contractor to the Libyan Company, M/s Arab Union Contracting Co. The Indian workers employed by M/s SSB went on strike following an accident on 25 October 1997, in which one worker fell from the 8th floor of a building under construction, resulting in bone and ankle fractures. Indian workers, immediately thereafter held demonstrations and struck work. On 28 October 1997, the workers manhandled some Libyan officials working with the Libyan company who were trying to persuade them to accept the Indian Embassy's request for talks. The police was called in by the Libyan company to round-up workers who were inciting their colleagues to continue the strike. The workers retaliated by assaulting the police, throwing stones and damaging police vehicles and cars. In self-defence, the police opened fire. According to a report received from the Indian Embassy, 2 workers were killed in the firing and a number of them were injured. The workers thereafter continued to remain on strike despite pleas to the contrary by the Embassy of India, especially as strikes are illegal in Libya. Ultimately the matter could be resolved with the intervention of the Indian Mission and the workers resumed duties on 26 January 1998.

(d) To avoid recurrence of such incidents, all companies employing Indian workers have been asked to keep in touch with the Indian Embassy, to address expeditiously the genuine grievances of the workers and to ensure that the living conditions at the camps of the worker are satisfactory. Our Mission has also been asked to regularly visit the camps to ensure that the living conditions are adequate and to acquaint themselves with any problems our workers may be facing. The Libyan authorities have been advised to exercise restraint and patience in dealing with disputes involving Indian labour.

**Missile Programme**

168. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Foreign Secretary visited US in May, 1998 and discussed Pak's Missile programme with USA;

(b) if so, whether India's concern over the missiles and reports of Chinese, Korean and even American firms helping Pakistan in its developing missiles has been conveyed to USA;

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks; and

(d) the assurance U.S. Government has given to India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Secretary's visit was in the context of the on-going broad-based dialogue with the United States.

(b) to (d) Government's concerns regarding Pakistan's missile programme with external assistance, have made known to all concerned including the US. The Foreign Secretary, during his recent visit to the United States, once again reiterated our concerns. The United States conveyed that it has raised this issue in its discussions, with the Governments of Pakistan and other countries, on this matter.

**Bovine Growth Hormone**

169. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have cleared commercial sale of synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) for boosting milk yield;

(b) if so, the details of companies producing/marketing this Hormones;

(c) whether any study has been made into the effects of use of this hormone; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Preliminary results from limited and controlled clinical trials in cattle and buffaloes have shown that there has been some increase in milk yield. However, continuation of the trials have been recommended for assessing the long term effects.

**Scheme for Development of Backward Areas**

170. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any scheme for the development of backward areas in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise allocation of fund made to U.P. during the said period;

(d) the details of other schemes submitted by the Government of U.P. for seeking financial assistance as on date;

(e) the number of projects out of them related to backward areas; and

(f) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard and the time by which the allocation of fund will be made after sanctioning these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission allocate funds to the State for its overall development including the backward areas. The Government attaches high priority to development of backward areas and disadvantaged sections of Society and instructions to this effect have been given to State Government from time to time. The outlay approved for the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96, 1996-97 & 1997-98 stood at Rs. 5721.63 crores, Rs. 6774.03 crores and Rs. 7481.33 crores respectively. The information relating to allocation of funds for backward areas is being collected from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The Schemes submitted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for seeking financial assistance relate to restoration of Capacity of Govardhan Drain; Construction of Bridges in Uttar Pradesh; Lift Irrigation in village Manrasa of Block Ramgarh; Construction of 4 Tubewells in Bhabar area of Nainital; Works pertaining to Nainital lake; Improvement of water supply in Lucknow Town; courses in B.Tech. at Birla Institute of Applied Sciences, Bhimtal (Nainital); Strengthening of Pathology Laboratory for Detection of Cancer in district Hospitals of Uttranchal; Development of Semap Flood Station in Bageshwar in Purda (Bainath); Increase in Foodgrains Storage Capacity in Almora; Arrangement of Hydraulic Trucks for lifting of garbage by Nagarpalika/Panchayats; Construction of Bridges in Uttranchal; Construction of Roads in Tehri Garhwal & Pauri Parisar, etc. etc.

(f) The additional Central assistance approved for the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1995-96 & 1997-98 stood at Rs. 19.125 crores and Rs. 9.76 crores respectively.

**Cross Border Terrorism**

171. SHR! MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cross border terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir and elsewhere in the country, came up for discussion during the visit of the US team led by Ms. Albright, the US Secretary of State in November, 1997;

(b) if so, in what precise context; and

(c) the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) :

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government have been drawing the attention of international community, through bilateral and multilateral forums, to the issue of Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. This matter has been discussed on a number of occasions with the US authorities, including during the visit of US Secretary of State, Albright in November, 1997.

(c) The US side conveyed that they understand Indian's concerns and that the US takes a serious view of such terrorist activities. In this context, they referred to the designation of the Harkat- Ul Ansar as a terrorist organisation under US laws.

**Nuclear Tests**

172. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of the major powers like USA, China, Britain and Japan besides Pakistan and other Asian countries to the recent first three nuclear tests conducted by the Government in Rajasthan;

(b) the Government view to these reactions;

(c) whether any change in the country's relationship with the major powers is anticipated on this account; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) The reaction of USA, China, UK and Japan to India's recent underground nuclear tests has been critical; Pakistan's reaction has been stronger, "condemning" India's decision. Other Asian countries have reiterated their commitment to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and in some instances also expressed concern.

(b) Government have noted these reactions and have taken all steps necessary to explain abroad the rationale underlying the decision to authorise these tests which were aimed at reassuring the Indian people that Government would attach the highest priority to addressing India's security concerns.

(c) and (d) While the reaction of the international community has been along expected lines, Government does not anticipate any significant impact on the country's relationship with major power. However, Government intends to continue to actively engage various countries, both at the official as well as the non-official level, to highlight our unique record of restraint and our seriousness to actively engage in a constructive dialogue towards the objective of global nuclear disarmament.

**Separate Fund for North East Region**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to create a separate non-lapsable fund for the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether all the States in North Eastern Region are likely to be covered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Union Government have decided to create a non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources for the development of all the seven North Eastern States and Sikkim for taking up specific programmes/projects/schemes in these States. The modalities of the Pool are to be worked out.

**Atomic Power Plants**

174. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up Atomic Power Plants during Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Orissa has been pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):

(a) and (b) Apart from completing and commissioning the ongoing projects with a total capacity of 880 MWe, comprising Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units-1&2 (2 x 220 MWe) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units-3&4 (2 x 220 MWe) proposals for nuclear power development in the Ninth Five Year Plan include commencement of work on two units of the Tarapur Atomic Power Project (TAPP) Units- 3 & 4 (2 x 500



MWe), Kaiga Units - 3 & 4 (2 x 220 MWe), besides commissioning of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the 2 x 1000 MWe Nuclear Power Station at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu with Russian assistance and the commencement of preliminary work on the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (1 x 500 MWe) towards the end of Ninth Plan.

(c) There is no proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Orissa.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Food Products

175. SHRI A.C. JOS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of black pepper in the country during the last three years particularly in Kerala;

(b) whether any Expert Committee has been constituted to tackle the problems of black pepper growers;

(c) whether this expert committee has submitted report to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The production of black pepper in the country and in Kerala for the years 1994-95 to 1996-97 is given below :

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)	
	All India	Kerala
1994-95	60.74	59.26
1995-96	61.58	59.94
1996-97	55.37	53.77

(b) to (d) The Expert Committee constituted by Government of Kerala recommended a package of programmes and activities under four Mini Mission Reports, viz., Research, Production, Storage marketing & quality improvement, and Export Promotion. The State Government of Kerala has proposed Technology Mission for Black Pepper for implementation as a state activity with total project cost of Rs. 221.62 crores for 7 years. The Mission envisages to pool available resources and efforts and integrate the activities of all State and Central Institutions/agencies located in the State and involved in development of this crop to work towards the objective of improving production and productivity of black pepper. Ministry of Agriculture released Rs. 1349.92 lakhs to Government of Kerala during 1997-98 under the on-going Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Development of Spices (IPDS). Of this Rs. 9.24 crores were earmarked for development of black pepper, which include most of the components of the proposed Mini Mission-II (Production).

The Government of Kerala had submitted a Report on Technology Mission on Black Pepper (Macro and Mini Missions) to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has examined the report. Since the activities identified in the Technology Mission on Black Pepper involve inter-governmental and inter-ministerial coordination, the Planning Commission had sought for the comments from concerned departments. Final decision has not been taken with regard to financial implications of various participating agencies/departments.

[Translation]

#### N.G.Os in Agricultural Schemes

176. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the 'Women in Agriculture' and 'Agricultural Extension' schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of non-Government organisations involved in these schemes; and

(d) the role played by each NGOs in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has, from time to time reviewed the Schemes entitled "Women in Agriculture" and "Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organisations.

(b) The performance of the schemes is reviewed through in-field reviews, annual meeting-cum-workshops, visits of inter-Disciplinary Teams and Internal Consultancy Studies.

(c) Presently no NGOs are involved in the implementation of the scheme "Women in Agriculture". 14 NGOs are involved in the implementation of the scheme "Agricultural Extension through Voluntary Organisations" covering 8 States. A list is given in Statement enclosed.

(d) Important functions of the NGOs include documentation of farming systems, preparation of audio-visual aids and organisation of crop demonstrations, farmers training and study tours.

#### Statement

##### *Names of NGOs involved in Implementation of Scheme - Agricultural Extension through voluntary Organisations*

1. Sri Aurubindo Institute of Rural Development, Gaddipalli-508201, Distt. Nalgonda, A.P.
2. Youth for Action 1-8-702/26/1, Padma Colony, Hyderabad - 500044 Andhra Pradesh.

3. Ramakrishna Ashram,  
Morabadi, Ranchi - 834008  
Bihar
4. Gram Nirman Mandal,  
Sarvodaya Ashram,  
Sodhodeora,  
Nawada - 805106  
Bihar
5. Shri Kshetra Dharamasthala  
(Rural Development Branch),  
Dharamasthala,  
South Kanara - 574216  
Karnataka
6. MYRADA, Damlur Layout  
Kolar District,  
Bangalore - 560071  
Karnataka.
7. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram,  
Narainpur,  
P.O. Bastar - 494661  
Madhya Pradesh.
8. Kasturba Gandhi National  
Memorial Trust,  
Kasturbagram,  
Indore - 452020  
Madhya Pradesh.
9. Manipur Ramakrishna Society,  
Prajatantra Buildings,  
Imphal - 795001  
Manipur.
10. Ramakrishna Sewa Kendra,  
Chebri, Khowai-700001  
West Tripura
11. Vanvasi Sewa Ashram,  
Via Turra Govindpur,  
Sonbhadra,  
Mirzapur,  
Uttar Pradesh - 231221
12. Ramkrishna Mission Ashram,  
Narendrapur - 743508  
24 Paragana (s),  
West Bengal.
13. Kalyan,  
c/o Ramakrishna Mission  
Ashram, Narendrapur - 743508  
(District Purlea),  
West Bengal.
14. Himalayan Action Research  
Centre, 744, Indira Nagar  
Phase - II, P.O. New Forest,  
Dehradun - 248006  
Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Nuclear Policy**

178. PROF P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review its nuclear policy followed so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government like American Government are concerned over the continuous help China is providing to Pakistan in the development of nuclear weapons; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take/taken by the Government to counter this threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) and (b) Following the recent nuclear tests at Pokhran on May 11 and 13, 1998, the Government are in the process of reviewing the nuclear policy of the country.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The security situation of India is constantly under review, in the light of developments in the neighbourhood and those connected with the efforts towards global nuclear disarmament. Government will take all necessary measures designed to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation.

#### **Major and Medium Irrigation Projects**

179. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects which were under implementation in the State of Orissa since 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97;

(b) the details of the grants provided for each project by the Union Government and from the External Agency during the above period separately;

(c) the progress of those projects has been achieved as on date; and

(d) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects of Orissa which have been accorded sanction of the Union Government during 1997-98 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) The names of major and medium irrigation projects which were under implementation in the State of Orissa during 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 along with their physical and financial progress are shown in the Statement. An amount of Rs. 104.83 crores has been provided as grant by the Union Government to only Pottery Irrigation Project.

(d) During the year 1997-98, no major and medium irrigation project of Orissa has been approved by the Planning Commission.

**Statement***Potential in ha./Amount in Rs. Crs.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of Start	Latest Estimated Cost (AP 1997-98)	Cum. Expdr. upto 3/97 (ant)	Ult. Irr. Potential	Cum. Pot. Created to and of AP 1996-97
<i>On-going Major Projects</i>						
1.	Upper Indravati Dam (50% Irrg. Share Irrigation)	1978-80 - do -	193.59 779.59	126.84 217.80	218.60	41.31
2.	Upper Kolab Project Dam (50% Irrg. Share Irrigation)	V V	48.81 258.83	52.81 182.05	88.76	74.06
3.	Subernarekha (on 27.8.93 for Rs. 750.52)	VII	1232.45	308.86	190.96	-
4.	Rengali Dam (50% Irrigation Share) Irrigation	V V	40.77 2402.39	41.01 242.68	423.60	-
5.	Mahanadi Chitrof Palaisland Irrg. Proj.	1990-91	135.79	74.46	34.88	-
6.	Potteru Irrg. Proj.	IV	148.07	131.00	109.88	54.17
<i>On-going Medium Projects</i>						
1.	Hariharjore	78-80	53.59	52.40	13.70	10.60
2.	Badanalla	VII	91.75	87.02	13.74	11.00
3.	Birapaghungati	VII	11.46	12.99	6.03	3.59
4.	Harbhangi	78-80	93.82	91.49	15.97	6.95
5.	Upper Jonk	78-80	83.13	78.61	16.40	8.70
6.	Bhaghwa Stage -II	78-80	40.80	32.49	3.39	2.89
7.	Deo	VII	52.23	27.15	15.64	-
8.	Bagalati	VII	45.44	11.32	6.05	-
9.	Sapsa Badajore	VII	23.21	22.11	3.75	-
10.	Titlagarh	VIII	21.13	3.94	2.95	-
11.	Telangiri	VIII	53.80	0.50	13.78	-
12.	Katra	VIII	23.22	-	-	-
13.	Manjore	VIII	37.70	6.89	10.42	-
14.	Rukura	VIII	24.34	1.22	7.64	-

**Sub-Standard Pesticides**

180. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether sub-standard pesticides brought into the country by the Indian firms had ruined the rural economy and destroying the lives of a large number of farmers;

(b) if so, whether agricultural production has fallen by two per cent and farmers whose crops have failed as a result of the use of the pesticides are resorting to suicide;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the use of sub-standard pesticides;

(d) whether his Ministry has taken up this issue with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers and has urged to inquire into the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of that Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) and (b) The Department has not received any complaints regarding substandard pesticides brought into India. There are no reports of deaths by farmers due to use of any substandard imported pesticides.

(c) Enforcement of various provisions concerning the quality control of pesticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968 is the responsibility of the States/UTs. As per the provision of this Act, Insecticides Inspectors draw samples from the manufacturing premises, distribution/sale points and get them analysed in the State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLs). Whenever the pesticides are found substandard, prosecutions are launched by the States/UTs against the manufacturers/Suppliers of substandard pesticides.

Periodical review is being made during Zonal Conferences on Inputs and National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif/Rabi campaign about the quality control arrangements including action against the traders of spurious pesticides.

To upgrade the efficiency of State Insecticide Inspectors and Insecticide Analyst, Orientation Training Programmes are being conducted by the Government of India. Efforts are also being made by the Government to educate the farmers for correct and judicious use of pesticides to avoid damages to crops due to improper use of pesticides. In addition, eco-friendly Integrated Pest Management approach is being advocated for use by the farmers to minimise the adverse effects of chemical pesticides.

(d) and (e) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers are in close touch with each other as far as matters regarding pesticides are concerned.

#### Support Price for Wheat

181. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :  
SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has fixed the minimum support price of wheat at Rs. 510 per quintal for the current season;

(b) if so, whether this includes a bonus of Rs. 55 per quintal;

(c) whether some of the States like Haryana have urged the Government for increase of support price of wheat to Rs. 600 per quintal;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken thereon; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (e) The Government fixed the minimum support price (MSP) of wheat at Rs. 455 per quintal for 1997-98 crop to be marketed in 1998-99. The State Governments of Haryana and Punjab requested for enhancing the MSP of wheat to Rs. 600 per quintal and Rs.

610 per quintal, respectively. The Government, however, decided that the farmers will be paid a Central bonus of Rs. 55 per quintal in addition to the minimum support price of Rs. 455 per quintal for wheat procured during the period from 1st April, 1998 to 10th June, 1998 for Central pool.

#### Indo-US Relations

182. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US has shown keen desire to work with the new Indian Government;

(b) if so, whether there is a great change in the attitude of the US towards India after formation of the new Government;

(c) whether the new Government has also welcomed the US Government's desire to improve the relations with India; and

(d) if so, to what extent the relations are being improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) It has been India's long-term policy to work towards a good stable relationship with the United States. In that context, Government have welcomed that the US and India have been engaged in a broad-based dialogue to broaden and deepen our mutually beneficial relations and to build on areas of cooperation.

(d) The recent announcement of economic sanctions by the United States under its Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, 1994 could affect the development of our bilateral cooperation.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Akbarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, respected Kashiramji has been arrested today .....(Interruptions) Uttar Pradesh Government has arrested him .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

.....(Interruptions)\*

12.02 hrs.

*(At this stage, Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

.....(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. There is an item about Papers to be Laid on the table.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please go to your seats

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers are to be laid on the Table first.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please take your seats.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Leader of the Opposition is on his legs. Please take your seats.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, you please go to your seat first and then ask. This is not the way to arise your point. This is not the place to raise your point. It is not good. You first go to your seat and then raise your point

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Pawarji, would you like to say anything?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mayawatiiji should be allowed to speak.....(Interruptions) She should be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow her.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Sir, Mayawatiiji wants to raise her point. She is going back to her seat. So, she should be given an opportunity to speak.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, you first go to your seat and then say what you want to say. But first go to your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Please allow Mayawatiiji to make her point. She will go to her seat .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, you please go to your seats.

1209 hrs.

*(At this stage, Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Today we have got a very important business

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA (Kaisarganj) : She should be given a chance to speak here as police opened fire in Uttar Pradesh. This matter is of urgent importance. Police opened fire there and Kashi Ramji is a national leader. ....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not so.

[English]

Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA : Let us hear her version.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Please tell us whether firing has taken place there or not?

SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA : The Government should make a statement here and tell us whether police opened fire there or not .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

First, let us take up the next item, 'Papers to be laid on the Table'. Shri L.K. Advani.....(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Corrigenda to Notification regarding Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1995

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers

\* Not recorded

on the Table of the House :

A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 166 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1998 making certain corrigendum to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1995 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 538(E) dated the 6th July, 1995, issued under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 152/98]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : We will not allow the proceedings of the House. ....(Interruptions)

12.10½ hrs.

(At this stage, Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will come back to you after papers are laid on the Table

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance. Please go back to your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, please go back to your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance to speak.

12.11 hrs.

(At this stage, Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members went back to their seats).

**Status Paper on Indian Railways – Some Issues and Options**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House :

A copy of the status paper on Indian Railways – some issues and options (Hindi and English Versions)

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 153/98]

.... (Interruptions)

12-12 hrs.

(At this stage Kumari Mayawati and some hon. Members came and stood near the Table)

SHRI AJIT JOGI (Raigarh) : She wants to raise issue of dalits, she should be given a chance.

[English]

Sir, please allow them to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance. Please go back to your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

(At this stage Kumari Mayawati and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There are some important papers to be laid on the Table. I now call Shri Ram Naik.

**Ordinances issued under Article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution, Annual Report and review on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta and reasons for delay in laying the papers, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:

- (1) The Finance (amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 5 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 21st April 1998.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT 154/98]

- (2) The Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 6 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 23rd April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 155/98]

- (3) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 7 of 1998) promulgated by the President on the 23rd April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 156/98]

- (4) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 8 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 23rd April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 157/98]

- (5) The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Second) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 9 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 23rd April, 1998

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 158/98]

- (6) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 10 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 23rd April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 159/98]

- (7) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Ordinance, 1998 (No. 11 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 24th April 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 160/98]

- (8) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 12 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 24th April, 1998.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT 161/98]

- (9) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 13 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 25th April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 162/98]

- (10) The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Ordinance, 1998 (No. 14 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 25th April, 1998.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 163/98]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 164/98]

**Review of the working, Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, Statement showing reasons for delay, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the table of the House -

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

- (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 165/98]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 1996-97.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 166/98]

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited for the year 1996-97 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library *See* no. LT 167/98]

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1996-97 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT 168/98]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1996-97.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 169/98]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training of National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training of National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 170/98]

**Notifications issued under Sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, Annual Report of UPSC, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1997.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 285 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1997.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1997.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1997.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 304 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1997.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1997.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1997.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1997.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1997.

(x) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1997.

(xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 346 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1997.

(xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1997 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 171/98]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:

(i) A Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1996-97.

(ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the Advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the cases referred to in Chapter VIII of the above Report.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 172/98]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I will give you a chance to speak. I have an announcement to make.

.....(*Interruptions*)



SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, just now Shri Ram Naik has laid on the Table many Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : First tell me under which rule you are raising point of order?

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO : It is under Article 123 (1). It says :-

" If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require".....(Interruptions)

Sir, your distinguished predecessor, Shri Mavalankar, had observed in January, 1947 that it was not a desirable precedent to promulgate Ordinances for want of time. On some other occasion he has stated that the issue of Ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency.....(Interruptions)

For want of time I would like to mention only one Ordinance out of the ten, that is, 'The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1998 (No. 13 of 1998), promulgated by the President on the 25th April, 1998 .....(Interruptions) There was an uproar in the House a few minutes back on the hundreds of suicides committed by the farmers. One of the reasons why the farmers have committed suicide is the adulteration in pesticides and fertilizers. The Essential Commodities Act was so stringent that if a trader or a businessmen were to indulge in adulteration, he would be punished with an imprisonment of seven years and fine. Now, through this Amendment, the punishment has been reduced from seven years to two years.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. What is this?

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K.S. Rao, the hon. Prime Minister has already replied to it. And he has also agreed for a full-fledged discussion on the subject.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, there is an announcement.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat?

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, where is the urgency for reducing the punishment from seven years to two years? Does it not

mean that the Government wants to encourage traders and businessmen who resort to adulteration and blackmarketing? Generally, an impression is there in the country that the BJP favours traders and businessmen .....(Interruptions) This amply proves their intentions and the general impression.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Speaker to make an observation not to encourage such Ordinances as his predecessors have done several times in the past .....(Interruptions)

12.19 hrs.

## NOMINATION OF MEMBERS ON THE PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have nominated the following Members as members of the Panel of Chairmen :-

1. Shri P.M. Sayeed
2. Shri K. Pradhani
3. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey
4. Prof. Rita Verma
5. Shri K. Yerrannaidu
6. Shri V. Sathiamoorthy
7. Shri Basu Deb Acharya
8. Shri Beni Prasad Verma
9. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Kumari Mayawati may please speak. Madam, you should be brief. Today we have an important business.

[Translation]

SHRIVIJAY GOEL (Chandni - Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, would you allow those members to speak here who disrupt the proceedings of the House. ....(Interruptions) Do other members not have equal rights? Would you give chance to all those members who keep on disrupting the proceedings of the House?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN (Bahraich) : Please do not say it here .....(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is objecting to your ruling .....(Interruptions) Please just see that in what a manner he is objecting to your ruling .....(Interruptions)

SHRIVIJAY GOEL : Why are you listening to their points .....(Interruptions) It is not the proper way to give chance to a member .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : Sir, you are not taking cognizance of what Shri Vijay Goel is saying .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Would you please sit down?

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Sir, it is a wrong practice. They should speak from their seats. What is the need to go near the Chair .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : Sir, who is he to decide whether it is wrong or right. He can try to prevent us from speaking if he wants to do so. We will say this again and again .....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Sir, they violate the decorum of the House and still get a chance to speak .....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : Sir, is he conducting the proceedings of the House? .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to tell the whole country that voice of Dalit, exploited, backward and people belonging to minority community is being suppressed in this House by the members of ruling party.....(Interruptions) From this you can well imagine the large scale atrocities being committed on these people outside the House. I would like to draw your attention towards the Constitutional crisis prevailing in Uttar Pradesh. This matter comes under the purview of Parliament. In Uttar Pradesh .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to state that the subject pertaining to the States cannot be discussed here. She is talking about the law and order problem in the State of Uttar Pradesh. We cannot discuss the law and order problem of any State here. How can we discuss the law and order problem of UP? So, you should not allow it to be raised here. How can it be raised here?.....(Interruptions)

PROF. RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Sir, it cannot be allowed to be raised here .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur) : Sir, The ruling party here is ruling that State also. Some hon. Members are raising some problem pertaining to that State. They should be allowed to put forth their points .....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed only Kumari Mayawati to speak. Please take your seat.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : First of all, they should try to change their attitudes. When the Speaker has given a ruling and allowed her to speak. It is obligatory on their part to allow her to speak .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Mayawati may continue. It is already 12.30 p.m. Please cooperate with the Chair. Madam, please be brief.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not speak in brief, rather I would tell the House in detail as to what is going on in Uttar Pradesh. Today the voice of dalits, backwards and people belonging to minority community is being suppressed there. Democracy is being murdered in Uttar Pradesh and the Government there is working contrary to the Constitution of India. Our Government had constructed the 'Ambedkar Sthal' to commemorate the framer of Indian Constitution Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar. Statues of Baba Saheb and Mahatma Gandhi are placed on both sides of Hajrat Ganj Chauraha. There is "Parivartan Chowk" in Lucknow which we developed in the memory of Baba Saheb, Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule and Chattrapati Sahuji Maharaj. Adjacent to it, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's statue is there. Pandit Deendayal Sthal and Laxman Park are also nearby. Light is illuminated at all these places but the status of Baba Saheb Ambedkar is not illuminated.

Sir, the atrocities are being committed on Dalit and backward people in the whole of Uttar Pradesh. We wanted to demonstrate peacefully against it in the capital of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow on 21st May, but Uttar Pradesh Government murdered the democracy and acted against

the Constitution. The Home Secretary of Uttar Pradesh .....(Interruptions) First, you please ask them to keep quiet otherwise we will not let the House function.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : When we were going to hold a peaceful demonstration to protest the insult of our great leaders and atrocities being committed on poor labourers on 21st May, the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh had issued a circular two days prior to that in writing that the workers of Bahujan Samaj Party should be stopped from going there. Their movement was restricted. Not only this, he also directed every District Collector that if any worker of Bahujan Samaj Party sets out for Lucknow, he should be arrested. If any officer does not obey these orders, action will be taken against him. It is against democracy .....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : This hon. lady Member was your nominee as Chief Minister but you are not allowing her to speak here. You made her the Chief Minister there twice .....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Whosoever raised his voice against them, was arrested. What happened in Uttar Pradesh was against the Constitution .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : They are working against the Constitution there. Delhi is the capital of India. Today, under the leadership of Hon'ble Kanshi Ramji, people are raising their voice against the actions of U.P. Government. Whatever B.J.P. Government is doing in U.P. can be construed as the murder of democracy. Our leaders are being humiliated there and when Hon'ble Kanshi Ramji held a demonstration against this, he was lathi charged and firing was resorted to. Hon'ble Kanshi Ramji was arrested outside the Parliament House. I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that in Uttar Pradesh and in the Centre, your Government is in power. They say that it is not our Constitutional right to hold demonstration at Raj Bhavan. But I want to know whether their Government has that right? When Romesh Bhandarji was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, he was gheraoed and his effigy was burnt by the leader of Bharatiya Janata Party. Not only this, the Hon'ble Prime Minister himself had sat on a fast-

upto-death against the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. Was this not unconstitutional? When Dalits, exploited people raised their voice in a peaceful and constitutional manner, I was arrested. Lakhs of people were arrested in Uttar Pradesh. When Hon'ble Kanshi Ramji held demonstration to protest against the murder of democracy, people were lathicharged, bullets were fired and Kanshi Ramji was arrested.

Hon'ble Prime Minister should tell us whether this is not the murder of democracy? Is it not unconstitutional? We will not tolerate the attitude which we will have to face while expressing our viewpoints in peaceful manner outside the Parliament, the unconstitutional work being done in Uttar Pradesh, insult of our leaders and Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and the atrocities being committed on Dalits .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat now.

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Hon'ble Prime Minister, please tell why ban was imposed .....(Interruptions) Why are you silent?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It is entirely a State subject. Please take your seat. I have also given you a chance to speak

.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sir, unless you give reply .....(Interruptions) and leaders resign, we will not allow House to conduct its business. Unless you give reply and our leaders are released, we will not allow the House to conduct its business .....(Interruptions) Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sir, please tell us .....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Home Minister would give the reply. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mayawati ji has just mentioned that demonstration was held by her party with regard to Uttar Pradesh. I do not want to say anything about incidents of U.P. here. As per her version, bullets were fired on demonstration which was held here but according to my information no bullet was fired .....(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWATI : It is totally wrong  
.....(Interruptions) Kanshi Ramji was arrested  
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, take your seat.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : What he is saying is totally wrong  
.....(Interruptions) An Ex. M.P. drenched in blood  
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is replying. No, no, please listen to him

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : First you listen to him. Take your seat.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : You are the Prime Minister of this country. You know what is happening in Uttar Pradesh, you know that an Ex. M.P. was arrested on 21st. You know that in Uttar Pradesh democracy is being murdered.  
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, you listen to him first. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : She has said thrice that they will not allow House to conduct its business .....(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : You are not allowing the Constitution to take its own course .....(Interruptions)  
We will do that .....(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : If any incident has happened in regard to any demonstration in Delhi, I will get the full facts and place it before this House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that my point should be listened.....(Interruptions) Injustice was done in Moradabad. About 500 persons have been arrested in serious cases  
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the hon. Prime Minister will now make a statement on the recent nuclear tests in Pokhran. Thereafter, as has been decided in the Leaders' meeting yesterday, the House will adjourn for lunch. The discussion on the statement by the Prime Minister under rule 193 which has been admitted in the names of Smt. Geeta Mukherjee and Shri V.V. Raghavan, will commence immediately after the House re-assembles.

There is one more observation to be made. The Doordarshan is going to telecast the news from 2 P.M. To 2.30 P.M. So, the lunch break of the House will be observed from 1.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister will make the statement.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat now.

12.34 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

### Recent Nuclear Tests in Pokhran

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : Sir, I rise to inform the House of momentous developments that have taken place while we were in recess. On 11 May, India successfully carried out three underground nuclear tests. Two more underground tests on 13 May completed the planned series of tests. I would like this House to join me in paying fulsome tribute to our scientists, engineers and defence personnel whose singular achievements have given us a renewed sense of national pride and self-confidence. Sir, in addition to the Statement I make, I have also taken the opportunity to submit to the House a paper entitled "Evolution of India's Nuclear Policy".

In 1947, when India emerged as a free country to take its rightful place in the comity of nations, the nuclear age had already dawned. Our leaders then took the crucial decision to opt for self-reliance, and freedom of thought and action. We rejected the Cold War paradigm and chose the more difficult path of non-alignment. Our leaders also realised that a nuclear-weapon-free-world would enhance not only India's security but also the security of all nations. That is why disarmament was and continues to be a major plank of our foreign policy.

During the fifties, India took the lead in calling for an end to all nuclear weapon testing. Addressing the Lok Sabha on 2nd April, 1954, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to whose memory we pay homage today, stated, "nuclear, chemical and biological energy and power should not be used to forge weapons of mass destruction". He called for negotiations for prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and in the interim, a standstill agreement to halt nuclear testing. This call was not heeded.

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

In 1965, along with a small group of non-aligned countries, India put forward the idea of an international non-proliferation agreement under which the nuclear weapon states would agree to give up their arsenals provided other countries refrained from developing or acquiring such weapons. This balance of rights and obligations was not accepted. In the sixties our security concerns deepened. The country sought security guarantees but the countries we turned to were unable to extend to us the expected assurances. As a result, we made it clear that we would not be able to sign the NPT.

The Lok Sabha debated the issue on 5th April, 1968. Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi assured the House that "we shall be guided entirely by our self-enlightenment and the consideration of national security". This was a turning point and this House strengthened the decision of the then Government by reflecting a national consensus.

Our decision not to sign the NPT was in keeping with our basic objectives. In 1974, we demonstrated our nuclear capability. Successive Governments thereafter have taken all necessary steps in keeping with that resolve and national will, to safeguard India's nuclear option. This was the primary reason behind the 1996 decision for not signing the CTBT, a decision that also enjoyed consensus of this House.

The decades of the eighties and nineties had meanwhile witnessed the gradual deterioration of our security environment as a result of nuclear and missile proliferation. In our neighbourhood, nuclear weapons had increased and more sophisticated delivery systems inducted. In addition, India has also been the victim of externally aided and abetted terrorism, militancy and clandestine war.

At a global level, we see no evidence on the part of the nuclear weapon states to take decisive and irreversible steps in moving towards a nuclear-weapons-free-world. Instead, we have seen that the NPT has been extended indefinitely and unconditionally, perpetuating the existence of nuclear weapons in the hands of the five countries.

Under such circumstances, the Government was faced with a difficult decision. The touchstone that has guided us in making the correct choice clear was national security. These tests are continuation of the policies set into motion that put this country on the path of self-reliance and independence of thought and action.

India is now a nuclear weapon state. This is a reality that cannot be denied. It is not a conferment that we seek; nor is it a status for other to grant. It is an endowment to the nation by our scientists and engineers. It is India's due, the right of one-sixth of humankind. Our strengthened capability adds to our sense of responsibility. We do not intend to use these weapons for aggression or for mounting threats against any country, these are weapons of self-defence, to ensure that India is not subjected to nuclear threats or coercion. We do not intend to engage in an arms race.

We had taken a number of initiatives in the past. We regret that these proposals did not receive a positive response from other nuclear weapon states. In fact, had their response been positive, we need not have gone in for our current testing programme. We have been and will continue to be in the forefront of the calls for opening negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, so that this challenge can be dealt with in the same manner that we have dealt with the scourge of two other weapons of mass destruction through the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Traditionally, India has been an outward looking country. Our strong commitment to multilateralism is reflected in our active participation in organisations like the United Nations. This engagement will continue. The policies of economic liberalisation introduced in recent years have increased our regional and global linkages and my Government intends to deepen and strengthen these ties.

Our nuclear policy has been marked by restraint and openness. We have not violated any international agreement either in 1974 or now, in 1998. The restraint exercised for 24 years, after having demonstrated our capability in 1974, is in itself a unique example. Restraint, however, has to arise from strength. It cannot be based upon indecision or doubt. The series of tests recently undertaken by India have led to the removal of doubts. The action involved was balanced in that it was the minimum necessary to maintain what is an irreducible component of our national security calculus.

Subsequently, Government has already announced that India will now observe a voluntary moratorium and refrain from conducting underground nuclear test explosions. We have also indicated willingness to move towards a *de jure* formalisation of this declaration.

The House is no doubt aware of the different reactions that have emanated from the people of India and from different parts of the world. The overwhelming support of our citizens is our source of strength. It tells us not only that this decision was right but also that our country wants a focussed leadership, which attends to their security needs. This, I pledge to do as a sacred duty. We have also been greatly heartened by the outpouring of support from Indians abroad. They have, with one voice, spoken in favour of our action. To the people of India, and to Indians abroad, I convey my profound gratitude. We look to the people of India and Indians abroad for support in the difficult period ahead.

In this fiftieth year of our Independence, we stand at a defining moment in our history. The rationale for the Government's decision is based on the same policy tenets that have guided us for five decades. These policies have been sustained successfully because of an underlying national consensus. It is vital to maintain the consensus as we approach the next millennium. In my statement today and in the paper placed before the House, I have elaborated on the rationale behind the Government's decision, and outlined our approach for the future. The present decision and future actions will continue to reflect a commitment to sensibilities

and obligations of an ancient civilisation, a sense of responsibility and restraint, but a restraint born of the assurance of action, not of doubts or apprehension. Avoiding triumphalism, let us work together towards our shared objective in ensuring that as we move towards a new millennium, India will take its rightful place in the international community.

Sir, I lay the Paper entitled "Evolution of India's Nuclear Policy".

## STATEMENT RE : EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S NUCLEAR POLICY\*

On 11 May, a statement was issued by Government announcing that India had successfully carried out three underground nuclear tests at the Pokhran range. Two days later, after carrying out two more underground sub-kiloton tests, the Government announced the completion of the planned series of tests. The three underground nuclear tests carried out at 1545 hours on 11 May were with three different devices -- a fission device, a low-yield sub-kiloton device and a thermonuclear device. The two tests carried out at 1221 hours on 13 May were also low-yield devices in the sub-kiloton range. The results from these tests have been in accordance with the expectations of our scientists.

In 1947, when India emerged as a free country to take its rightful place in the comity of nations, the nuclear age had already dawned. Our leaders then took the crucial decision to opt for self-reliance, and freedom of thought and action. We rejected the Cold War paradigm whose shadows were already appearing on the horizon and instead of aligning ourselves with either bloc, chose the more difficult path of non-alignment. This has required the building up of national strength through our own resources, our skills and creativity and the dedication of the people. Among the earliest initiatives taken by our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, was the development of science and inculcation of the scientific spirit. It is this initiative that laid the foundation for the achievement of 11 and 13 May, made possible by exemplary cooperation among the scientists from Department of Atomic Energy and Defence Research & Development Organisation. Disarmament was then and continues to be a major plank in our foreign policy now. It was, in essence, and remains still, the natural course for a country that had waged a unique struggle for independence on the basis of 'ahimsa' and 'satyagraha'.

Development of nuclear technology transformed the nature of global security. Our leaders reasoned that nuclear weapons were not weapons of war, these were weapons of mass destruction. A nuclear-weapon-free-world would, therefore, enhance not only India's security but also the security of all nations. This is the principle plank of our nuclear policy. In the absence of universal and non-discriminatory disarmament, we cannot accept a regime that creates an arbitrary division between nuclear haves and

have-nots. India believes that it is the sovereign right of every nation to make a judgement regarding its supreme national interests and exercise its sovereign choice. We subscribe to the principle of equal and legitimate security interests of nations and consider it a sovereign right. At the same time, our leaders recognised early that nuclear technology offers tremendous potential for economic development, especially for developing countries who are endeavouring to leap across the technology gaps created by long years of colonial exploitation. This thinking was reflected in the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1948, within a year of our independence. All the numerous initiatives taken by us since, in the field of nuclear disarmament have been in harmony and in continuation of those early enunciations.

In the 50's, nuclear weapons testing took place above ground and the characteristic mushroom cloud became the visible symbol of the nuclear age. India then took the lead in calling for an end to all nuclear weapon testing as the first step for ending the nuclear arms race. Addressing the Lok Sabha on 2 April, 1954, shortly stated that "nuclear, chemical and biological energy and power should not be used to forge weapons of mass destruction". He called for negotiations for prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and in the interim, a standstill agreement to halt nuclear testing. The world had by then witnessed less than 65 tests. Our call was not heeded. In 1963, an agreement was concluded to ban atmospheric testing but by this time, countries had developed the technologies for conducting underground nuclear tests and the nuclear arms race continued unabated. More than three decades passed and after over 2000 tests had been conducted, a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was opened for signature in 1996, following two and a half years of negotiations in which India had participated actively. In its final shape, this Treaty left much to be desired. It was neither comprehensive nor was it related to disarmament.

In 1965, along with a small group of non-aligned countries, India had put forward the idea of an international non-proliferation agreement under which the nuclear weapon states would agree to give up their arsenals provided other countries refrained from developing or acquiring such weapons. This balance of rights and obligations was absent when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) emerged in 1968, almost 30 years ago. In the 60's our security concerns deepened. But such was our abhorrence of nuclear weapons and such our desire to avoid acquiring them that we sought instead security guarantees from major nuclear powers of the world. The countries we turned to for support and understanding felt unable to extend to us the assurances that we then sought. That is when and why India made clear its inability to sign the NPT.

The Lok Sabha debated the NPT on 5 April, 1968. The then Prime Minister, late Smt. Indira Gandhi assured the House that "we shall be guided entirely by our self-enlightenment and the considerations of national security". She highlighted the shortcomings of the NPT whilst reemphasising the country's commitment to nuclear disarmament. She warned the House and the country "that no signing the Treaty may bring the nation many difficulties.

\* [Also placed in the Library. See No LT 173/98]

It may mean the stoppage of aid and stoppage of help. Since we are taking this decision together, we must all be together in facing its consequences". That was a turning point. This House then strengthened the decision of the Government by reflecting a national consensus.

Our decision not to sign the NPT was in keeping with the basic objective of maintaining freedom of thought and action in 1974, we demonstrated our nuclear capability. Successive Governments thereafter have continued to take all necessary steps in keeping with the resolve and national will, to safeguard India's nuclear option. This was also the primary reason underlying the 1996 decision in the country not subscribing to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT); a decision that met the unanimous approval of the House yet again. Our perception then was that subscribing to the CTBT would severely limit India's nuclear potential at an unacceptably low level. Our reservations deepened as the CTBT did not also carry forward the nuclear disarmament process. On both counts, therefore, yet again our security concerns remained unaddressed. The then Minister for External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral had made clear the Government's reasoning to this House during the discussion on this subject in 1996.

The decades of the 80's and 90's meanwhile witnessed the gradual deterioration of our security environment as a result of nuclear and missile proliferation. In our neighbourhood, nuclear weapons increased and more sophisticated delivery systems were inducted. Further, in our region there has come into existence a pattern about clandestine acquisition of nuclear materials missiles and related technologies. India, in this period became the victim of externally aided and abetted terrorism, militancy and clandestine war through hired mercenaries.

The end of the Cold War marks a watershed in the history of the 20th century. While it has transformed the political landscape of Europe, it has done little to address India's security concerns. The relative order that was arrived at in Europe was not replicated in other parts of the globe.

At the global level, there is no evidence yet on the part of the nuclear weapon states to take decisive and irreversible steps in moving towards a nuclear-weapon-free-world. Instead, the NPT has been extended indefinitely and unconditionally, perpetuating the existence of nuclear weapons in the hands of the five countries who are also permanent members of the UN Security Council. Some of these countries have doctrines that permit the first use of nuclear weapons; these countries are also engaged in programmes for modernisation of their nuclear arsenals.

Under such circumstances, India was left with little choice. It had to take necessary steps to ensure that the country's nuclear option, developed and safeguarded over decades not be permitted to erode by a voluntary self-imposed restraint. Indeed, such an erosion would have had an irremediably adverse impact on our security. The Government was thus faced with a adverse impact on our

security. The Government was thus faced with a difficult decision. The only touchstone that guided it was national security. Tests conducted on 11 and 13 May are a continuation of the policies set into motion that put this country on the path of self-reliance and independence of thought and action. Nevertheless, there are certain moments when the chosen path reaches a form and a decision has to be made. 1968 was one such moment in our nuclear chapter as were 1974 and 1996. At each of these moments, we took the right decision guided by national interest and supported by national consensus. 1998 was borne in the crucible of earlier decisions and made possible only because those decisions had been taken correctly in the past and in time.

At a time when developments in the area of advanced technologies are taking place at a breathtaking pace, new parameters need to be identified, tested and validated in order to ensure that skills remain contemporary and succeeding generations of scientists and engineers are able to build on the work done by their predecessors. The limited series of five tests undertaken by India was precisely such an exercise. It has achieved its stated objective. The data provided by these tests is critical to validate our capabilities in the design of nuclear weapons of different yields for different applications and different delivery systems. Further, these tests have significantly enhanced the capabilities of our scientists and engineers in computer simulation of new design and enabled them to undertake sub-critical experiments in future, if considered necessary. In terms of technical capability, our scientists and engineers have the requisite resources to ensure a credible deterrent.

Our policies towards our neighbours and other countries too have not changed; India remains fully committed to the promotion of peace with stability, and resolution of outstanding issues through bilateral dialogue and negotiations. These tests were not directed against any country; these were intended to reassure the people of India about their security and convey determination that this Government, like previous Governments, has the capability and resolve to safeguard their national security interests. The Government will continue to remain engaged in substantive dialogue with our neighbours to improve relations and to expand the scope of our interactions in a mutually advantageous manner. Confidence building is a continuous process; we remain committed to it. Consequent upon the tests and arising from an insufficient appreciation of our security concerns, some countries have been persuaded to take steps that sadden us. We value our bilateral relations. We remain committed to dialogue and reaffirm that preservation of India's security create no conflict of interest with these countries.

India is a nuclear weapon state. This is a reality that cannot be denied. It is not a conferment that we seek; nor is it a status for others to grant. It is an endowment to the nation by our scientists and engineers. It is India's due, the right of one-sixth of human-kind. Our strengthened capability adds to our sense of responsibility; the responsibility and obligation of power. India, mindful of its international obligations, shall

not use these weapons to commit aggression or to mount threats against any country; these are weapons of self-defence and to ensure that in turn, India is also not subjected to nuclear threats or coercion. In 1994, we had proposed that India and Pakistan jointly undertake not to be the first to use their nuclear capability against each other. The Government on this occasion, reiterates its readiness to discuss a "no-first-use" agreement with that country, as also with other countries bilaterally, or in a collective forum. India shall not engage in an arms race. India shall also not subscribe or reinvent the doctrines of the Cold War. India remains committed to the basic tenet of our foreign policy -- a conviction that global elimination of nuclear weapons will enhance its security as well as that of the rest of the world. It will continue to urge countries, particularly other nuclear weapon states to adopt measures that would contribute meaningfully to such an objective.

A number of initiatives have been taken in the past. In 1978, India proposed negotiations for an international convention that would prohibit the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. This was followed by another initiative in 1982 calling for a 'nuclear freeze' -- a prohibition on production of fissile materials for weapons, on production of nuclear weapons and related delivery systems. In 1988, we put forward an Action Plan for phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a specified time frame. It is our regret that these proposals did not receive a positive response from other nuclear weapon states. Had their response been positive, India need not have gone for the current tests. This is where our approach to nuclear weapons is different from others. This difference is the cornerstone of our nuclear doctrine. It is marked by restraint and striving for the total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

We will continue to support such initiatives, taken individually or collectively by the Non-Aligned Movement which has continued to attach the highest priority to nuclear disarmament. This was reaffirmed most recently, last week, at the NAM Ministerial meeting held at Cartagena which has "reiterated their call on the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee to start in 1998 negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. The collective voice of 113 NAM countries reflects an approach to global nuclear disarmament to which India has remained committed. One of the NAM member initiatives to which we attach great importance was the reference to the International Court of Justice resulting in the unanimous declaration from the ICJ, as part of the Advisory Opinion handed down on 8 July, 1996, that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control". India was one of the countries that appealed to the ICJ on this issue. No other nuclear weapon state has supported this judgement; in fact, they have sought to deny its value. We have been and will continue to be in the forefront of the calls for opening negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, so that this challenge can be dealt with in the same manner that we

have dealt with the scourge of two other weapons of mass destruction--through the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention. In keeping with our commitment to comprehensive, universal and non-discriminatory approaches to disarmament, India is an original State Party to both these Conventions. Accordingly, India will shortly submit the plan of destruction of its chemical weapons to the international authority-- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. We fulfil our obligations whenever we undertake them.

Traditionally, India has been an outward looking country. Our strong commitment to multilateralism is reflected in our active participation in organisations like the United Nations. In recent years, in keeping with the new challenges, we have actively promoted regional cooperation -- in SAARC, in the Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation and as a member of the ASEAN Regional Forum. This engagement will also continue. The policies of economic liberalisation introduced in recent years have increased our regional and global linkages and the Government shall deepen and strengthen these ties.

Our nuclear policy has been marked by restraint and openness. It has not violated any international agreements either in 1974 or now, in 1998. Our concerns have been made known to our interlocutors in recent years. The restraint exercised for 24 years, after having demonstrated our capability in 1974, is in itself a unique example. Restraint, however, has to arise from strength. It cannot be based upon indecision or doubt. Restraint is valid only when doubts are removed. The series of tests undertaken by India have led to the removal of doubts. The action involved was balanced in that it was the minimum necessary to maintain what is an irreducible component of our national security calculus. This Government's decision has, therefore, to be seen as part of a tradition of restraint that has characterised our policy in the past 50 years.

Subsequent to the tests Governments has already stated that India will now observe a voluntary moratorium and refrain from conducting underground nuclear test explosions. It has also indicated willingness to move towards a de-jure formalisation of this declaration. The basic obligation of the CTBT are thus met; to refrain from undertaking nuclear test explosions. This voluntary declaration is intended to convey to the international community the seriousness of our intent for meaningful engagement. Subsequent decisions will be taken after assuring ourselves of the security needs of the country.

India has also indicated readiness to participate in negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. The basic objective of this treaty is to prohibit future production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices. India's approach in these negotiations will be to ensure that this treaty emerges as a universal and non-discriminatory treaty, backed by an effective verification mechanism. When we embark on these negotiations, it shall be in the full confidence of the adequacy and credibility of the nation's weaponised nuclear deterrent.



India has maintained effective export controls on nuclear materials as well as related technologies even though we are neither a party to the NPT nor a member of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group. Nonetheless, India is committed to non-proliferation and the maintaining of stringent export controls to ensure that there is no leakage of our indigenously developed know how and technologies. In fact, India's conduct in this regard has been better than some countries party to the NPT.

India has in the past conveyed our concerns on the inadequacies of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. It has explained that the country was not in a position to join because the regime did not address our country's security concerns. These could have been addressed by moving towards global nuclear disarmament, our preferred approach. As this did not take place, India was obliged to stand aside from the emerging regime so that its freedom of action was not constrained. This is the precise path that has continued to be followed unwaveringly for the last three decades. That same constructive approach will underlie India's dialogue with countries that need to be persuaded of our serious intent and willingness to engage so that mutual concerns are satisfactorily addressed. The challenge to Indian state Elections to Committees craft is balancing and reconciling India's security imperatives with valid international concerns in this regard.

The House is aware of the different reactions that have emanated from the people of India and from different parts of the world. The overwhelming support of the citizens of India is a source of strength for the Government. It not only tells that this decision was right but also that the country wants a focussed leadership, which attends to national security needs. This the Government pledges to do as a sacred duty. The Government have also been greatly heartened by, the outpouring of support from Indians abroad. They have, with one voice, spoken in favour of the Government's action. The Government conveys its profound gratitude to the citizens of India and to Indians abroad, and looks to them for support in the difficult period ahead.

In this, the fiftieth year of our independence, India stands at a defining moment in our history. The rationale for the Government's decision is based on the same policy tenets that have guided the country for five decades. These policies were sustained successfully because of the underlying national consensus. The present decision and future actions will continue to reflect a commitment to sensibilities and obligations of an ancient civilisation, a sense of responsibility and restraint, but a restraint born of the assurance of action, not of doubts or apprehension. The Gita explains (Chap.VI-3) as none other can :

*"Arurukshormuneryogam karma Karanmuchayate  
Yogarudharya tasyaiv shamah Karanmuchayate."*

(This passage interprets as : Action is a process to reach a goal; action may reflect tumult but when measured and focussed, will yield its objective of stability and peace)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 1430 hours.

12.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (I) Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Members of the House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a term of three years, subject to other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (vii) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Reserach, the Members of the House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society for a term of three years, subject to other provisions of the said Rules."

*The motion was adopted.*

### (ii) Coconut Development Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among

themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.34 hrs.

### LOTTERIES (REGULATION) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the lotteries and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

I also introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the lotteries and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I oppose the Motion. With regard to ordinance promulgation, the Supreme Court has given a final verdict on this point. In Wadhwa's case, it has been finally settled and decided that there can be no second ordinance when the first ordinance has lapsed.

Now it appears that the present BJP Government is trying to run the administration by an Ordinance Raj. Today and yesterday, we had occasion to receive copies of dozens of ordinances.

Now the Constitution provides only an emergent situation but it has become the order of the day. Everyday you are issuing Ordinances. Everyday you are abrogating the powers of the Legislature. You have made the Legislature a rubber stamp. You have made the Legislature a mockery of the Constitution. Now, a legislation should originate in this House and not in the Minister's office.

When you move an Ordinance, it becomes a committed legislation. The Members are not free to express their opinion. They cannot give a free voice with regard to the amendments concerned in the Ordinance. All the Members of the ruling party are committed to stand by the Ordinance. This becomes a mockery of the Constitution, a mockery of the parliamentary democracy. Are you entitled to run the administration by an 'Ordinance Raj'.

It appears that you have reduced the number of sittings of the Parliament from 120 to 60. What does it mean? Your intention is to reduce the number of sittings of the House to the extent possible. This cannot be allowed. It was unheard

\* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.5.98.

of when the First Parliament or the Second Parliament were there and there were only very-very stray incidence of Ordinance. Now it has become the order of the day. This has become the order of the day not only in the States but also at the Centre. This epidemic attracts the Lok Sabha also. You issue Ordinance one after another. Take the case of Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance, 1998. What is the intention of the Legislature? What is the intention of the Government? The intention of the Government is to prevent some malpractices. This can be done without an Ordinance. What is the lesser evil? You are abrogating the powers of the Legislature and for your convenience you are issuing an Ordinance at the expense of the Legislature. For what purpose? Is it good?

Mr. Prime Minister, you are always speaking about parliamentary democracy and you are speaking about parliamentary role but this is the practice you are adopting. So, I oppose this motion.

This is against the decision of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has definitely ruled that there cannot be a successive ordinance on the same subject. Now, this Ordinance is issued for the fourth or the fifth time. This is against the decision of the Supreme Court. So, it is beyond the legislative powers of this House as the ruling of the Supreme Court is very clear. Hence, I oppose this motion.

SHRI SOMPAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this Ordinance had been promulgated by the earlier Government and we cannot leave an hiatus between the period when the Ordinance was promulgated and when it is taken up by the House for conversion into a legislation. All these points can be taken into consideration when the House discussed this proposed Bill.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, your predecessor has clearly ruled that this cannot be allowed. This cannot be the practice.

The Government is bringing Ordinances. For what purpose are we assembled here? When you issue Ordinances, what is the purpose of our being here? We are here to legislate but you do not allow us to do our duty.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the lotteries and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI SOMPAL : Sir, I have already introduced the Bill  
.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur) : Hows have  
introduce the Bill before the leave is upon  
.....(Interruptions)  
on or not?

[Translation]

Mr. Prime Minister, first you give training to your Ministers.

[English]

SHRI SOMPAL : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up Item no. 13.

14.38 hrs.

### STATEMENT RE : LOTTERIES (REGULATION) ORDINANCE, 1998 - Laid

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance, 1998.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 174/98]

14.39 hrs.

### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

#### Recent Nuclear Tests in Pokhran

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the discussion on the statement made by the hon. Minister under Rule 193 has been admitted in the names of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri V.V. Raghavan. They have now requested me to allow Shri Indrajit Gupta to raise the discussion on their behalf. I have allowed Shri Indrajit Gupta to raise the discussion.

14.40 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened very attentively to the statement made. ....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the detailed information regarding the lathi-charge and firing on the demonstrators alongwith the reasons for the arrest of Hon'ble Kanshi Ram should be made available to us as per the assurance given by the Hon'ble Home Minister to table this detailed information during the next sitting of the House. Why is the hon'ble Home Minister not present in the House? He must replay now that the sitting of the House has started again.

We had just gone to our party office. Many party workers irukad gathered there. Firing has taken place and many workers arudp admitted to the hospital. We do not know the whereabouts ur Party President yet ....(Interruptions)

passag  
ction may<sup>h</sup>)

, will yield SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI : We have no information as to where he has been taken. The reply regarding this should be given before the start of the discussion. The Home Minister had stated that. Let him tell at what time the statement will be made ....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please cooperate. I have just called Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened very attentively to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister this morning, for which I think the whole country was waiting. I think there is a practically unanimous feeling in the country that the major share or credit for the scientific achievement which has been recorded must go to our scientists and our engineers and cannot go to any political party. It cannot go to the ruling party which may like to take credit in order to extract some political mileage out of it.

These scientists and engineers actually demonstrated their capability in the nuclear field 24 years ago, not today. These things do not happen overnight. These require long period of preparation, resarch and so on. Twenty-four years ago when the first blast took place in Pokhran they had already demonstrated their capability and of course they have been up-dating their technology and now they have demonstrated in 1998 that they are capable of making an independent contribution which is of the highest importance.

Incidentally, I would like to at this stage congratulate Dr. Abdul Kalam for getting the *Bharat Ratna* which he richly deserves.

As far as the sovereign right of a country is concerned, an independent sovereign country has got the right. Nobody can question our right to go ahead with this type of testing if we want to do so. It is for us to explain why we are doing it, for what purpose we are doing it and so on. But if some countries, somewhere here and there talk in a way, as if they are questioning our right, they have no business to do that because every country, especially an independent sovereign country certainly has got its own right.

The question that I would like to raise is why this testing has been done now at this stage. In his letter to President Clinton which I think was not meant to be publicised, but it was leaked to the Press, or the Press got hold of it somehow, the Prime Minister has attributed this sudden testing to what he calls the deteriorating security environment of India. And he makes it quite clear that he is referring to a threat from China and this appears to be in tune with the anti-Chinese fulminations of the Defence Minister made a few days earlier.

In fact, the Defence Minister's rather aggressive remarks, I think were meant obviously to prepare the ground for official explanation which has now been made available in the Prime Minister's letter to the U.S. President.

I am not raising the question, at the moment, whether this type of letter should be considered as somewhat unusual or not. I do not know whether this kind of a letter, dealing with

such a subject, addressed to the President of another country is proper or not in the field of international relations. Anyway, the letter has gone.

Sir, the question I am asking to which I would like to have a reply is this. What was the sudden provocation, if any, at this stage? If it was from China's side, we would like to know what that provocation was. We have had our disputes with China for a long time and most of those disputes, perhaps, are not resolved yet. We all remember what happened in 1962. We remember that large tracts of Indian territory are in the possession of China and that the questions relating to the border have also not been resolved, but this is nothing new. This has been going on for so many years. I find that there is a statement which is connected with Starred Question number 20 to be answered today, the 27th of May in the Lok Sabha. This is a statement regarding neighbouring countries. After all, this is an official statement. May I just read it? It says:

"In recent years, India-China relations have developed steadily. The momentum of high level dialogue has been maintained and there is a growing functional cooperation between the two countries in diverse fields. The two countries have agreed to work towards a constructive and cooperative relationship oriented towards the 21st century. The bilateral trade reached US dollars 1.8 billion in 1997.

Various issues of mutual interest, including the boundary question, are being discussed in the framework of the India-China Joint Working Group and India-China Expert Group."

Now, does this statement which has been submitted to the House on behalf of the Government give an impression that suddenly today there is a deterioration in India-China relations or the bilateral mechanism which has been set up, the cooperation which is taking place, and the constructive dialogue which is taking place as mentioned here has suddenly been interrupted or sabotaged by China? I do not find it here in this statement.

Also, Sir, in this statement which was made by the hon. Prime Minister, there is a paragraph number thirteen. I do not want to read it because it will take too much time. It says that our policy towards our neighbours and other countries also have not changed. This is here. This is what was read out :

"India remains fully committed to the promotion of peace with stability, and resolution of all outstanding issues through bilateral dialogue and negotiations....

....The Government will continue to remain engaged in substantive dialogue with our neighbours to improve relations and to expand the scope of our interactions in a mutually advantageous manner."

I do not know whether all these statements are meant to indicate that China alone is an exception to this line and attitude that we, officially, here have said that we are taking

and we want to continue to take. Nowhere it is mentioned that the exception of all this is China and China has suddenly started behaving in some different way which has created a provocation at this moment which has suddenly led us to take this decision of testing of nuclear weapons.

Therefore, I have this question to ask and I would like some clarification. In fact, I think, the Prime Minister should have even before the testing, perhaps may be they did not want to do that -- taken at least the major political parties into confidence. They could have taken their own allies into confidence. But anyway, that was not done. Now, when we are debating this matter in the House, certainly we have every right to ask this question as to what was the sudden provocation which had led to this testing.

We all agree that there must be absolutely no relaxation of defence preparedness. There should be no relaxation of security measures, especially in our country where we have got a very troublesome environment along the borders of our country. But what I am asking is this. Is it essential for our security that we should go in for production and deployment of nuclear weapons? Many countries, of course, as we know, have manufactured and stockpiled nuclear weapons in the name of security. But these are such weapons that they cannot be used. America which has the biggest stockpile of nuclear weapons was not able to use them against a poor and backward country like Vietnam. It fought Vietnam for 12 years in order to crush the liberation movement of the Vietnamese people. But it could not and dare not, in the face of the conscience of the world, use those weapons.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR (Gopalganj) : Does it mean that we have to wait for 100 years?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can talk after you become the owner of those weapons. You are not the owner of those weapons.

So, what is more essential for our security in the long run is this. Firstly, what has been stated here in the Prime Minister's statement which I have already read out is "building of good relations with our neighbouring countries and the creation of bilateral and regional mechanisms for that purpose". These are weapons of mass destruction. He had quoted in the morning -- approvingly, I suppose -- from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had said on the 2nd April, 1954 in this House that "nuclear, chemical and biological energy and power should not be used to forge weapons of mass destruction".

We are now saying that we have now become a weaponised State, a nuclear weaponised State. So, I would like to know whether the weapons which we are engaged in researching and trying to manufacture can be used as weapons of mass destruction or not. Are they weapons of mass destruction or not? Of course, the Government must declare and has declared- I am glad to see -- that we have no aggressive intentions towards anybody. These weapons will never be used for aggressive purposes and so on. But intrinsically, are they weapons of mass destruction or not?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

If they are, why are we giving up the line that we have pursued consistently for so many years and go in for this? Of course, some provocation may have been there, I do not know, from the side of Pakistan, because they suddenly developed this Ghauri missile and said that it has a long range of so many thousands of kilometres. This Ghauri missile may be interpreted as a threat to us.

So, if the Pakistan Government chooses to go in also for development of nuclear weapons what would happen? The Prime Minister of Pakistan has reported to have said that the Indian experiments of underground testing are considered by Pakistan to be a threat to them and therefore, he has said that, within a few days, they would also test their own nuclear weapons. This means that a sort of competition and a race in nuclear arms is being triggered off and the history has shown that this is a very risky thing and is a very reckless thing. Even with the best of intentions one cannot say where a mishap may occur.

Sir, I think that it is not enough for the Prime Minister to have told President Clinton I do not know whether the idea was to please the American rulers -- that we consider the main threat to be from China. The Defence Minister, of course, is one of the outstanding champions of what is known as the Socialist International based in Amsterdam. He is one of the top leaders of that Socialist International which has always been a China baiter. It is nothing new. But I do not expect the policy of the Amsterdam International to be taken over as the official policy of the Government of India. It cannot be done.

Now, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the conscience of the world has renounced the use of nuclear weapons as weapons of a mass destruction which cannot serve a military purpose. For example, the United Kingdom is one of the nuclear powers. But everybody knows that it has become a second class power. In the world, it is considered to be a second class power though it holds nuclear weapons. The mighty USSR got itself bankrupted by trying to chase nuclear parity with the United States and NATO. In that mad race for parity in nuclear arms, the first biggest historic casualty has been the USSR. On the other hand, Japan and Germany are considered to be the powerful States. But they do not have nuclear weapons. They do not have nuclear weapons but they are not certainly weak countries. So, let us think about these things.

As I said, if Pakistan chooses to go in for what you may call a sort of tit-for-tat policy then there is a grave risk of nuclear arms race being triggered off in this part of the continent.

The Prime Minister has said nothing about the economic cost of producing nuclear weapons. He has not specifically said anything about the impact of sanctions or the threat of sanctions. But I think our country, our Government, along with development of nuclear testing should give a clear-cut commitment that we are not going to go in for the first use or the first strike of such weapons. We should say that the first

strike will never be by India and invite all other countries to join in this commitment and ask them to respond to it and if they do not respond, they will automatically be exposed.

Sir, the United States sanctions may not cause irrecoverable damage to our economy because they are supposed to be coming mainly from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and so on. In fact, I find that there is perhaps a very farsighted calculation even by our Government behind all this that these sanctions if they come -- I think they have already been started operating will push forward the economic liberalisation policy which we have been following since 1991. If the multinational corporations are assiduously wooed, then the private capital can replace the aid from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. It may even increase.

15.00 hrs.

I find, Sir, that a well-informed paper like 'The Economist' of London has pointed out that "soon after the nuclear blasting, the Government of India has awarded 18 oil exploration contracts -- 11 of them to American companies, whose projects had been in limbo for two years. It has cleared 34 exploration licences for onshore minerals in four States. Three foreign investments in power projects, which had been languishing for want of a Government guarantee, were suddenly approved and, according to newspaper reports, the Government is to allow foreign investors to own 100 per cent of the equity of housing companies against 40 per cent earlier and to raise hard currency loans for the first time."

So, these American companies who are very conscious of the huge market which exists here in India, even if the official agencies impose sanctions, and nothing that we have done will dissuade or should dissuade the American private investors and multinational corporations from taking advantage of these various projects. So, on the balance, we may not lose, we may even gain.

The Prime Minister mentioned this morning that they have declared a voluntary moratorium. I would like to know a little more about this. What exactly do you mean by this 'voluntary moratorium'? We have already said that we would consider signing some aspects of this CTBT. Nobody has clarified, what is meant by 'some aspects of the CTBT'. One of the main conditionalities of the CTBT is that nuclear testing should be stopped. This applies to all signatories to the CTBT. If we have already unilaterally declared that we are going to go in for a voluntary moratorium, now does it mean that one of the conditionalities of the CTBT is, in fact, being accepted by us by the back-door and that is the signal that we want to send out? Whatever it is, let the country and the Parliament be taken into confidence. There should be transparency now about these things and we should be told what exactly the Government is preparing to do.

So, Sir, I must say more or less in conclusion that the whole exercise appears to me to have been an exercise in futility. This type of weapon does not strengthen our security at all. Secondly, we have declared a moratorium. Thirdly, we

do not know what is going to be the cost of it. We have a pretty favourable standing in the international comity of nations. I do not know to what extent this thing will reduce our friends abroad and, perhaps, isolate us to some extent.

Fourthly, it is a very ironical matter, Sir, that in the Capital City of Delhi, thousands and lakhs of people are going without power and water, and we are going to go in for producing nuclear power now and saying that this is a great achievement, that you have done something which required to be hailed with great enthusiasm. They cannot supply ordinary water and power to the inhabitants of the Capital City of this country. You just see what is going on. Yesterday, people from so many colonies and areas of Delhi have come out of their homes and staged angry demonstrations and they have even gheraoed the houses of some Councillors and other popular representatives of the ruling party because they have been given all sorts of assurances and those assurances have come to nothing. So, where does all this lead to? How does it add up?

Therefore, I think that this is something which after a few days you will find there is little room left for enthusiasm. What is the enthusiasm about it except that our scientists have proved that they are second to none in the world? That is something which I am proud. But beyond that, where do we go from here?

So, these are some of the questions which I would like the Prime Minister to deal with when he replies and apart from that, I do not have anything much to say because we are not condemning the fact that nuclear testing has been done. That by itself, technical or scientific, is a good achievement. But, on the other hand, there is nothing to get to euphoric about it.

Therefore, we should continue to pursue the other methods and other efforts that we have been making over the years in order to improve our relationship.

It is quite heartening to find that in the recent Conference of the non-aligned countries which took place in Cartagena, except for three or four countries, the overwhelming majority did not condemn India. They did not at all consider that India has done something which is against the spirit that has actuated the non-aligned countries all these years. That is a good thing. Therefore, I think we should have second thoughts on this whole matter and the Prime Minister should think over it.

Lastly, I would say the Prime Minister must take steps to see that his Ministers, if I may say so, do not speak in different voices. How can people in this country have confidence on a Government whose Ministers go on speaking in different voices on the same thing? I broadly agree with what the Prime Minister says, the kind of line that he is trying to propagate and advance, because it is consistent with what we have been doing all these years. But we have got Ministers here who are making such bellicose and aggressive statements which are not calculated to strengthen peace or

security, but which may provoke other people. We have got neighbours who are not very friendly with us and this subject is something on which even some Ministers, I think, do not have any direct dealings at all. They also come out with statements. I do not know who has authorised them to do it. *(Interruptions)* I think on such a delicate and sensitive matter, official statements in the name of the Government, should be confined to the Prime Minister who in the past, as we know, was considered to be quite a renowned foreign policy expert even when he was not in the Government. When he was the Leader of the Opposition, the Government at that time had sent him many times on foreign policy mission abroad because he was trusted as a competent and authoritative spokesman of the line which India had been following and he conducted himself with great distinction, I should say, even in such meetings where we have confrontations directly with the Pakistanis in Geneva and so on.

So, I stand more or less by what he has been saying. I find it very awkward and very jarring that some other Ministers every now and then — I do not know whether they do it for publicity purposes or for what other purposes — always chip in with something or the other which strikes a jarring note and which is not in keeping with what the Prime Minister has said. I do not know why the Prime Minister allows these things to go on. *(Interruptions)* It does some damage to the country's image and reputation abroad. This should be stopped as soon as possible.

This is broadly what I want to say. I do not wish to take up more time. Thank you very much for the chance you have given me.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH (Bharatpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are meeting here today under the stress of momentous events. I listened with the profoundest respect to the hon. Prime Minister whose vocabulary has not been impoverished although I have seen that the source of his moral inspiration had dried up.

He said much and he conveyed very little.

Mr. Prime Minister, Sir, your statement begged of all questions and answered none. The central thesis of your statement was flawed on account of the absence of a moral dimension.

As far as the Congress Party is concerned, our views on the subject have been made clear in the Congress Working Committee which met on the 14th of May and endorsed the statement of the Congress President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi which reads as follows :

"I would like to place on record, in this formal meeting of the Congress Working Committee, the pride we feel in the achievement of our nuclear scientists and engineers who are putting India's nuclear capability in the front rank. We recall with equal pride the successive Congress Governments have ensured India's nuclear capability remains up to date so that our security is not compromised.

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

The nuclear question is a national matter, not a party-run one. On this, every Indian is united. The Congress Party remains committed to a nuclear-weapon-free world, non-violent world and that remains the sheet anchor of our policy.

The Congress Working Committee reiterates India's commitment to peace in the region so that India and our neighbours can move ahead in accelerating the economic growth, eradication of poverty, illiteracy and improving the living conditions of all citizens."

Mr. Prime Minister, your statement and the accompanying document are more or less the same. Except there is some expunction, the longer version of your statement remains. You said that the House is aware of the different reactions that have emanated from the people of India from....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR (Gopalganj) : Please speak orally instead of reading the newspaper.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : No, no I am reading the statement only.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : That is what I am saying. Your whole speech will be concluded while reading out this statement.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Please take your seat. I respect you very much. But, this is a bit complicated matter. Study it carefully and then you will come to know as to what is happening here. I have a great regard for you. So please listen to me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Now, Sir, what has happened is that the nuclear test is behind us. If the hon. Prime Minister and the BJP had simply said that in their manifesto they had said that they will review of the defence policy, the strategic policy; there will be a National Security Council which will examine this and they will then re-evaluate their policy and then they will go for nuclear weapons programme and exercise the nuclear option, we could understand that. But it is not so. The reason given by the Government in a letter to the President Clinton, as has been said by Shri Indrajit Gupta, is that there is a security threat from China. Now, we are entitled to know from the hon. Prime Minister when did this threat begin? Did it begin? Did it begin on the 19th of March when he took over? Or, did it begin on the 8th of April when he gave the green signal to his scientists? How serious was this threat? Have the Chinese forces moved round to our

borders? Have the Pakistanis mounted an exercise which threatened the city of Amritsar? I think we are entitled to ask these questions because he has had no time to review the threat perception obviously between 19th of March and 8th of April. Mr. Prime Minister, if you had done the review the House would like to be told what these findings are of the high-level review of India's security concerns.

You preside over a Government of eighteen parties. While you have experience of being the Foreign Minister of India, but the parallel political and diplomatic management of your action on the 11th and 13th has been highly unsatisfactory.

And what have we succeeded in doing?

Today there was a Question about the visit of the Chinese Chief of Staff to India and his discussions with you. And the answer of the Minister of State was — I am afraid, I have to read it and you have to listen to it—as follows:

"The Prime Minister welcomed the positive trends in India-China relations and spoke of his desire to continue the momentum of our relations. He requested General Fu to convey his good wishes to President Jiang Zemin, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji and Chairman NPC Li Peng. The Prime Minister expressed the view that improvement in relations between two countries should be based on the recognition of and respect for each other's concerns. An understanding based on mutual respect between the two most populous countries in the world will contribute to peace and security in Asia and in the world. The Prime Minister drew particular attention to the Border Peace and Tranquillity Agreement of 1993 and the Agreement on Confidence Building Measures of 1996 and said that India needed a stable environment in order to concentrate on raising the living standards of the people. There were some problems along the Line of Actual Control because it was not delineated etc. etc."

How do you reconcile this with your letter to President Clinton? How do you reconcile this with the pronouncement made by the distinguished Defence Minister who, if I may respectfully say, is a human *El Nino*, who from time to time comes out with the most outrageous statements. On the 5th of May, Shri George Fernandes said, "we will undertake a review and then come to a decision about whether we will exercise our nuclear options or not." It is a matter of fact. But you had already given a green signal a month earlier. Obviously, the Defence Minister had not been taken into confidence by you.

I do know what the distinguished colleague sitting on your right probably was saying. I will just come to what he has done -- the damage Shri Advani has done to our relations with Pakistan with his unbridled statement. I will just come to that because he has mentioned about the 'pro-active policy'. Do you know what it means in fact? It means that you will opt for hot pursuit into territory of India occupied by Pakistan. Do you know what the consequences are going to be? The

Security Council will be summoned within a few minutes of your hot pursuit and condemnatory resolutions will be passed with mandatory sanctions, sanctions under Chapter-VII of the UN Charter. There are 54 Muslim countries in the world. We have good relations with those countries. We have massive trade with them. About 1.2 million Indians live there. They remit large amounts of money. What is going to happen to those people? Have you thought through as to what your 'pro-active policy' means? You say, you are running a Government on consensus. You have not asked us. You have not asked anybody here that you are fundamentally changing the nature of India's foreign policy and defence policy, without a review and without a reference to this House. If you represent 25 per cent of votes of India, so do we. If you represent one-third of the strength of this House, so do we, rather more than that. We were not consulted and you have taken a profound step.

You were asked in the interview in the *Outlook* a question, "The Government in its National Agenda had promised a strategic defence review before inducting nuclear weapons. Why was this not done?" Your answer is, "There was no such promise in the National Agenda." But there is. *Outlook* has quoted exactly what you have said. I am not saying that you forgot what you said. But I think, you better look at your facts.

I would like to draw your attention to different reactions of the Government. It not only tells us that the decision was right and that the country wants a focussed leadership which attends to national security needs.

Now, who was unfocussed? For 25 years, since 1971, there has been no security threat to India. The Simla Agreement has ensured that there is no conflict with Pakistan and your own visit began the process although you did not succeed in 1979. There was Rajiv Gandhi's visit, Mr. Li Peng's visit to India, Shri Venkataraman's visit to China. Mr. Jianh Zemin whom you have quoted from the answer of Minister of State that there is peace and tranquility on the border. Forces have been withdrawn. Not a single incident has taken place which has raised the temperature except by the pronouncement of your Ministerial colleagues. I will respectfully submit that a period of silence on their part will be most welcome because these are extremely sensitive issues. You know the reaction of the Chinese.

You have read it Mr. Prime Minister. You are level headed, you are wise and you are balanced but what a crew you are carrying with you! Take your political adviser what is his vision? He is a nice young man with an engaging personality. Why have you asked him to brief the Press on Foreign Affairs? It is a great pity. You know that I have been for 45 years dealing with foreign affairs and I am still learning. And, you have a young man who sits in judgement and pronounces on the policy matters. I do not want to use the phrase he used for China. China is a great country. We have in 2,000 years one conflict with them and no in-depth analysis has been done as to why that happened. But you agreed and this House passed a Resolution and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that 'eventually the border dispute

with China will be settled through negotiations'. But the antenna has been upped. Day in and day out statements are made by people who ought to know better. Your Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wanted the Pakistanis to name the date and the place and time for a war ....(Interruptions)

Sir, all I can say is that I would hate to be in your shoes because of this kind of irresponsibility witnessed in the Cabinet Ministers who being exposed. There are 125 foreign missions in Delhi. They report everyday as to what is happening here. Have you read Shri Muchkund Dubey's article today? You say that you are a nuclear weapon State. Well, good luck to you. But read Muchkund Dubey's article and you will find that it is going to be very very tough. The heat is already being put on you. The US-sponsored access to contain India. What is your access? With your actions you have helped to produce a Pakistan, Washington, China axes? And how are they going about it? You please read the *Times of India* of today carefully and ask your colleagues.

You are very pleased with your telephonic conversation with Mr. Tony Blair. Mr. Tony Blair is the author of the document that is being produced by the European Union. It says that you were to get ready because we are going to put the heat on you left, right and centre and you have not got a prayer going for you in the international community. You too confirm that the G-8 did not do anything because Mr. Yeltsin was there. But in the European Union, he is not there. This is the true language of Mr. Tony Blair who drafts these things very well. I do not want to repeat all these things. Please read it.

Shri Muchkund Dubey says that 'it is going to be extremely difficult for India to muscle its way into this world nuclear order. After the latest Pokhran Test, India has decided itself a nuclear weapon State and made a number of moves to be recognised as such, etc. The recent five tests themselves have not given India its nuclear deterrent. By these tests, we have only displayed our clear weapon capability in a much higher technological level in 1974. We still have a long way to go before acquiring a credible deterrent.'

I have the profoundest respects for our scientists. But you know that in science, this is not the latest technology. I do not want to say more about it because these are very sensitive matters.

Then, Shri Sharada Prasad has said. 'In other words, whatever the detonations might have done for the world perception of India, the post-Pokhran India will not be very different from the pre-Pokhran one. We still remain a poor country with a few troublesome toys.' They are all very sober, level-headed, highly experienced and knowledgeable people writing about these matters.

We are not for a moment saying that where the security of India is concerned, we will be in the second row. We will be with you, in front of you when the security of India is concerned. Please tell us where your threat is coming from and why you have unilaterally overturned a national consensus which persisted for 25 years without any debate. You have yet carried out your statutory review.



[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

It is now said everywhere that in 1996 you had decided to detonate bombs. You resigned in 13 days. But everybody is saying this and I would like you to deny it that you had any such intentions. What had happened then? Where was the security environment deteriorating? It now transpires that you had planned this in 1996 when there was no Ghauri, no Ghaznavi and no George!

If you had honestly told the House, 'From the 11th of May, I am not going to be Atal Bihari Vajpayee, I am going to be Atom Bomb Vajpayee', we would have accepted it. It would have been perfectly understandable. Nobody is minimising the action that you have taken but only the justification that you have provided.

Shri George Fernandes has thrown into the dustbin ten years of hard diplomatic work. The Working Group appointed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said; 'All these matters were discussed including the missile.' The Chinese said, 'if you object to our giving it to Pakistan, we will give it to you.' Ask Shri J.N. Dixit. Send for him and ask him if anything new has happened in these days. Let us differentiate between the two.

The nuclear test is a tribute to the country, a tremendous tribute to our scientists and a tremendous tribute to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Narasimha Rao, Shri Inder Kumar Gujral and all the other Prime Ministers who said, 'Go ahead with this programme.' But Shri Gujral has written a letter to you and very kindly in a spirit of great fraternal relations with the Congress Party sent us a copy. Shri Gujral has said on 22nd May: 'It is indeed unfortunate that in the past several days a number of statements have emanated from various quarters on how we intend to deal with the CTBT issue, the proxy war in Jammu and Kashmir, counter-measures to deal with the sanctions etc. All in all, taken together, these varying postures create the impression of growing aggressivity and virtually mean that we are on the brink of military confrontation and I hope such courses of action had not been mediated by you.' He is a former Prime Minister and he has been a Prime Minister longer than you have been. I hope, we have a change of Prime Ministership soon. You have been in office for only two months.

Shri H.D. Deva Gowda has also written a letter to you. Shri Narasimha Rao who has himself said that the nuclear option was open repeatedly said so for the last thirty years. Implicit in it was that it could be exercised. There was a national consensus on keeping the nuclear option open.

There was no consensus on your exercising that option ....(Interruptions) What I am trying to say is that you should have thought over this instead of inventing that the security environment has deteriorated, though in your statement you have not referred to it. It is because what you have said does not indicated that you are yourself convinced that a security threat exists. If it does exist, I think, this House is entitled to know where that threat comes from. I am glad in your

statement you have said that you are for nuclear disarmament. Although you did not mention Rajiv Gandhi's name, but it is implied. I also know that the response to it was not enthusiastic for a variety of reasons because the Russians have also made a proposal or disarmament. Rajiv Gandhi said that all nuclear weapons should be abolished by 2010 and Gorbachev came out with a proposal, if I remember correctly, that the nuclear weapons should be abolished by 2005. Then, the Soviet Union disintegrated. The Soviet Union had 10,000 nuclear warheads whereas you have five or six. The Soviet Union has disintegrated. Why? It is because the economic cost for weaponisation was too excessive. The Americans made sure that Russia's Budget after the Second World War never came below 25 per cent of GDP. Now, we know what Pakistan has been saying. We also know that Chinese have asked you to give concrete evidence of your goodwill. I am glad that when you went to Pokhran you said that you would like to have good relations with China so did your Principal Secretary who was the first Indian on whom Mao-tze-Dung smiled after 1962 when he was our *charge d'affaires* in Beijing. So, he knows the facts of what diplomatic life are. I am very glad that you have, Sir, in your wisdom pulled back the country from the brink. Your assertions or pronouncements give a ray of hope to the damage that has been inflicted on India's foreign policy, India's relations with China, India's relations with Pakistan, India's relations with EU, and India's relations with USA. I am not for a moment saying that we should succumb to any pressure, certainly not. The hands of five nuclear weapon States are not clean. They have no business to pass Judgement on us and they have no business to impose sanctions on us. If they do so we will be with you to tighten our belts and march along with you to oppose those sanctions. Instead of increasing the number of your enemies, please increase the number of your friends. That is the first fundamental law of diplomacy. There is a difference between foreign policy and diplomacy and it is very subtle and profound. You know it, Shri Advani knows it but the hotheads in your party do not know it. Foreign policy is what you do and diplomacy is how you do it. For the first time, questions are being asked as to what do you expect our diplomats to do. On the one hand you are writing to Clinton and on the other hand you say you want good relations with China.....(Interruptions) What I am trying to say is that we will give you full support as far as the nation's security is concerned. We will give you full support if sanctions are put on us. But when you make a pronouncement as Prime Minister of India that these tests have been undertaken on account of a threat, then you must in all fairness tell us where the threat comes from, how serious it is and how imminent it is. The Minister of State, while answering a question, says that there is no threat from China and that it is hunky-dory and our relations are good. Please reconcile these contradictions.

I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this debate

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lalu Prasad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : Sir, is it not the turn of our Member to speak now?

MR. SPEAKER : We have reached an agreement yesterday that two hon. Members from the Opposition side would speak first. So, the next hon. Member would be from your side. There was an agreement yesterday on this aspect.

Shri Lalu Prasad.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that a member of the ruling party or a leader of the party larger than that of our party should get the first opportunity to speak. But I have taken your permission. I have to go back to Patna at 5 o' clock. Therefore, I am speaking with your permission....(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, the House is considering a very sensitive matter. Not only the ruling or opposition party but all the political parties and the people belonging to all castes, religions and communities are unanimous on the issue of national security. With one voice we all want security of the country. A war like situation and tension has been created in the whole country. People are in dilemma on this issue. The statement given by the Prime Minister is very disappointing. No amount of commendation will suffice for Dr. Kalam, Shri Chidambaram and their team of scientists. The earlier Government headed by Prime Minister Shri Gujral had conferred Bharat Ratna on Dr. Kalam. This country has really got a priceless gem in the form of Dr. Kalam. There are no two opinions in accepting the fact that Dr. Kalam has earned fame for the country by using this nuclear device. People of our country have also contributed to it. The Defence Minister should be present in the house at this moment....(*Interruptions*) I do not know where he has gone. It seems that he was not taken into confidence about it because he does not appear anywhere in the forefront.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Only Prime Minister will tell whether the Defence Minister was consulted or not. We praise and congratulate the scientists. The Prime Minister has accepted that this is the achievement of last 50 years. First nuclear explosions was done in 1974 and after that this is the second demonstration. America, Russia, France, Britain and China have their monopoly in the world. It is being claimed all over the country that we have also become a nuclear power. The whole world is watching it. I do not want to go into the confidential facts about the capacity of the test. We are trying to stand against the 5 nuclear powers of the world. But Sir, I would like to know about our capabilities and the time required by us to achieve that goal. I would like to give an example. Wealthy people fire

a lot of crackers in marriages of their sons and daughters. It is only a demonstration of money. These five nuclear powers who have formed an exclusive club want that other countries should not develop such nuclear weapons as it is in their own interest. What is their intention and who is their target? I have a doubt in my mind and so do crores of peoples of our country about the concept of one culture, one nation, one religion which was very much praised during the national conference of the BJP held at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) after the election of new party President.

[*English*]

Yes, I do agree with one nation. But I do not agree with one culture; I do not agree with one religion.

[*Translation*]

Shri George is sitting in the back row. When 'Ghauri' Messile was tested by Pakistan, the press people had gheraoed him and asked whether India was doing anything to counter this move, but he was not available for comments and instead went to the north-east. From north-east too, a news appeared to the effect that Shri George had stated that danger to India from China was much more than from Pakistan. It was also stated that India's number one enemy was China and not Pakistan. Shri George is the Defence Minister of India. He has the entire intelligence information at his command.

I had mentioned it in my earlier speech and even today, I maintain that our Kailash, Mansarovar and our land is in the possession of China. Earlier we had been raising the slogan of 'Hindi Chini bhai-bhai'; but despite that, the war took place between the two countries, as a result of which our land was occupied by China and today our deity is held captive and we have to go there to offer our prayers.

Sir, the Defence Minister of China issues a statement and our Prime Minister does not utter a single word nor does he take any action against that. What does it indicate? After four-five days, the Defence Minister goes to Patna and gives an explanation that he never made any such statement that China is the number one enemy of India and that he has been misquoted by the press. What does it mean and what does it indicate, should be very clear.

Shri Ashok Singhal goes to Patna and issue a statement from there that a 'Shakti peeth' is proposed to be set up at Pokharan. It is possible that the Prime Minister may not be aware of it, for his responsibilities have increased manifold and there are many people having an independent point of view. Shri Ashok Singhal stated in Patna that a grand temple will be constructed there and the soil of that area will be taken around the country appealing in the name of religion and that it will be given wide publicity. I feel apprehensive of such people. If the media reports are incorrect, it is all right but such news items have been appearing in the media that a programme is on the anvil to construct temples at several sites in the country. We will abide by the judgement of the Court with regard to the construction of temple. However, we

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

have come to know that work is in progress in different parts of the country to construct the temple at Ayodhya. The gate is being designed at Lucknow and some other carving work is in progress in Rajasthan. It should be enquired into. What are our goals? Who are our enemies? The former Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral is present in the House. Our ties with the Gulf countries and our neighbouring countries ....(Interruptions) I am talking about the foreign policy. It is being asked as to why did we not conduct the tests, why didn't Shri Mulayam Singh do it? Shri Vajpayee gave the green signal for it, as if he has accomplished something unique....(Interruptions) If you have got the courage ....(Interruptions) If you have got faith in the nuclear power and if the ideology of your party permits to possess a nuclear device, then where is the need of teaching the future generations of the country the proper way of living or good 'Sanskaras'. However where is the need to follow an ideology one does not believe in? Where is the need to wear Khaki knickers and wield 'dandas' and sport a cap on your head? Why does the Government keep on harping about nuclear devices and nuclear power? Have you got the guts to ban the R.S.S.? Provide the modern education regarding nuclear device and nuclear power and do not push the country backwards to an age of conservatism. Moreover, the Government claims that the credit goes to it. Does that mean that others have not made any contribution?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind you ....(Interruptions) Please sit down. ....(Interruptions) Please listen to me. I would like to submit that a test was conducted in 1974 ....(Interruptions) Such a test was conducted in 1974 when the Congress was in power. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of the country at that time. Shri Vajpayee and other Members including myself were imprisoned. Emergency had been imposed ....(Interruptions)

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM (Garhwal) : It was imposed in 1976.

SHRI LALU PRASAD : Do not try to teach me ....(Interruptions) Listen to me attentively. Why do you wish to take the credit? ....(Interruptions) Please listen to me. Your party may have made up its mind in view of the 1974 success story that if you go ahead with the nuclear explosion, the whole country will rally behind you. However, Congress was wiped out in 1977 and now this party will also meet the same fate. They will also come to know where they stand ....(Interruptions) Please let me speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruption please. Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD : I may not be present in the House when the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister replies to the debate but my colleagues will be here. What was the secret behind not signing the C.T.B.T. The whole world knew that there was something fishy and that India had something up its sleeves. You raised this question time and again

regarding the C.T.B.T. to know the stand of the Government. The whole world was aware that India had this technology but your Government let the cat out of the bag and in the process, our country stands isolated today. India has no friends. As I see it, the government got the test conducted to be powerful, self-sufficient, face the world and stand up to such super-powers as U.S.A. Russia, Japan and Britain but those countries have already conducted thousands of tests. I do not wish to go into details about our capacity as everyone knows about that. The Government must be aware of it.

Sir, I would like to say that the Government should not favour any particular country. It should work for the interests of India and it should defend India ....(Interruptions) U.S.A. has saved its skin. As a test is conducted here, the U.S.A. team goes to Pakistan. Why is Pakistan being highlighted? You write an explanatory letter that 'I am sending a team to U.S.A.' Pakistan should not explode the bomb. A warning is issued from there. After watching the reaction on the electronic media and T.V. as to whether the economic sanctions imposed by the U.S.A. remain in force or not, the statements are made. Did you not let out this secret? Did you not forewarn our enemies? I would like to submit that we do have the nuclear power but we should maintain secrecy in this regard and we should not shout from the roof-tops. If it is the question of paddy or cultivation, that is a separate matter altogether.

When Sita ji was abducted during Rama's exile, Jatayu saw Ravana forcibly taking Sitaji with him. On one hand, there was Sitaji and on the other was Ravana. Jatayu fought with all his might and made Ravana's life miserable to such an extent that Ravana found it tough to get past him. However, Jatayu was so innocent and simple that he could not hold back his own weakness and told Ravana that his strength would be proved when he manages to dodge the 'Agni baan'. Ravana was a clever, cunning and scheming person. He used the 'Agni baan' to slice off Jatayu's wing. Have you not similarly exposed your weakness before the whole world? ....(Interruptions)

What do we propose to do next? Poverty, hunger and scarcity of drinking water is prevalent in the country. We will have to think as to how much provision should be made under the defence budget....(Interruptions) you pose as being highly concerned about the security aspect ....(Interruptions) whereas you fly high in the sky, we are grappling with the ground realities....(Interruptions)

The credit goes to the scientists for having conducted the tests. It is an achievement of our scientists. This Government is not giving them any credit and is, instead, talking of setting up a 'Shakti-peeth'. A structure should be raised in the name of Dr. Kalam or Dr. Chidambaram. The names of their team members should be carved out in marble. Where does Shri Singhal come into the picture? There is no difference of opinion in this regard that the defence of our country is our topmost priority. Then why did we give an explanation to the President of U.S.A. by writing to him? Why do we claim that we will not tolerate monopoly? Why are you saying that we should be prepared and vigilant,

and that there is a need to be self-sufficient. As regards the question of removal of poverty, hunger and scarcity of drinking water, you have yourself stated that India has got the resources in abundance. These only have to be exploited properly. You should take the members of all the political parties in confidence in this regard. As for the economic sanctions, we do not want India to beg. We do not wish to be beggars. We wish to stand at par with such countries in the world but our achievement should not go unacknowledged. It is our achievement that our scientists are so competent. It is a proof of the pride we have in the scientists of our country. All of them are prepared. They should be given the means and the capacity and the target should be set for them to prove their mettle.

How will India reach the pinnacle of the world and head the non-aligned movement? As a non-aligned country, we abide by the principal of remaining neutral and also the principal of 'Panchseel'. You have mentioned the name of Nehru ji. We also remember him for having initiated the process of development. You are trying to prove your mettle in the world. What sort of relationship should we have with our neighbouring countries? You have yourself conceded that by conducting the tests we have proved the capability of developing nuclear weapons. This is an achievement of our scientists. However, we have to face the world and the Government should seek the consensus of all the parties and the nation in this regard. You may hold back the highly confidential facts. We are not interested in knowing that. In conclusion, I would like to say that the Members of various political parties have spoken highly of their contribution. It is simply a case of someone doing all the work and others getting the credit for that. You should have stated yesterday itself that some houses were damaged which belonged to the poor. It was their land and thus, we should salute them. Rajasthan has borne the impact. Therefore, we should congratulate the people of Rajasthan because, all the experiments have been conducted there so far. We congratulate the people of Rajasthan because they have got the capacity to tolerate the impact of explosions.

At the moment, the aspect of security of our country and forging ties with our neighbouring countries is the most prominent issue before us and war should be the last resort. If everything else fails, the war may take place. Earlier also, India had forced the Britishers to quit by following the policy of non-violence. You have also made a contribution therein because some of the Members have been freedom fighters and are the followers of the ideology of Bapu. Swami Vivekanand brought name and fame to our country. In a lecture delivered in the hall of Chicago, he gave the message of universal fraternity to the whole world when he stated that all the men and the women throughout the world are the members of one family. The Government should demand that the five countries who have conducted innumerable tests ought to dump their arsenal in the sea. India has always been a follower of the principal of non-violence.

Mr. Prime Minister, your party and your allied parties are passing through a period of instability, hence they are trying to mislead you. Do not harbour this misunderstanding that

you will sweep the polls by exploding the bombs. Such statements are being made that one more bomb is to be exploded. In Bihar it is being asked by the youths that when the Prime Minister himself is exploding the bomb and the police is doing nothing about that, then what is the problem if they do the same. Now the Government should not take any such action so as to prompt others to follow the suit. This is what I wish to say. The Government should try to check it.

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Let me, at the very outset, congratulate the Government most warmly for the courage and commitment they have shown in taking this momentous decision.

16.00 hrs.

Let me also congratulate our great scientists and technologists who have put India on the map of the world and who have done this nation proud. Let me also congratulate the Defence Forces which have played a pivotal role in organising the successful operation.

Now, Sir, there are certain points that are being raised and I would like to deal with them, one by one.

First is the issue of timing. Why should there be this timing? Let me first invite your attention. May I invite your attention?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : May I invite your attention to the manifesto of the B.J.P. and what was also included in the National Agenda later on. The B.J.P. rejects the notion of nuclear apartheid and will actively oppose the attempt to impose the hegemonistic nuclear regime. We will not be dictated by anyone in matters of security requirements and in exercise of nuclear option. Now, there are four components of this. It clearly says that we will not allow hegemonistic power cartels to come in and dictate the world. It is not only the security requirement and we will be judged on the security requirements. No one else can judge what our security requirements will be.

We have also made it very clear that we will pursue this goal 'actively'. What does 'actively' mean? 'Actively' means that we will pursue it with utmost speed. When we found that it is in our national interest, we had, therefore, acted as quickly as we could. There is nothing wrong when we have also said that the initiative will be in our hands. We will not only be reacting to the events, but we will also take the initiative and determine and shape the events at the international level. We will just not play reactive role. These are the basic issues which we must keep in mind and it is on the basis of this manifesto that B.J.P. has come into power. It was its duty, the BJP's duty, because people have endorsed it and it has also find a mention in the National Agenda which has been endorsed by the ruling party. Therefore, it has the endorsement of the majority of the country.

After the tests, opinion polls have come which overwhelmingly support what has been done.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Four metropolitan cities.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I did not interrupt you.

Anyway, four metropolitan cities are not a small segment. They represent the views of the masses. If there is any other thing that you can mention.

The other point which I would like to make is that Shri Natwar Singh was at very great pains to mention about our security. What was the urgency about it? What new things had developed? I want to ask him whether this has developed all of a sudden. It is a continuous process.

In 1989, whether you are aware that Gen. Zia-ul-Haq had formulated, what was called, the TOPAC. In 1989 you were not prepared. Do you want something like Pearl Harbour to happen or do you want to be guided by the spirit of Munich. We must be prepared. We must be vigilant and that should be our main concern.

It has been asked to why are we negotiating. On the one hand, we are saying that we are friends with China and so we are negotiating. On the other hand, we say this. In fact, there is no contradiction. It is because your successful negotiation will depend when you are on an equal footing. You cannot successfully negotiate national interest when you are in a position of weakness.

China has conducted 45 tests. It is still in position to conduct laboratory tests. We do not have any grievance or any intentions against China. We only said, "We want to remain prepared. Time, tide and events change suddenly and we must be prepared for all eventualities." That is the basic issue.

Then, what was the greatest advantage of India in security? That was the advantage of strategic depth. If anyone wants to harm us it could do upto a particular depth. We had advantage of depth. That advantage had gone as soon as this *Ghauri* missile was fired and lot of announcements were made that it could hit Mumbai and it could hit this and all that. All types of statements were made by Pakistan. We are aware of this. So the issue is that this is not something that we have decided to do suddenly. There are valid considerations for it, very strong justifications for it and you cannot say so.

I want to ask Shri Natwar Singh, what was the security threat that India faced in 1974 when Shrimati Gandhi exploded the nuclear device? We all applauded it.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Can I answer?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : No, you can answer later on. Let me complete. I did not disturb you....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You answer.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Is Shri Jag Mohan yielding?

SHRI JAG MOHAN : No, I am not ....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why should he not? He has put a question, he should listen to the answer.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I have put a question, but he can answer later ....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair.

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Sir, my point is that it will only interrupt my flow. He can answer later. I am not saying that he would not get the opportunity to answer ....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : He is not interested in listening positive answer ....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAG MOHAN : We are interested in positive answer, but you may answer later on....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please stop interrupting him. You please continue, Mr. Jag Mohan

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please yield ....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He does not want to yield. I cannot compel the Member to yield.

....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : So far the debate has been going on well, let us continue it

....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not right. This is not the way to conduct a debate ....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : There was no security threat, just as there is no security threat now. The reason was that because in 1968, the NP Treaty had a clause that you could have peaceful nuclear explosions under the aegis of the NPT. Shrimati Indra Gandhi said, No, we will have our own NPT. She did that. That was the reason....(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Banka): There was no security reason....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may kindly take their seats. Shri Jag Mohan will reply to that.

....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be seated.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : What was the reason that day?....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : What is the security threat today?

[Translation]

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM : You had carried out explosion that day because of the railway strike led by Shri George Fernandes ....(Interruptions)

[English]

That is why they did so in 1974....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Sir, that was the reason, I was not yielding....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

....(Interruptions)

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM : Shrimati Gandhi wanted to stop him from doing that, that is why it was done at that time ....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The whole country is watching us, let us not do like this.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Then, Sir, I was saying about Pakistan. Even before the Pokhran-I, that is in 1974, there were reports that Pakistan had been clandestinely trying to acquire nuclear atomic power. Even after 1972, when the Shimla agreement was signed, we magnanimously released all the prisoners and surrendered all advantages just to see that Mr. Bhutto was very liberally treated. What Mr. Bhutto did when he reached there, back in Pakistan? After a few days, he shot a letter to Gen. Tikka Khan. This was reported in his book also. He said; "This is only a temporary measure. Be prepared for a war. Upgrade your weaponry and we will teach them a lesson. We have always taught lessons to these people." That is the spirit against which we are functioning.

Now, when Mr. Aslam Beg, Mr. Nawaz Sharief and Mrs. Benazir Bhutto go on saying all type of things, all that we are saying is that we also want to be prepared. We are not using it. It is a measure of self-defence to remain in preparedness.

Sir, history teaches us. When you are weak, it tends the other fellow to come up. It whets the appetite of those people. If you want to keep some people away, you have to be vigilant and you have to be strong. Otherwise, someone will be tempted to take advantage of your weakness. We should never allow that. It is not an aggressive posture. It is the

posture to remain vigilant and learn some lessons from history. As I said, we do not want the spirit of Munich to visit us and we do not want the spirit of Pearl Harbour to visit us.

There is one other justification. How do you upgrade your technology? How do you dovetail the new technology of missile with your explosions? You can do so only when you experiment, only when you actually test and find out whether your calculations are right or wrong. These five tests are the most sophisticated tests meant to integrate, apart from the technology of explosion, the missile technology with the explosive technology. This was absolutely necessary from the point of view of technological upgradation, from the point of view of improvement, from the point of view of strategy and from the point of use which come into being. This was a very important measure and a very timely measure. It has now put India on the map of the world. Now the world cannot take us for granted. Earlier what was being done was that just one-sixth of the human race was being ignored by the nuclear club and we were being dictated. They were saying: "This is good for us and not good for you." What is this? This great civilization and this great culture could be dictated by the nuclear club. Are we living in a democratic world or not? Is it not the violation of the United Nations Charter? It is our assertion against that undemocratic behaviour of this nuclear club or this power cartel. It is an assertion of our self-respect, we are counting advantages and we are counting costs. It will be a great inspiration to the nation and for generations and generations, our young people will draw inspiration from this and it will give self-confidence and courage, a new dynamism, a new drive and a new initiative to this nation. Previously we were just getting cynical, we were incapable of doing anything and anybody can come and turn around us. There is something deeper than that is not visible on the surface. We should not ignore this.

The other point which I want to make in this regard is the issue of giving credit. Our distinguished and a very senior colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, mentioned that we have taken the credit. Nobody wants to give the credit to us. It is the credit that belongs to our scientists and technologists. I agree that the scientists and technologists have their credit.

I give as much credit as anybody else would give. But you cannot deny this fact that for putting this into operation political courage and political commitment was needed. That was not forthcoming from the previous regimes and this credit and this commitment has been demonstrated on May 11 and May 13 by our decisions. In fact, I do not say that the political party, our political party alone has contributed. I do not say that the scientists alone contributed. Every streetman has contributed, every village man has contributed because, after all, it is with their taxes that we are financing these projects and we will have to show the credit. I salute all of them. You have to give credit to a political party. I am sure you should not deny this. We are entitled to credit for this momentous decision. The political advantage has come to us. It has to come to us.

[Shri Jag Mohan]

Our Prime Minister was very magnanimous and he said that it is a continuous national effort and what has happened is the culmination of that national effort. I entirely agree that this is a culmination of the national effort. But all of us have made a contribution. But the issue is you knew the answer. We knew the answer. But it is only we, I who have written the answer on the pages of history. It is we who have written this answer, you did not write and so you should not grudge. Those who have written them will be remembered in the page of history as those who have written. And even for all this effort, I would put it this way. You have passed the examination. Every political party has passed the examination. Some have passed in third division, someone has passed in second division and some in first division with distinction. I think we can claim that we have passed this examination with distinction. Thus the credit should come to us.

I would like to mention one more fact. It has been reported in the Press and I think there are reasonable grounds to believing it to be true that Shri Narasimha Rao at the time when the CTBT was under discussion or the NPT was under discussion was thinking of exploding the nuclear device. In fact, it has been stated that this file has been on the table of every Prime Minister. That was probably the time when China was exploding it or France was exploding. Before the turn for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty came, India could have exploded. Why did they not do it? Because that level of commitment and level of courage was not forthcoming. That was the time. That was the time and the courage was not forthcoming.

After all, for 24 long years you have neglected this. Obviously our technology remained undeveloped. The technology has been developed now. These decisions apart from the upgradation have also shown courage and demonstrated to the world that they cannot take us for granted.

Now there is another factor. If you test, if you encourage your scientists and engineers they will also sharpen their technology. They will learn from their experience. The technological and scientific base of the society would improve and we can achieve great many things in many other fields and I have with me an article written in *The International Herald Tribune* by an American. He writes about Dr. Abdul Kalam, our great scientist. He quotes him and says that at one stage Dr. Abdul Kalam was getting so frustrated that he was not getting an opportunity and political approval was not being given to him for testing--and he was getting so frustrated that he wanted to leave the Government and go away and become a vice-Chancellor of Madras University. That is what you are doing to your scientists and their morale!

And when the morale is down, then the scientific advancement cannot take place; technological advancement cannot take place. They have not given sufficient opportunities for 24 years to scientific and technological talents. That is why they could not prosper. Most of them have

gone abroad have joined IAS or have joined some other private firms. The best talent of this country should have been used for research and development. That has not happened.

There was a plan to create 10,000 m.w of nuclear power by 1987-88. The provision was made and equipments worth Rs. 500 crore were purchased. They are lying unutilised. But, then, this programme was curtailed under pressure. The financial provision was not made and the poor scientists were told to go and borrow it from the market. There was a suggestion to float bonds by the Nuclear Power Corporation. But who will buy those bonds? They were straving of money. That is how the scientific base, the technological base of the society was damaged.

Now, we have got only a few top and budding scientists. We would have much greater talent if we had given them this opportunity to go on testing and proving and from the sharpening of the mind we would have also reaped many more things.

These are not the only parameters. There are larger parameters with dipper significance of what we have done. This is not only an assertion of our self-respect, of our knowledge, of our competence but also an assertion of the fact that we are willing to give concrete shape to our security requirements. This is a point to the world that they cannot ignore 1,000 million people. But this is not the only parameter; this is not the only significance. Another significance is to tell the world that it is being dominated but the power cartel and we will not accept this domination of the power cartel. This power cartel is now having an advantageous position with regard to every sphere of activity.

Let me quote a Russian intellectual. He says, : "All the issues of international relations; the issue of security; economics; international politics and so on are being dominated by the cartel. These issues are being effectively settled by a Directorate headed by the United States." Even what does Samuel Huntington says about it, I would like to quote :

"The West in effect is using these international institutions, its military power and economic resources to run the world that will maintain Western predominance, protect Western interests and promote Western political and economic values. That at least is the way in which the non-Western sees the new world, and there is a significant element of truth in this view."

What we have said is that we are not allowing this power cartel to continue with its dominance. We want to make world opinion sensitive to this issue. We have asserted our right that we will not accept an unjust and unfair order.

Our former Prime Minister, who is a distinguished and international expert and also a Urdu Poet, is sitting here. I would remind him what Faiz Ahmed Faiz has said, I quote :

"Arsa-e-dahar ki jhulsi hui birani mein,  
Hamko rehna hai to youn he rehna hai.  
Ajnabi haathon ka benamgar ambaar sitam,  
Aaj sahna hai hamesha to nahin sahna hai."

So, what we want to tell is that all right you have dominated for quite long, but by this self-assertion, we have said that this power cartel is not acceptable to us. That is why, quite a lot of world opinion -- maybe incipient world opinion -- has really applauded the Indian efforts. It has applauded our efforts. I am sure that this step will revive the Non-alignment Movement. It will give a new strength to these independent people.

Shri Indrajit Gupta was saying that there is no power and water in Delhi and we are exploding bombs. One of the reasons of our poverty is that this international economic system is manipulating the system in such a way that very few resources are left for the poor people. This is happening all over the world. This is not happening in India alone, this is happening in all the developing countries.

I will just give you one statistics. After all the talk of UNDP, Brundtland Commission, Willie Brandt Commission, and various other Commissions were saying that they will give this much aid and they will do this and the poor should be helped. But what was the actual result? In 1960, the income disparity between the bottom 20 per cent of the world population and the top 20 per cent of the world population was 30 times. Now, it is 60 times. How is it that these disparities are growing? It is because what was earlier taken away by military domination, what was earlier taken away by selling of manufactured good at a higher price, what was taken away by things like cheap labour and cheap raw materials is now being taken away by the manipulation of the international system and by the manipulation of price by exchange rates. They are maintaining this domination. Seventy or Eighty per cent of the world resources are cornered by 15 to 20 per cent of the people. When you have got the world's resources, you will have the best technology, you will have the best brains, you will have the best resources and you will go on increasing your strength.

They have established a very unfair world order and this test of ours is in a very humble way an assertion of the fact that we understand this and now you cannot impose another unfair item through this unfair global system that you will have the monopoly of nuclear power and no one else will have. This is what the issue is. We must understand that. We are not against anybody. We are only saying that the world should understand that this system will not work.

Now, let me state what our point is. This test is not only for our security, it is really for world peace because what we have demonstrated is that this monopoly power cannot be allowed and if you want real world peace, you must eliminate all weapons. We will not carry out any tests. You must have an international agreement that all nuclear stockpiles will be eliminated within a specified period and no test will be done in the laboratory or elsewhere. Now, once you have completed the tests and developed the technology, it gives you all the benefits of a laboratory test. Now, even in the laboratory, they are developing a warhead which can penetrate deep into the earth. They need not test now. On the one hand, they are acquiring more and more lethal and dangerous technology

and on the other hand, they are telling us that we should not do anything. By doing this, they will be dominating the world peace and international stability, then we must have a new and a genuine Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, a genuine control over the weapons. If they can have control over biological weapons or eliminate biological or chemical weapons, then why not the atomic weapons?

I will just go through the opinion of the International Court of Justice. Now, why are these cartels not sensitive to the unanimous view expressed by the International Court of Justice?

I will just quote one line from that. What does the International Court of Justice say? This is unanimous view. There are some other views also. But so far as this aspect is concerned, this is a unanimous view. It says :

"There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

We will be the first party to this kind of an arrangement. Let everybody be equal. Let nobody has this threatening power in his hand.

Then, there are many new Commissions and there is the very famous Canberra Commission. I will read just one paragraph from its recent report. It says :

"The Canberra Commission is persuaded that immediate and determined efforts need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to it ... Nuclear weapons are held by a handful of States which insist that these weapons provide unique security benefits, and yet reserve uniquely to themselves the right to own them. This situation is highly discriminatory and unstable; it cannot be sustained; it must be quickly changed."

Sir, what was India's stand in the International Court of Justice? What was our submission there? Our submission was that we stand by this that there should be a total, real and genuine disarmament as early as possible so that all the world resources could be devoted towards peace, progress and development. If there is equitable distribution of resources and a saving from disarmament, it would help development. Even now, the United States of America is spending \$33 billion only on maintenance of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and \$4 million every year just to have a sort of screening from the missile attack. So, trillions of dollars are being spent and they can all be saved. Why do these sensitive people who are now constituting the cartel not listen to the advice of the International Court of Justice and also to the advice of Commissions like the Canberra Commission?

Sir, President Clinton has said that India need not have done these tests. He also said that India is going to be a great



[Shri Jag Mohan]

power in the 21st Century. I would pose a counter question. America is a great country. It is a great civilization. We all respect them for their enterprise, for their initiative, for the great work that they have done and for the great achievements that they have made. But why are they being monopolists? Why do they want to act as a global constable? Why do they not agree to this opinion of the International Court of Justice or why do they not listen to the opinion of the Canberra Commission?

I would also like to remind President Clinton what their own former President Eisenhower, Kennedy and former Defence Secretary McNamara had said. President Woodrow Wilson had said in 1915 that America was created to serve the humanity. Let me just quote a few lines from the address which he gave to the American nationals of foreign origin. He said:

"You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity in jealous camps..."

The present policy against which we are asserting ourselves is of dividing the world in jealous camps.

What does it say further? It says :

"America was created to serve the humanity and not to divide mankind."

Should President Clinton not take this message to the 21st Century? What did President Eisenhower say in his farewell address? The point that he made was that every atom bomb exploded will mean millions of hungry people and millions of waterless people. So, you must stop that. What was President Kennedy's message? He said that all these weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us. What was McNamara's message? He said: "The best security is development and without development there can be no security."

So, if all these principles are followed all over the world, the world will really become a great world in the 21st Century. We will make our contribution. We are a great civilization. Our value system is that we are on great family. That is our culture, that is our civilization and we would like to make that contribution. Arnold Tony had said, the 21st Century belongs to India. What he really meant was that the value systems of India would dominate the new world. Let us all cooperate and create a peaceful and progressive world which is free from hunger, which is free from disease and India will contribute to that. India's contribution to that has always been very humble and at the same time, of high order.

I would once again say that this issue should be considered in the larger perspective and our technology and knowhow is really meant for our own self-defence and for peaceful purposes. Ultimately, we will convert all these for peaceful purposes.

I would again say that we are neither against Pakistan nor against China. We only want that when we sit at the

negotiating table, they should not get the impression that we are a weak nation and we can be pushed around.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia) (U.P.) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the beginning itself I would like to say that I am against the politics of nuclear bomb. Personally I feel that politics of nuclear bomb is politics of destruction, death and annihilation of humanity. It is our right to decide as to whether nuclear bomb will be developed or not. No one can impose any restriction on it. Developed countries of the world are developing nuclear bombs and imposing restrictions on other countries. This cannot be accepted. India followed this policy for years. We had stated so many times that research in the field of nuclear power would be conducted for the welfare of humanity and it will not be used for destruction of humanity. We have kept our options open for using nuclear potential for safety and for the needs of the country. The courageous and enthusiastic speech made by Shri Jagmohan here has not made any impression on me because it was a puerile speech -- puerile in the sense that he had stated that the file pertaining to the decision on nuclear test was pending with every Prime Minister. World will laugh on such statements. Jagmohanji is a learned person and I did not expect this from him. I will not discuss as to which files go to whom but I, myself was Prime Minister for sometime and as a Prime Minister this file did not come to me.

Do you want to say something on it, Jagmohanji?

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN : I only said that it has been reported in the press that this decision was pending with every Prime Minister. I did not say that I believe in it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It is totally wrong. No such decision was pending before any Prime Minister. This is totally incorrect. It is irresponsible. It is maligning the whole system of government in this country.

[Translation]

I would have not said anything about that file but you might remember that Rajiv Gandhi had made a statement and hoped for a world free of nuclear weapons. The world did not accept it and that is why India kept its options open and we continued moving in this direction. I would not say more on this. It has started an arm's race. We do not know whether these tests were conducted by the country on its own or with the help of others. But hon. Prime Minister has admitted in his statement that others too have their contribution in it. One of the members, stated that out of generosity the hon. Prime Minister has accepted this. I am not saying so because now a days the world has accepted the fact that encouraging nuclear power or developing nuclear bombs is an act of folly. It has been stated here time and again that it will minimise the threat on security of the country. I congratulate Shri Natwar Singh for having mustered courage to say a correct thing. Till last one month, no congressman had the courage to accept this fact. I would like to say that there is not

threat to security of our country and it was not there earlier also. This threat cannot be reduced by Pokharan tests. That danger is still there. Do you know that America has the largest arsenal of nuclear bombs but it fought Vietnam for 12 years. In the Bay of Pigs, army of both the countries fought each other. Why did America not use nuclear bombs there? Russia is number two in the field of nuclear weapons and even then this country was disintegrated. Four or five states of that country still have nuclear bombs ....(Interruptions) I would not like to go into the details as to whether it has twelve or eleven bombs. Nuclear bombs do not mean security, you have not boosted the morale of the people but created an imaginary threat to security of the country to prove your might. It is not a good thing.

It is being said that we have left an imprint on history. But history of the country should not be distorted for it because it is a dangerous thing. History is a cruel judge. History is not written in one day from the stories in the pages of newspapers or eulogical narratives of some person. I know it and that is why I would like to say that the world rejected the theory of security through nuclear bombs. Perhaps you do not know that. Today the world admits that there was no need to drop bomb on Hiroshima because Japan was ready to surrender. The outcome of the war would have been the same even if the nuclear bomb was not used. I do not want to repeat but Natwarsinghji has said and everyone knows that our relations with China have improved during last 8-10 years. We have tried our best to improve our relations with Pakistan. Gujralji may be sad to see ultimate end of his doctrine. Earlier I warned him about its consequences. Atalji, I would like to say that making tall claims about strength or power is also dangerous. It is not going to benefit you in anyway. It seems today that this sub-continent has been caught up in an arms' race. It has been said here that our country will play its role in the history of the world. I do not know as to whom this message is being conveyed that our country is not afraid of anyone. The whole world knows about it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in March 1997 our country owed a debt of 91 billion dollar apart from 15 billion dollar to NRIs and others. Now with an external debt of 102 billion dollars we are trying to show path to this world. Nuclear bomb may benefit us or not but it is a fact that after conducting the nuclear tests the exchange rate of rupee as against the dollar has gone down by two rupees. Now a debt of 212 billion dollars has increased. These 212 billion dollars will not be repaid by the BJP, Samajwadi Party, Chandra Shekhar, Gujral or Sharad Pawar but this money will have to be paid by the poor people of this country. It is being said that there is no financial crunch. I do not know as to whether Yashwantji is here or not but he might be busy in balancing the budget. It is a serious problem. Today the problem of security is not before this country. Had it been so, we might have boosted the morale of the country. We had an example before us that today this world is trying to decide whether nuclear deterrent should be there or not? Have you ever paid any attention towards the morale of the people of Vietnam who were against nuclear bombs? Has your attention gone towards hungry and poor people of this country?

While seated in the Parliament, we wish to take credit for it saying that we had also made a bit of a contribution in this regard and that we had also given a little bit of support in developing the nuclear bomb. I am surprised at this attitude because the ruling party may take the credit for it but the opposition party members have also joined the race for claiming the credit. It is a dangerous game and we are involving the whole nation in this dangerous game. It appears as if our future is headed towards a terrible crisis.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to ask as to what do we wish to achieve in this sub-continent. Will we be able to call ourselves victorious after having dropped bombs on one another. If a bomb is dropped at Lahore, what will be the fate of Amritsar? We say that our friend George Fernandes and we are socialists. We believe in the power of speech and say that freedom of speech is our birth right. However, we overlook the fact that we should also restrict our speech at times to fulfill our duty. That is why I do not have any complaints to make because we seem to be unable to forget that convention. We exercise the freedom of speech and speak whatever we want to even at the most inopportune moment without caring for the consequences. Atalji gave the go ahead for developing a big bomb and then adopted a very balanced attitude. I refer to him as 'Gurudev' and I was very pleased when he spoke in a balanced tone. But what has happened to Advaniji. He is also speaking in a provocative tone as if the tradition of valour has re-emerged in the country. Our friend, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat started taking around the soil of Pokharan. He has forgotten all about Chittor, Haldi Ghati. He has forgotten Mira and Khwaja Garib Nawaz of Ajmer and he also seems to have forgotten the rich traditions of Rajasthan. What does he wish to accomplish by taking around this soil containing poisonous elements? Do not start a mad race in this country by arousing public sentiments. Several countries of the world have witnessed the scenario of destruction after joining the arms race and now it is going to be repeated in our own country. What happened in the case of other underdeveloped countries of the world? These very superpowers aroused such sentiments in the poor countries and after provoking them into a fight against one another, sold their own arms to them. I do not know but it is quite possible that somebody from somewhere might be trying to provoke us. I am not doubting anyone. However, on one hand, nuclear bomb is exploded and on the other hand, the issue of signing CTBT is raised and in view of this, my apprehensions are justified. Mr. Chairman, Sir, It should also be kept in mind that nobody is interested anymore in our signing or not signing the CTBT.

Whether we do it or not, the whole world is well aware of our intentions. Just now, my colleague mentioned that what was secret and hidden from the public view stands exposed in front of the whole world. We have given an ample opportunity to those against whom we are going to take such action. I do not know if Nawaz Sharif will also repeat the same mistake. If Nawaz Sharif does not commit such a mistake, we will be unable to explain our position vis-a-vis their present situation. The other countries of the world could provide them protection, assistance and money.

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

Mr. Prime Minister, sometimes we put ourselves into danger by following the advice of foolish people. At times, an over enthusiastic person heads towards his own ruin. This is what is happening in our country today. I want you to disassociate yourself from such happenings. I do not know how you can distance yourself from it, for, you have taken such a step that it is not possible to retreat now. I know that this step was not taken on the basis of valour. Hiding our palpitating heart, we are speaking in a high pitch to influence the world and to show that we are not incapable or handicapped. We have got strength, might and capability. Tulsidas has said :

"Sur samar karani kahi na chalavahin aap, Vidyaman ran pahi ke kayar karahi pralap."

This does not indicate capability. It is a weakness, a fear of the mind. Remove this fear from your mind. If a big country like ours is in danger from the point of view of security, the danger is not going to be minimised by possessing a nuclear bomb. We will have to awaken the conscience of each and every citizen and encourage a feeling of self confidence.

I have recently read a speech of a very prominent leader in the newspapers. Therein he has stated that it is good that we are facing the sanction and the foreigners are imposing sanctions on us. If we do not get money from outside, we will raise the slogan of 'Swadeshi' and self-sufficiency. I would like to submit that the slogan of 'swadeshi' and self-sufficiency should not be a slogan arising out of helplessness. It is a slogan of self-confidence. It is indicative of our faith in the people. It should not be turned into a slogan raised out of a certain compulsion. Helpless people do not raise the slogan of swadeshi. It is people like Gandhi who can raise the slogan of swadeshi. The slogan of self-sufficiency can be raised by only such a person who could wear half a piece of dhoti, and who could unite and encourage crores of people to stand up against the British imperialism. Both cannot go together. On one hand, the government talks of continuing with the policy of liberalisation and on the other hand, it talks about nuclear bomb explosion. How would you stand up to USA or other major countries of the world. If the World Bank is challenged and careless attitude is displayed with regard to International Monetary Fund, how will we be able to function. On one hand, bomb explosion and on the other, the policy of liberalisation, how will the two go together? Is this the language of a leader of a nation? If you know that we are exploding the bomb and the other countries will impose sanctions on us, you should not talk about liberalisation. You should apprise the other countries of the circumstances in which the test were conducted. You should explain your point of view and also prepare the countrymen.

Everybody knows that and just now my friend Shri Natwar Singh spoke vehemently that if our country faces sanctions as a fallout of nuclear bomb explosion, we will support you and stand by your side. Where do we stand? That I do not know. Sir, your government had accepted the

policy of liberalisation. Now the country is getting ready to bear the impact thereof. Our country would have borne the impact in due course but our new Prime Minister, our 'Gurudev' has created such atmosphere so soon by exploding the bomb. Now you cannot remain aloof. He has only helped you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we won't live long but what sort of legacy are we passing on to our future generations? We are taking steps in a tearing hurry and wish to bear the impact ourselves, which is a good thing. Otherwise the people of the country would be under this impression that a great success will be achieved, tremendous development will take place or a great progress will be made by following the policy of liberalisation and that the country is heading towards a new direction on the basis of this progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit very politely and I am not criticising anybody, but I can see a dark future looming ahead. I feel that knowingly or unknowingly, we are heading towards an unknown destination.

Had we put a glance over world history and thought wisely as to why this nuclear tests were not conducted during these 24 years then perhaps we would come to know that it was rather easy to conduct nuclear tests but it was not so easy to face its consequences. Were those nuclear tests necessary? Was it necessary for supporting our economy? Our scientists deserve appreciation for this feat. But these days a new trend is being noticed that not only our Prime Minister or the Defence Minister make statements but the Government officials also make such statements that this country is ready for a war. How such things will go in a democracy. We read a speech of Shri Advaniji in some newspaper that he was in favour of adopting Presidential form of government. I do not know as to when this form of government will be adopted but Atalji has implemented this system in his office. He has started a new tradition by designating one member on the top governmental post. Whether or not that member has taken an oath, it does not make any difference. When I was listening to his speech on T.V. I found that he outdid even Shri Advani so far as excitement was concerned. He was praising BJP and was saying that we would prove to the world how strong we were. Please do not do this work. When we amend our constitution and presidential system is adopted and implemented it is only after that these government officials will be allowed to talk in this manner, I have no objection. It seems to me that you want to cause damage to this system from within. If it continues, then its consequences will not be good. Do not think that our daring speeches are influencing the world. World is making fun of us. Even those who are praising us are doing so because we will move fast on this destructive path. I have come here to say that even now you should try to understand the implications. You should try to create self-confidence and not bombs because on that only future of this country is dependent. The sooner you shun this path and free the country from this sentimental race the better it would be for us and a new bright future will dawn.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this debate, I believe, is not about the testing of the nuclear device. Neither this House nor the people of this country are divided on that issue.

A few days ago, the Government was good enough to ask scientist to brief some of us on what we accomplished technically and scientifically through the tests. Some of the reasons were quite convincing. They said "We want to validate on the field, on the ground what we had accomplished through computer simulation. We want an opportunity to pass on to the next generation of scientists the knowledge and the skills involved in the simulation as well as tests".

Sir, we have tested some nuclear devices. We pay fulsome tribute to the scientists, technologists and the engineers. We are proud that we have demonstrated our capability in this area. We are happy that these skills, acquired in 1974, have been updated and are preserved. On that, there is no quarrel. If that is all that this Government wanted to do, much of the cacophony that has followed the testing would have been absent.

This debate is about the consequences of the action that you, Mr. Prime Minister, took on 11th May and 13th May. Has this Government thought through the implications of its action?

Testing is the first step. Next is weaponisation. Yesterday, the Defence Minister is reported to have said that weaponisation is complete. The day after the tests, a Cabinet Minister was quoted as having said in Bangalore that the next step is mounting warheads on missiles.

**17.00 hrs.**

On the day, the two scientists told the nation that weaponisation is underway, that same evening, the Political Advisor to the Prime Minister appeared on the Star TV and said, "no decision has been taken on weaponisation." The Prime Minister proclaimed that India is a nuclear weapons State. What does that mean? Have we weaponised? Have we made weapons? And after you weaponise, the next stage is stockpiling. Have you thought through what stockpiling means? How many weapons will be in an active state and how many will be in a passive state? And after stockpiling, will you induct it into the armed forces? After inducting it into the armed forces, will you mount it on missiles or other platforms? Has the Government thought through all these steps? I find no evidence of any such thinking in the Prime Minister's short statement or in the Prime Minister's long statement. I suspect, he first intended to read the long statement but then he decided that discretion is the better part of valour and he read the short statement.

This debate is about a cynical, manipulated agenda behind this testing. We, therefore, question the motives of this Government in testing at this point of time and we also question the absence of rigorous thinking on the part of this Government on the consequences of testing and the consequences of weaponisation. The Prime Minister

disclaims that he has no intention of entering India into an arms race. He may have no intention. But what he has done and what the Defence Minister said yesterday, "is being done", means that we are well into an arms race. We have bombs and they are not in the basement any more. We have weapons now. What will we do with that? We will have to either mount them on missiles or mount them on aircraft. You have made both your major neighbours sworn enemies as a result of what you did on the 11th and 13th May. What will they do? They will acquire air defence systems as the scientists conceded to us. Some of your scientists told us that they can get over their air defence systems, which means, they will then acquire air defence systems which can get over your missiles, which can get over their current air defence systems. They will acquire surface to air missiles, they will acquire air to air missiles. They may even ask the superpowers to provide them a nuclear umbrella. Then what will you do? You will then acquire missiles which can get over their new air defence systems. This is precisely the kind of arms race which marked the cold war for 30 years. This precisely the scenario of star wars which the world debunked, criticised and condemned. What you are doing in this South Asian theatre is a smaller version of star wars in which Soviet Union and US were engaged for 30 years and which invited the condemnation of the whole world. It is not simple. We do not make a bomb to keep it in the basement.

Shri Jagmohan asked Shri Natwar Singh : "What was the difference between 1974 and 1998? The difference is this. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi tested it, she did not utter a word about weaponisation. You tested it and before the mushroom clouds die down, your Ministers were talking about weaponisation, about mounting warheads on missiles, about the unfinished agenda, about hot pursuit and about a fourth war. Where is he going away? Does he not want to know the date and place of the fourth war? What is this we are doing? These are the questions the people of India will ask. And what are you doing from your Party? Anyone who asks this question is being painted as unpatriotic or a traitor. That is the cynical manipulative agenda that we question.

One hundred and seventy-five scientists headed by some of the most reputed minds from the Institute of Mathematical Science and other institutions all over the world have come out and spoken against what you have done.

A couple of days ago in Jaipur, a number of scientists have said that this Government has put India on a perilous path. For these questions, we need answers. And, I am afraid, Mr. Prime Minister, that there are no answers to these questions in your short or in your long statements.

A number of friends asked from this side, why did you test now? What was the provocation? Please remember that many, who were in Government, are still in this House. There are, in this House, three former Prime Ministers. The last two Prime Ministers are Members of this House. The person who occupied that high office until the 18th March to which you succeeded on the 19th of March, is a Member of this House. Some of us are aware of the threat perceptions and threat

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

assessments. We are not all in the dark. We are not all children. We are not all ignorant of what is happening around us.

You promised in your National Agenda although you denied it in the *Outlook* interview, and the *Outlook* Editor either has misquoted you or he has committed a great misdemeanor on which you should take action against him. He asked you the question that the Government in its National Agenda had promised a strategic Defence review before inducting nuclear weapons. Why was this not done? Your answer, Mr. Prime Minister was and I quote:

"There was no such promise in the National Agenda."

Either you have been misquoted by the Editor or your answer was plainly wrong because in parenthesis he extracts what your National Agenda says. And, let me read that for the record. Your National Agenda point no. 26 released by the Prime Minister on March, 18 states:

"We will establish a National Security Council to analyse the military, economic and political threats to the nation, also to continuously advise the Government. This Council will undertake India's first ever strategic Defence review. To ensure the security, territorial integrity and unity of India, we will take all necessary steps and exercise all available options. Towards that end, we will re-evaluate the Nuclear Policy and exercise the option to induct nuclear weapons."

If this was your agenda, you promised to set up a National Security Council, you promised to analyse the military and political threats to the nation, you promised to undertake the first ever strategic Defence review, you promised to re-evaluate the Nuclear Policy and you promised that at the end of the exercise, you will exercise the option to induct nuclear weapons. Do you seriously want us to believe that all this was done between the 19th of March and the 8th of April you told Dr. Kalam and others to go ahead with the tests?

Your case, Mr. Prime Minister, is most unconvincing. Your case is extremely weak. It is built on very shallow foundations and I would urge you to share with us, what did you discover between the 19th of March and the 8th of April which Shri Gujral did not discover on the 18th of March? What analysis, what evaluation did your experts make and tell you by the 8th of April which they did not tell Shri Gujral or Shri Mulayam Singh or others who were in the Cabinet Committee on Security?

Sir, my conclusion is that the Government has not discovered a new threat. It invented one. Shri George Fernandes first reported to a startled nation that there was a helipad in Arunachal Pradesh and when we asked him what was the source, he said the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh in which event the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh should be the Defence Minister of India. Then, he

reported that along the line of control between India and China, a road was being build and when the Press asked him what was the source, he said the Chief Minister of Orissa. Why does he not pick on Chief Ministers of BJP? Why does he pick on the Chief Ministers of Congress Party? Then he dreamed up this great theory that in Coco Islands the Chinese had set up missiles which were targeted against India. I have searched the newspapers for the last 17 days, there is now no mention of Coco Islands. Just like the great argument between potato chips and computer chips was thrown over board after you assumed power, Coco Islands seems to have been thrown overboard. It seems to me, wittingly or unwittingly, the Defence Minister was used as a pawn to invent a threat. Having invented a threat, the Prime Minister, backed by his Home Minister, comes and says 'here is our nuclear bomb, beware the whole world, India is now a conquering nation.' This is the worst service that you can do for India. What you have done is to create a new axis, as my friend Shri Natwar Singh has said, between the United States, China and Pakistan.

China was no threat to India. The last war with China was fought 36 years ago. The circumstances under which that war began and concluded are still surrounded in controversy. The last war with Pakistan was fought 27 years ago. Only last year, I was present when Prime Minister Gujral engaged Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in two meetings in New York and in Edinburgh. He engaged President Clinton in a dialogue at the end of which President Clinton said 'I understand your concerns and I will visit you and we will continue the talk.' He engaged Prime Minister Tony Blair in a dialogue in Edinburgh and when there was so much talk about Britains mediating, thanks to a Junior Minister's thoughtless remarks, Prime Minister Tony Blair quite candidly said 'Britain had no intention of mediating between India and Pakistan and this was a bilateral issue.' I was present when these dialogues took place. I am sure, when he intervenes in the debate tomorrow, Shri Gujral will throw more light on it.

In our judgment, and I say this with firm conviction, China was no threat on the 18th of March, China was no threat on the 19th of March, China was no threat on the 8th of April. China was no threat on the 11th or the 13th of May. You have invented a threat in China.

We understand that there are difficulties with Pakistan. But how are you going to resolve these difficulties? If you want to throw the Gujral Doctrine overboard, please do so, but substitute it by the Vajpayee Doctrine and not by the Advani Doctrine. There is a vast distinction between the Vajpayee Doctrine and the Advani Doctrine. Shri Advani, for whom I have great respect, said that the geo-political situation had changed in India's favour after the 11th of May. He has to explain that statement. What does he mean by that? Does he mean that India weaponising a nuclear device has changed the geo-political situation? Does he mean that India will use that weapon as a weapon of offence? What does your statement say? The statement says the nuclear weapons will be used only in self defence. We asked this

question to scientists. Shri Jaswant Singh was present, Shri Pramod Mahajan was present. It was unfortunate that no elected Minister was present at the meeting. I asked them as to what is this nuclear weapon as a weapon of self-defence. I can understand a tank being used as an offensive weapon or a defensive weapon. If a tank enters enemy territory, it is an offensive weapon. Or you can fall back to defend an Indian position in which case a tank becomes a weapon of defence. I can understand an aircraft being an offensive weapon or a defensive weapon. If an aircraft strikes an enemy territory this is a weapon of offence. You can fall back again and defend your own cities, defend your own targets, and it becomes a weapon of defence. But how is a nuclear bomb a weapon of self-defence? Where will you explode this nuclear bomb? If you use it as a weapon of offence, you will explode it in the enemy territory. It is a weapon of self-defence, where will you explode it? I ask you a further question. I dare you to stand up and say Mr. Prime Minister that you will ever use this nuclear weapon.

This nuclear weapon can never be used. It was last used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For the last 57 years, no country in the world has dared to use this nuclear weapon. Saddam Hussein of Iraq was not frightened by the nuclear arsenal of America. Whether he was right or wrong, that is another matter but he was not frightened by America's nuclear arsenal. Vietnam, that brave little country, which fought a war for twelve years was not frightened by the United States of America. Afghanistan was not frightened by either the Russian nuclear weapon or the American nuclear weapon. Cuba, for thirty years boycotted, is not afraid of the American nuclear weapon.

Weaponisation, induction of these weapons into the Armed Forces, mounting weapons on missiles and aircraft and developing missiles to deliver them into enemy territory are very serious subjects on which I do not believe that your Government has a mandate to take a unilateral decision. On testing, we stand with you. As a demonstration of our scientific and technological capability, as a reaffirmation of our scientific skills, as an opportunity to pass on such skills and knowledge to succeeding generation of scientists, we stand with you. We hail India's scientists.

I am doubly proud that I share the name of a great scientist. I feel quite honoured about it. I think, we should record that three of the four scientists -- Dr. Kakodkar, Dr. Santhanam along with Dr. Abdul Kalam and Dr. Chidambaram -- belong to my State. I am doubly proud as an Indian and as a Tamilian. But, that is where we must draw the line. Until then, we are with you. If anybody threatens you with sanctions, we are with you; if anybody threatens you with consequences, we are with you. The point of departure is: 'What will you now do?' Will you go the Advani way in hot pursuit in changing the geo-political situation? Will you go the George Fernandes way and weaponise? Will you go the Murli Manohar Joshi way and mount weapons on our missiles and aircraft? What will you do? You have not told us anything. That is where we question the motives and intentions of this Government.

The Prime Minister has said that we will now be a very responsible nation, we will act with great restraint. I accept your word. Sometimes, the poet in you who wrote that famous poem against nuclear weapons finds his way into the statement that you are drafting as Prime Minister. But possessing nuclear weapons is simply inconsistent with the moral authority that India had acquired over the last thirty years to tell the world that our goal is a nuclear weapon-free world. If you seriously believe in a nuclear weapon-free world, I most humbly urge you to abjure weaponisation until there is a full and proper debate in this country and in this Parliament on the need to acquire nuclear weapons and to induct them into the Armed Forces. It is simply inconsistent and it cuts at the root of our commitment to a nuclear weapon-free world to acquire a whole arsenal of nuclear weapons.

I will say a word about sanctions. I am not worried about the indirect cost of economic sanctions. As a nation, we will pay any price and bear any burden to withstand those sanctions. I am concerned about the direct costs of weaponisation. I think, you have been poorly advised on the costs of weaponisation. The cost will be exponential. As you weaponise and as what you perceive are enemies acquire arms and equipment to confront your weaponisation, you will push India into an arms race and the direct consequence of weaponisation and that arms race will be simply unbearable. I caution you, Mr. Prime Minister to do a re-evaluation of the direct costs of weaponisation.

Finally, what saddens me most is that for the first time in independent India's history, India's foreign policy and nuclear policy which hitherto have enjoyed unprecedented consensus stands fractured.

For the first time, on elements of foreign policy we are divided; and for the first time on the nuclear policy we are divided. This Government has divided us by its thoughtless action and even more by thoughtless statements following that action without taking us into confidence. My fear is that from this point of time this Government can take one of the three roads. One is the road to a local limited war, I think there are people in this Government who would actively canvass to travel down this road. The other is the road to sign the CTBT. There are statements by a number of people including the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister that we are willing to negotiate and accept some aspects of the CTBT. I think we should have a full-scale debate on the meaning of that statement. The CTBT is not open to negotiations. It is only open to signature and 149 countries have already signed it. You can sign it up to September, 1999. It does not provide for negotiations. Whom will you negotiate with? Who has offered to negotiate CTBT with you? The second road, therefore, means the road which France and China took -- do a few tests, acquire some political advantage and quietly sign the CTBT which means all the carefully constructed statements of the last five years that we will not sign the CTBT lie in a shambles.

The third road is the road to elections. Since I do not believe that you have the courage to take us to a war and

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

since I do not believe that you have the skills to negotiate the CTBT, I am afraid you are cynically taking us to the road to elections.

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI,  
AVSM : Why are you afraid of elections?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We are not afraid. We are only sad ..... (*Interruptions*)

That is your real agenda. Why did the Prime Minister declare that there was no intention of holding elections? Who asked him that question to make that answer? Obviously some of you must have posed that question to him. Obviously some of you must have planted that idea in his mind. So, he has to answer saying 'No'..... (*Interruptions*)

I therefore submit that this Government owes a great deal of explanation to this country; this Government owes a fuller statement to this Parliament; and this Government owes a great deal of explanation on the various statements made by various Ministers in the last fifteen or sixteen days.

While we support and hail the scientists and technologists who have demonstrated India's scientific skills, I on behalf of my party would like to place on record that we are opposed to weaponisation; we are opposed to building a nuclear arsenal; and we are opposed to taking India into an arms race. As the world enters the 21st century, as nations which were as poor as our country twenty years ago march towards prosperity, India would have taken a perilous road and India would have incurred an unbearable cost just to satisfy the vanity of a political party which has acquired power after the elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next to speak is Shri George Fernandes. Before I call him, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that at 5.30 p.m. we have to take up the Matters under Rule 377.

..... (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let him conclude and then we will take up matters under Rule 377. .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was decided by the hon. Speaker that it would be taken up at 5.30 p.m. As many as 24 hon. Members have given notice under Rule 377. Is it the pleasure of the House to postpone it for tomorrow or should they be laid on the Table of the House today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then we will take it up tomorrow. Is it all right?

..... (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The House has agreed to take up the Matters under Rule 377 tomorrow.

Now, Shri George Fernandes.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I am happy to learn that the entire House is unanimous on the achievement of our scientists and every body has congratulated them. I felt hurt a bit when our friend Shri Chidambaram first mentioned about those 175 scientists who had criticised our conducting of test in Pokhran. If Pokhran test were not conducted our scientists too would not have come into limelight. The 1974 Pokhran test was also not political motivated and then also the credit went entirely to the scientists. The test conducted in Pokhran was also the result of work, intelligence and capability of those scientists. Today in this House, we also want to congratulate all scientists, especially Dr. Abdul Kalam, Dr. Chidambaram, Dr. Kakodkar, Shri Santanam and his other colleagues, and also technicians, engineers and armed forces personnel who were involved in this work.

Sir, today morning the statement and documents mentioning the reason as to under what circumstances test was conducted were placed on the Table of the House by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. At that time, I thought no debate will be held over this issue since Hon'ble Prime Minister has put his points clearly. In the statement placed on the table of the House, he has not claimed credit for a party or a particular group. He has mentioned the work done from the time of Pandit Nehru till date, but in a debate it is natural that some points of controversy may arise. There should be no objection to them. In 1974, when test was conducted in Pokhran, at that time I was in prison in Tihar Jail. I was arrested on the night of 1st May at 2.00 a.m. at Lucknow railway station and the same night I was sent here by air. On 18th May when test was conducted I did not sleep that night. I wrote an article whole night. Later on, it was printed under the heading.

[*English*]

"India's Bomb and Indira's India".

[*Translation*]

I am opposed not only to nuclear weapons but all kinds of weapons. Although, I myself played some active part during the emergency. However that was not mentioned here. I am saying this because everyone should have independent opinion as to whether bombs and weapons should be manufactured or not. We should have no objection on that. But the problem is that it was repeatedly asked as to when the government felt it necessary to conduct nuclear tests and what were the circumstances that forced them to do it now. Perhaps no one has linked these two things together as to what circumstances prompted them to take this decision. This proof was also furnished here just as Shri Natwar Singh stated with regard to one or two statements made by the

Ministry of External Affairs that "the talks are on" "The relationships are sound" No one is denying the fact that talks are going on and the process should also continue.

I do not want to waste time by placing various documents as proof but I would like to mention some of the documents so that our Hon'ble Members and other people interested in participating in discussion can read those documents. First, I am mentioning three documents which the people should see and read. Do go through page No. 3 of the Annual Report for 1994-95 of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. This is available in the library. Secondly, do go through page nos. 2, 3 and 4 of Annual report for 1995-96 of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Thirdly, do go through the page nos. 2, 3 and 6 of Annual report for 1996-97 of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. These pages will reveal the names of not one but two Defence Ministers of the Union Government, one is that of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao who was the Minister of Defence from 1993 to 1996 and the second name is that of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav who held the office of Minister of Defence from 1st June, 1996. Their signatures are not there in the report, however, since it is a government report their name is included therein..... (Interruptions) Sharad ji was the Minister of Defence prior to that. It is a government report which is placed in library. It is available for all to read. Had these documents been consulted earlier the discussion would have taken a different direction. I am not stopping at that. I would also like to refer to three more reports - the fifth report of the Standing Committee on Defence 1995, tenth Lok Sabha, tabled in August 1995 and Seventh and the Eighth report of March 1996.

I would like to give the page numbers of the reports for your perusal to save the time and also for your convenience. Page 16 of the 5th Report may please be seen. I do not know where the name of the Chairman of the Committee is written ..... (interruptions) During the year 1995-96, Shri Sharad Dighe was its Chairman and Shri Amal Datta, Hannan Mollah and Indrajit Gupta were members of this Committee. I am confining this discussion to this point. 9th and 10th page of 9th report may be seen. The last para of page 9 ends at page 10. Now, 4th and 11th page of 8th report may be read. The Standing Committee of the Lok Sabha had warned the country about the challenges it will have to face. It also recommended the steps to be taken to counter these challenges. Shri Chidambaram has taken us upto star-wars. He has told us about our requirements from the safety point of view and has given a clear picture of how the missiles will be fired. All the recommendations are there in the report and I want that you should also read them.

Now, the question is why this nuclear test has been conducted at this time. It was conducted because till now it was not done. I am speaking very seriously. Since 1968, I had been against it, but in 1996 when Shri Gujral was Foreign Minister and Deve Gowda was the Prime Minister the matter regarding C.T.B.T. was discussed here, at that time I had stated here that I was against it all my life, but now I have come to a conclusion that these five nuclear powers want to dominate the future and safety of our country. I was pained

to say all those things. At the end of my speech I had quoted the view of Mahatma Gandhi. He had said :

[English]

"I shall risk violence a thousand times rather than risk the emasculation of a whole race".

[Translation]

Then I had stated that I am ready for any option. People have different views at different times. Thinking keeps on changing. Some people have doubts in their minds regarding these nuclear tests. I am confident that my speech will remove their doubts. I can understand the problem of Shri Chander Shekhar because we also had those doubts earlier. I respect his views. I agree that some steps are necessary to be taken in view of security of the nation. We have taken a right step in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some comments were made about me but that was natural. Shri Indrajit Gupta had started it. He even traced a part of my history also. Generally he speaks rightly but this time he is not absolutely correct or he forgot the things in rage. He stated that Socialist International is based in Amsterdam and George Fernandes is the Leader of that Socialist International. I was the President of Socialist Party from 1973 to 1st May, 1977. During this period of time, I remained underground for one year and for almost one year, I was in jail. On 1st May, Janata Party was formed with the alliance of our Socialist Party, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Morarji Bhai and Ashok Mehta's Congress Party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal of Choudhary Charan Singh and Congress for Democracy of Babu Jagjivan Ram. Socialist Party was duly affiliated to Socialist International from April, 1976 to 1st May, 1977. I was the President of the Party, but had no position in the International. The day the Socialist Party was converted into Janata Party our affiliation with International came to an end. At present in India, only one Party is affiliated to International and i.e. Party of our Ex-Prime Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral. About one year ago, when Shri Gupta was the Home Minister and Shri Gujral was the Prime Minister, the meeting of Socialist International Council was held at Vigyan Bhawan. In that meeting statements were made that George Fernandes is a fool and these statements were published in newspapers. The headquarters of this Socialist International is not at Amsterdam but in London. Therefore, I am not concerned with Socialist International. Few days ago, a meeting of their International Council was held in Stockholm and Shri Babu Kaldate, an ex-Rajya Sabha Member and a member of Janata Dal attended the meeting as a representative of the Party. In the meeting, a resolution was passed where Pokhran issue and not our country as a whole was criticised. We tried through our friends that not much should be spoken against us and the written statement was received from them that the same has been done but only after a lot of efforts were made. That Socialist International has its Governments in 20 nations. It is our duty to check verbal or any other kind of attack on our country through our friends. And I have done the same.



[Shri George Fernandes]

Therefore, it was necessary for me to give an explanation to whatever you have said.

It is being stated that why this test has been conducted at this moment and the people should have been taken into confidence. I do not know how many people were taken into confidence for nuclear test of 1974 and how it is possible in any country of the world to inform and discuss with the whole world of such a decision which may invite different sanctions and criticism. I fail to understand that the people who are knowledgeable about diplomacy and foreign policy matters say such type of things like telling the whole world about the projects to be launched in the country. I do not understand the rationale behind it. But, we have taken this decision due to a threat perception for the security of the nation. It was stated here that I have called China a number one enemy of our country. Mr. Chairman, Sir I have refuted this charge, time and again. In a television interview someone had asked me "Do you consider China as enemy number 1? I answered 'no'. Then he further asked about my opinion. I stated that in terms of threat perceptions, China can be considered as enemy. I had stated not more than that but it does not mean that we should have a confrontation with China or our relations with China should be affected.

I have been Minister for the last two months and seven days. General Zhou of People's Liberation Army had visited our country. I met him and discussed various issues. Discussion should be continued for maintaining cordial relations. There are no two opinions in this regard. I am not putting here my personal views. An allegation has been levelled against me that I have a personal agenda of China baiting. After reading it, you will not feel anything personal there. As a Union Defence Minister of the Government, I tried to discharge my duties and responsibilities and take appropriate measures. My statements have been quoted giving the names of the places where they were made and the people about whom these were made. Later on the names were dropped.

I would like to draw your attention towards a document as Shri Gujral is sitting here and his views are there in this document. This document is not available in the library. But I am ready to present it here. It is a statement made by Shri Gujral in an International Conference held in Delhi. Shri Chidambaram will get answers to all his questions after reading it. It is a long speech but you need not read the whole statement. I have marked the important portions. Information regarding the issues raised here has been incorporated in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not reading it because I do not want to put anyone in trouble ..... (Interruptions) No, no I will not read it. Its reading by the Defence Minister..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not proper to put anyone in trouble by reading it. But I am saying this only to make you know that I do not have any personal agenda. My agenda is the agenda of our nation, our Government's agenda. I would like to state clearly that no personal agenda can be presented by a Defence Minister of a country.

Shri Mulayam Singh who is sitting here has given many speeches regarding the nuclear test. According to him, it was decided to conduct the test in October, 1997 but they did not do it. As elections were announced and they did not want elections to be affected by it. There is also a statement of Shri Gujral given to BBC in this regard. I do not listen radio or watch television but I have read about it. He had told the BBC that they were ready to conduct the test but elections were announced.

[English]

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL (Jalandhar): I beg to contradict it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Okay. I am only saying that neither I listen radio nor do I watch television.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL : It is totally incorrect.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I would be most happy if it is incorrect.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He has denied it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is what I am saying I shall be most happy ..... (Interruptions) I am saying that I am most happy that he has denied it.

[Translation]

I am saying what I read in the newspapers. This was what the newspapers carried. It is good if you have not said such things that you were ready but explosion could not take place. However, Shri Mulayam Singh is accepting it though you are denying.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : We are not among the people who tell lies.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Chairman, Sir I am happy that Mulayam Singh has admitted it. I only want to say that it is not in the hands of Defence Minister only to take any decision to conduct the nuclear test. If the things were ready and the month of October was fixed, then it is not possible that the Prime Minister remains unaware of this fact. The decision cannot be taken without the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. I do not want to say anything more on it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question regarding the amount of money spent upon the nuclear test is a matter of discussion today. Many problems like shortage of electricity and water

etc. in Delhi have been linked with it. I myself had made a mention of such things when I issued a leaflet in this regard. I had been of this opinion. But when the question of national security is there, all other things become small. Many soldiers of our armed forces are killed on the borders. Their lives are priceless. We should also sacrifice for the security of our country. Therefore, it hurts me when such things are weighed in terms of money. Is it due to the nuclear explosion that people of the country are not getting electricity and water for the last 50 years? Now we are in the Ninth Five Year Plan but the draft of this plan could not be discussed in the House. There was a sentence on page 9 of draft of 9th Five Year Plan and only on account of three or three and a half years account was given in this draft. I am stating on the basis of the information I got from it that during the Eighth Five Year Plan per capita income increased by 20 per cent. But in Uttar Pradesh the increase was 1 per cent and in Bihar it went down by 20% in comparison to last plan period. We do not know that all this happened due to nuclear explosion. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to say that crores of rupees were spent on the security of 10 persons. You do not know how many crores were spent on each person over the years. Now when the question of national security is concerned, people are talking about the money spent upon this test. In the entire country people are praising our scientists on one side and on the other side they talk about the effects of the expenditure made on this explosion. They say there would be no water and electricity and no home to live. But what happened during 50 years is not due to the nuclear explosion or due to test conducted at Pokhran in 1974. It happened due to the wrong policies of the Government. Other reasons need not to be repeated in this debate. Therefore, I want that point regarding the expenditure involved should not form a part of this discussion. Comprehensive discussion should be held by making national security as the central point.

I would like to thank Shri Indrajit Gupta for having mentioned in the House about the admiration shown for India by all the participants barring one or two exceptions in the NAM Conference recently held in Contigena. It was very important because the Member - countries of NAM are not rich countries, rather they are the poor countries. The third world countries are represented in the Non Aligned Movement and if they believe that the step taken by us is correct, it should be deemed so, since they also can feel this power. I am not trying to contradict Shri Chandra Shekhar's statement that this alone cannot be deemed to be real power. Something else is required to really feel powerful. This will have to be conceded by the whole world that eventually. It is the soundness of our economic position that matters. Also how long can we maintain national integrity? When will we able to root out the disruptive and divisive forces. The nation should be united and when we stand united, the achievement of our scientists and decisions of our government will carry some importance. Barring a few exceptions, the rest of the Member countries of NAM stated very proudly that a right step was taken. So it means that these countries felt that earlier they did not have any support to counter the forces trying to cow them down but now they have someone to fall back upon. India is going to land them its support. They are

not thinking of this. Now this is not restricted to NAM. It won't be appropriate to take any names but Pakistan has been trying its best at O.I.C., Organisation of Islamic countries and other fora. However this time, it was noted that the Arab countries did not play any such role and they did not make any such statement so as to prompt others to point finger at the decision taken by India. Many a countries considered it to be the right step whereas some others kept their views reserved. However, those who have condemned it are not up in arms against it. Hence we take it that so far as our decision is concerned and just now Shri Chidambaram said that it is not a different strategy. We take it that a nuclear explosion is not going to make all that difference. However the whole world has come to know that India is not going to bow to any pressures. It is going to express firm opinion at world fora. Today the world has come round to accepting this fact and the reason behind moulding of the world opinion is that India took this decision after taking into account the factors as to what kind of sanctions could be imposed, which objections could be raised in this regard, who is going to attack us and other such crucial factors and there after Shri Atal ji took this decision. So it has to be hailed as a courageous step on the part of India.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the time is 6 o'clock. How much time will you take, Mr. Fernandes? We have to extend the time of the House. Is it the will of the House to extend the time.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA): Sir, let us extend it by one hour.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : No Sir.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a statement to be made by the hon. Home Minister. We shall take it up after his speech. Till then the House will continue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have mentioned the names of a few groups, however, I also deem it necessary to mention the names of two countries -- France and Russia. In view of the stand taken by these two countries, we have reasons to believe that they too endorse the fact that India has taken a courageous step which ought to be respected.

As regards the policy matters raised and all the questions posed in this regard to the Prime Minister, he will definitely reply to it. However, I would like to make one or two points. Just now Shri Chidambaram referred to many a writers and thinkers and Natwar Singh ji also referred to the articles written by several persons and pointed out as to who has done what, who has said what and what has been stated as a counter-reply? I am not going to mention all that, but they have probably mentioned the names of Shri J.N. Dixit and Shri Muchkund Dubey. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : Shri Sharda Prasad's name was also mentioned.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has mentioned three names -- Shri J.N. Dixit, Shri Dubey and Shri Sharda Prasad.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I heard the name of Shri J.N. Dixit, that is why I am mentioning his name only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I am not entering into any controversy. I am referring to that name because I am trying to connect it.

[Translation]

I mentioned his name because Shri J.N. Dixit delivered the Field Marshal Kariappa Memorial Lecture in the month of October. If the copies of this lecture were to be delivered to all the Members of the House, it will change the very outlook because the main thrust of this Memorial lecture was that the security of the country was not restricted only to military strength and stockpile of arms. It is very essential to involve people in the security of the country and maintain relationship of the common citizens with the army and the security forces personnel. This is what he has to say and we also believe in that.

I have read his lecture only recently. When this controversy started, I tried to go through the write ups related to that and then I happened to read his speech.

[English]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH (Bharatpur) : I mentioned Shri J.N. Dixit's name in the context of the Joint Working Group, its details and not in the context of quoting him. It was specifically on the Working Group. Some of your statements had thrown, what it had achieved, in the dustbin.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is right. I was reminded about him because I have got his lecture here.

[Translation]

I associated it with your statement because you referred to the Joint working group and similarly he too has made quite similar points in his lecture. However, his speech mainly dwells at the relationship of common man with the Security forces. Secondly he has raised the issue of making people aware of the challenges our country is facing in the field of defence. That is why I have mentioned his name.

I do not wish to take much time. I have broadly outlined what I wanted to say. The Prime Minister will dwell on the policy matters. However, I would like to add one more point. The Prime Minister has in his statement, quoted the words spoken by Shrimati Indra Gandhi in the course of discussion over the Non-Proliferation Treaty in this very House on 5th April, 1968. It is mentioned at para number 5.

[English]

"The Lok Sabha debated the issue, that is whether to sign NPT or not."

On 5th April 1968 Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indra Gandhi assured the House :

"We shall be guided entirely by self-enlightenment and the considerations of national security."

[Translation]

I would like to submit to the House and the entire nation that when Shri Atalji's Government took this decision, at that time.

[English]

We were also guided entirely by our self-enlightenment and the considerations of national security and nothing else.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I mentioned earlier, the names of two former Prime Ministers also figure in the list of speakers as they also wish to express their views on it. The Members from the Congress party, our own party and the allied parties also wish to speak. We have got a long list, hence I request that the time of the House should be extended by one hour.

18.06 hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Dispersal of BSP rally by Delhi Police

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : This morning I had assured this august House that I shall ascertain the facts on the reported dispersal of BSP rally by Delhi Police today.

I have been informed that the Bahujan Samaj Party had given a call to march in procession from Feroze Shah Kotla Ground in Central Delhi on the opening day of the Budget Session of the Parliament on 27th May 1998 and *gherao* it in protest against alleged atrocities on Kumari Mayawati by the UP Police and to highlight the alleged anti-Dalit policies of the BJP-led Government. The BSP had sought permission

to take the procession along, Sikandra Road-Barakhamba Road, a route which has heavy traffic.

Shri Phool Chand, President, Delhi Pradesh BSP was informed that the area along Sikandara Road- Barakhamba Road is sensitive and has such heavy traffic that if a procession is taken out along it, it will create serious inconvenience to the general public. Permission, therefore, cannot be given for this route. Instead the procession will be given permission along the standard route for such processions.

After some discussion, Shri Phool Chand accepted a slightly modified route. But when the head of the procession reached the intersection of Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, IP Marg and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, the processionists became restive and insisted on taking the originally asked for Sikandara Road-Barakhamba Road route. They also broke the two cordons on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg set up by the Delhi Police to prevent them from taking the route demanded by them. As the crowd grew violent and started pelting stones, causing injury to policemen and damage to the vehicles and was forcing their way towards denied route, after administering due warning four rounds of tear gas shells were fired followed by mild cane push to disperse the crowd.

As I said this morning when it was said that firing has been resorted to, I said that my information is that there has been no firing and this is true, that there has been no firing though four tear gas shells were lobbed.

Eleven persons from the BSP, 14 policemen and one DHG reportedly receive injuries.

A case of rioting has been registered. Forty persons including Shri Kanshi Ram arrested. Shri Kanshi Ram has, however, been released on bail.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): There are two issues raised by Kumari Mayawati in the morning. One issue was as to what exactly has happened in Delhi and secondly what happened in Lucknow, especially after the Home Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Government has issued a circular which has practically curbed the basic democratic rights of any individual or any political party? I will just read a few lines about that circular. This is of 19th May, 1998 from the Secretary (Home) to all the District Magistrates/Superintendents of Police of Uttar Pradesh. I quote :

"District administration of Lucknow have decided not to permit assembly at Ambedkar Park and demonstration at Raj Bhawan, Lucknow proposed by Bahujan Samaj Party (B.S.P.) on 21.5.98. Movements of traffic and vehicles be regulated in order that the activities of BSP workers who plan a visit to Lucknow for the proposed assembly cum demonstration can be contained at the point of origin itself. Kindly keep a close watch on the activities of B.S.P. leaders in your district in order that they can be prevented from mobilising party workers for the proposed demonstration. Preventive action to

dissuade movement of the BSP leaders/workers/activists be taken wherever necessary. Failure to prevent movement of BSP workers from your district towards Lucknow will be viewed seriously by the State Government."

These are the instructions which are issued by the Secretary (Home) of that particular State. These are the basic rights of any individual in a political party.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I do not want to comment on it.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : There was a demand that the Minister of Home Affairs should make a statement on this also .....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the House for one more hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the sitting of the House is extended for another one hour.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I am on a point of order. All those who have agreed to extend the time are leaving the House and we who did not agree to the extension up to 7'o clock are now sitting over here. What is this? My friend has rightly pointed it out .....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : All those Members who have agreed to sit here up to 7'o clock are going out. May I request them to please take their seats. Shri Rajveer Singh please come to front and occupy your seat.

18.12 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 - *Contd.*

### **Recent Nuclear Tests in Pokhran**

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the incident of test made the nation proud of its scientific capacity and capability, the Bharatiya Janata Party, its sister organisations and some of the Ministers have made a complete mess of the situation with grave fall out on socio-political and economic lives of the people of this country.

At the outset, our hearty congratulations to the scientists, engineers and the technologists who have shown their skills and have made the nation proud.

The achievement is the result of an encouragement that has been given to the scientists and the technologists by successive Governments over the decades. What has failed

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

to impress any of us despite what has been said by certain friends on the other side is as to what is the credit that the Government is taking for? The Government has come into power on the 19th of March and Dr. Abdul Kalam and Dr. Chidambaram both on the 14th of May have said in a Press Conference that they got the clearance on the 11th of April. What great things have been done by this Government within 22 days so that they could claim the credit? Sir, I come to the point.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): The decision was taken.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The decision could be a misadventure also. I will come to that point slightly later.

18.17 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

So far as the substantial part of the scientific work is concerned, this Government can in no way take the credit. They have only taken the decision for the clearance and for that, they would like to have the credit. To me, it appears that so far as the threat perceptions are concerned which have been sought to be made out either in the letter of the Prime Minister to President Clinton or letter to the Heads of the Governments of G-8 countries, that threat perception either from Pakistan or from China does not seem to be either here or there. The situation that prevailed earlier to 19th of March prevailed even on the 11th of April. No new circumstances developed which should force this Government to take the decision and say that there is a threat perception from Pakistan and China. To me, it appears that this is a clear case of bravado approach on the part of the Government leading to misadventure, leading of untold consequences which might affect the socio-political economy of this country. While I will go into the details little later, it appears to me that this decision has been taken to silence the various allies of the Government who had been raising different issues from time to time and secondly, to divert the attention of the people of this country temporarily from the problems that beset them so that the entire nation is diverted towards a euphoria which this Government sought to create on the basis of the tests that have been carried out.

It has already been said that the Governments in the past have not given the clearance. They have referred to 1983 and 1995. I would not like to go into the reasons but certain obvious compelling reasons must have forced the Government of the day to take a decision not to go ahead with the tests. Shri Deve Gowda who had written the letter immediately after the test to the Prime Minister has categorically said and I quote :

"I declined to give clearance for demonstrating India's nuclear capability not because of the adverse reaction from the international community but on account of my concern for improving the economic situation."

He was more concerned with the poverty of the people and he was more concerned to raise the standard of living of the people. He thought that it would be a case of misadventure at that time. He did not permit it because it had its own reactions and fallouts.

Where we find fault with the present Government in giving the clearance is firstly the clear lack of perception evolved before the test of the diverse fallouts that are possible in the wake of the test. Secondly, it is the manner in which those in the Government and the sister organisations of the Bharatiya Janata Party have tried to communalise the issue.

Thirdly, the irresponsible utterances on the part of various persons in the Government and outside leading to corrode the atmosphere in the region.

Fourthly, the lack of a substitute policy on the nuclear doctrine which we had been pursuing for a long time and without any substitute policy, a plunge has been taken, creating a chaotic situation which has a tremendous effect on the larger interest of the nation. When the question as to why the clearance was given to the test was posed, two personalities -- one to the Political Advisor to the Prime Minister and the other was the first speaker on behalf of the Treasury Benches -- they said : you must first explain as to why you chose to go ahead with the test in 1974. While certain answers have been given, I would like to make the position absolutely clear as I see it.

In 1971, Pakistan forced war on us. Bangladesh was created. After the creation of Bangladesh, we had gone for the Shimla Agreement. My friend, the first speaker from the Treasury Benches has said that notwithstanding the Shimla Agreement a lot of sabre-rattling was going on the part of the Pakistani leaders which he himself tried to explain. We had Parliamentary elections. Then we also had Assembly elections in 1972.

At that time, we should not forget that when the war was going on, President Nixon had sent the Seventh Fleet into the Bangladesh waters only to threaten us or to show their power and to see that India gets afraid of that action. Under such circumstances, when the political leaders in Pakistan were taking the stance of sabre-rattling; when President Nixon had shown his strength and tried to browbeat us by sending the Seventh Fleet into the Bangladesh waters, it was absolutely necessary and, in that background, we had made our position absolutely clear that the test was for peaceful purposes. Now, 'forgetting the part of 'peaceful purposes', I take their argument that it was a similar test, that is, the one that was conducted on the 11th May as also on the 13th May. Taking that argument as true, in the background of what I have stated -- the manner in which the Pakistani leaders were behaving, as spoken to by the first speaker from the Treasury Benches, and also the manner in which President Nixon tried to show his strength and tried to browbeat our nation -- it was necessary that in self-respect we should show what we were capable of doing, and Shrimati Indira

Gandhi asked the scientists to proceed ahead with the preparations for that. When our scientists were ready in 1974, a deliberate test was undertaken so as to show our capability to the entire nation and to tell the big power that tried to browbeat us in 1971 that they need not browbeat us and that we are also a power to be reckoned with.

But such a situation does not prevail now. What is the situation today? On the 11th May and 13th May, there was no such situation. What prevailed in March 1996 and 1997 prevailed on the 11th April also and, therefore, there was nothing new. That is why, I said that it was the indulgence of a bravado spirit or a total misadventure on the part of the Government which might place the nation in great jeopardy economically, socially and politically.

I would like to bring to your kind notice that the Government, in my view, has not taken any review before they came to this conclusion of giving clearance as to the military strategy that has got to be decided. The diplomatic offensive was absent and the economic fall out in any form was never taken into consideration. The United States of America, Germany and the Nordic countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Japan and U.K., have now come forth with sanctions. Yesterday, Russia had condemned the tests; they have been keeping quiet all along, but yesterday they came forth with this statement, what is the fall out of what I call our misadventure? The result of this fall out is that, as Shri Chandra Shekhar rightly pointed out, the value of our rupee has gone down. Already, it has crossed Rs. 41 per dollar. The inflation is rising and it has already crossed the figure of six points.

The exports are dwindling. This year it was said that it is only 2.6 per cent growth as compared to the last year. The exports are already dwindling and the GDP growth is the least for the last five years.

Hon. friends must have read this morning in newspapers that the World Bank Agenda of power assistance of one billion dollars which was to be considered yesterday, has been postponed and the newspapers say that the postponement means postponement for ever.

A book has been published possibly under the directions of the Government by the Parliament Library. They have given us this book for reference. *The Economic Times*, New Delhi dated 15th May, 1998 categorically says that the fall out going to be a chicken feed. It is to the tune of 21 billion dollars. The sanctions etc. are going to affect the nation to the tune of 21 billion dollars.

Equally on the question of the sanctions by the United States, they have given a pitiable report. *The Economic Times* has gone on record to say that it might affect the entire economic system of our nation.

The various companies which are trying to work out their own schemes in this country may totally stop the flow of money.

Along with that, it has also been analysed beautifully in *The Economic Times* again on 19th May, 1998 that it will not only hit the rupee, but it will affect very badly the inflation and also the interest rates. Those details have been given. *The Economic Times* of 19th May, 1998 makes the analysis beautifully. ....(Interruptions) I have already said that. If you have not heard it, please hear me further.

If this is going to be the fall out economically of the sanctions that have been imposed or that are continuing to be imposed, what happens to the masses of this country? What happens to their lives, the lives of the teeming million? What happens to the socio-politico-economic lives of the people? It will be badly shattered. It will be tremendously affected. That is why, I said it appears to be a case of total misadventure which has been undertaken in a bravado spirit.

The manner in which this issue of test has been sought to be analysed is rather unfortunate. I have already said that it is more to silence the rumblings in the allies of the Government that this misadventure was undertaken. The BJP's partisan euphoria, as a result of which they unnecessarily try to hijack the credit of the country for the last four decades old programme and the manner in which their Party has tried to take advantage by saying that they celebrate it as a *Shourya Divas* shows that not even their allies were taken into confidence. As Shri Chandra Shekhar has rightly said, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has gone on record to say that the Pokhran soil would be taken and he would go ahead with a *rath yatra* and the soil would be deposited in all the principal townships of the country.

Is it not communalising the issue? A national issue is sought to be communalised. It is not only this. What about the VHP, the sister organisation of the BJP? This organisation has said that it will go ahead with a temple called the Shakti Peeth and for the consecration of such a temple, the waters would be carried from different religious places. Has anybody from the Government condemned this? That is where I said that the sister organisations are going ahead in such a manner that it will effect the national interests. This is where the whole thing is sought to be communalised. Shri Singhal, who happens to be a live-wire in the VHP, has gone on record in his Press Conference in Patna which has been extensively quoted and I am quoting it from the report:

"The Vishwa Hindu Parishad Chief, Ashok Singhal, has described the recent nuclear tests by India as an emphatic assertion of Hindu pride and favoured constitutional amendment to declare India a Hindu nation."

Did anybody condemn this type of utterances? It has happened more than a week. This is the 24th of May, 1998 newspaper. These things are going on. The issue which is, in fact, a matter of national rejoicing, is being communalised. These are the instances which show that if you would like to communalise an issue of this nature, then, what is the fall-out

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

of this? I have already said as to how the economic life is sought to be affected.

Now, the leaders are trying to communalise it. What happens to the other communities? Many a community will sulk back. It will de-energise or disappoint. Even a person like Dr. Abdul Kalam who is the live-wire in this whole testing; one of the greatest scientists we have been able to have. Nobody tries to say even a word about this type of misadventurous expressions which are coming from the sister organisations.

The Prime Minister in his letter to Mr. Clinton has categorically brought out that the threat is from China and Pakistan and has gone on record to say in his letter that the series of tests are limited in number and pose no danger to any country which has no inimical intentions towards India. He was trying to write a letter to Mr. Clinton. Obviously he wanted to give a certificate to the United States of America that we have no problems so far as that country is concerned. Equally, when the Prime Minister has been pleased to write the letter to the Heads of the G-8 countries. There also he said that India was surrounded by countries having nuclear weapons and the threat perception, he refers to, was from Pakistan and China.

I am not surprised about it. I will just read out a paragraph from the statement made by the Prime Minister today.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Shri Shiv Shanker ji, I am not preventing you from speaking. I am only trying to remind you that some other members from your party also wish to speak.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER I will conclude shortly  
....(Interruptions)

[English]

The Prime Minister's statement says these tests were not directed against any country. On the one side, you say that these tests are not directed against any country, on the other, letters categorically say that there is threat perception from these countries and, therefore, Government had to proceed with the test. Which statement has to be accepted? The Prime Minister may have to steer the position clear as to what exactly is his intention. Why have they gone for the test?

As I said, if the threat perception was there, then what was there in 1996-97, that remained on the 11th of April, 1998 when Government gave the clearance. There is no deterioration in the situation so as to call for an immediate test. It is there where the explanation is needed. This Government has to explain only a small portion as to why they have taken a decision for the tests and the fall out

thereof. Have they taken a clear perception as to what is going to be the fall out? What measure have they taken for the purpose of meeting out the situation economically, communally and socially? There is a social divide by virtue of the fact that it has been sought to be communalised. Then politically also, because of the communisation of the situation, perception change. Therefore, what exact measures are sought to be taken and what exact measures were taken earlier? What was decided upon and how would you like to act upon are the issues that have to be explained to the nation so that the people are satisfied of your intentions being genuine.

Having said this, I would like to refer to one aspect. So far, our policy has been slightly different. The Home Minister has only referred to Pakistan. The Defence Minister has referred to China. And even today's newspapers also have made a reference to China. It has already been said yesterday that a weapons system has also been developed and it will be made available to the army. This has come in today's newspapers. In view of this, when there is a pointed reference to China and Pakistan as the main source of threat to the country's security, it completely upsets the contemporary dimension of the non-alignment which we had been pursuing for quite a long time. We consistently avoided a reference to Beijing and Islamabad as the only source of threat to the nation and to our security. We always expressed India's concern about the nuclear US base in Diego Garcia, Central Asia and the Gulf. What I would like to know from the Prime Minister is whether those perceptions have changed. If they have been changed and if the concentration is only on China and Pakistan, to what benefit are we addressing ourselves to? In fact, have we not forced the country into an arms race? A delegation has already gone to Pakistan and not withstanding that, Pakistan seems to be preparing itself for the test. Leaving aside the rest part of it, do you not think that in this region, we have generated a race for spending on defence?

If we are also calling upon to invest huge money on Defence, what will happen to our Development and what will happen to the poverty stricken people? It is because 42 per cent of our population is living still below the poverty line. What will happen to our various developmental activities?

Sir, this is a matter of concern to the nation. That is why I was saying that either it was a case of misadventure or in bravado spirit, the action has been taken without foreseeing the consequences which might flow from the action that has been resorted to on 11th and 13th of May, 1998.

Sir, we have been following a clear Nuclear Policy for the last 50 years. The Prime Minister has made a very pithy reference about a policy that has been adopted by the successive Governments for the last 50 years. He has traced the history right from 1947. Actually, the whole policy is based on the struggle for independence based on non-violence. Non-violence does not mean cowardice and that is where Shri George Fernandes has rightly quoted Mahatma Gandhi.

The Policy that we have been pursuing, as late as in 1995, before the International Court of Justice on the status of nuclear weapons in the International Law is significant. We have categorically placed certain principles. Six principles have been laid. I need not read them out. But those are the cardinal principles which enable us to remain a non-nuclear power but nonetheless have the authority to make use of the weaponry if and when needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Yes, Sir.

Sir, this country has been having its international voice being heard in the International fora because of its moral authority and not because of any military power. We were not the military power and merely because we have now become the nuclear power State, that does not mean that we are going to enhance our authority in the International fora. We remain what we were. On the contrary, I feel that our stock will come down.

Now, what will happen to our policy which we have adumbrated before the International Court of Justice on the status of the nuclear weapons in the International Law? Have we changed that? Equally, as late as in March, 1996, in the plenary meeting of the Conference on Disarmament, the Indian Foreign Secretary was telling the delegates and I quote :

"We do not believe that the acquisition of nuclear weapons is essential for national security. We are also convinced that their existence diminished the international security. We, therefore, seek complete elimination."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shiv Shanker, please conclude. You have already taken 40 minutes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I will conclude within a minute, Sir.

This has been our consistent policy for the last 50 years. Today's newspapers have categorically said that the nuclear weapons are being made available to the Army. If this be the situation, has the entire approach of ours changed? If so, to what effect? It is unfortunate that the route that we are adopting is a route for destruction.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since morning six speakers from ruling party have spoken and they have taken their full time but from this side, only two speakers have spoken. I had discussion with the Hon'ble Speaker and he told that one person each from either side would speak by turn. My request is that the order of the Hon. Speaker should be obeyed ....(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take some time and will not be able to conclude my speech before 7 o'clock. If you intend to further extend the time of the sitting, you must decide it now.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I was of the view that the statement made by the Prime Minister today would not evoke any adverse voice, but such things do not happen in democracy. One has the oppose everything in this system. So an attempt has been made to oppose it. They have tried to find faults on one or the other ground. All the parties have praised the scientists and technologists for this achievement. They have done a great job and at the same time we all have accepted that this has not been achieved in a day. The work in this direction was going on for a long time. The Congress party has also tried to take credit as this work had started during their regime. The Prime Minister also said in his speech that this was not entirely his programme. It began since the days of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The nuclear programme began when the first Government of Independent India was formed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when America dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, destruction occurred on large scale. At that time only America had atom bomb. Russia did not have any atom bomb. Germany had acquired the technology to manufacture atom bomb but it could not manufacture bomb. When we got our freedom we also thought about it. Before our independence, Russia had technology to make atom bombs and it conducted nuclear tests. Therefore, we thought on this line that we should develop nuclear power for our security and peaceful purposes. It was in 1954 that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had delivered his speech in this very House in which he had said that nuclear power should not be used and that nuclear weapons should not be manufactured and that we should do something for putting restrictions on their use but our voice was not strong enough and as a result we could not impose any restriction. In 1964, China conducted nuclear explosions. There was no reaction at the International level. China could not be restrained from conducting nuclear test.

They did not have any power to restrain China from conducting nuclear tests, China conducted nuclear tests on the plea of necessity for doing so.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru united some nations with an objective to stop development of nuclear bombs. This organisation is known as Non-aligned Movement. Later on they tried to reach a non-proliferation agreement but it could not be realised. Two or three nations developed nuclear weapons and later on the issue of non-proliferation treaty came to the fore. We refused to sign it on the plea that nuclear weapons with certain countries should be destroyed first. It was not accepted. Many years have passed since and now



[Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala]

we felt the need for having nuclear power. At first in 1974 nuclear test was conducted at Pokhran, the same sight where recently nuclear tests have been conducted, reference to which has been made by the members of ruling as well as opposition parties. Some members consider the earlier nuclear test proper because it was conducted during the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I do not know whether she consulted anyone or not? The leaders from other side may be knowing about it but so far none of them has made any mention about it here. We came to know about it here that nuclear test was conducted in Pokhran. The whole world discussed it and some countries termed it as a bad and undesirable development but we gained some confidence that our country could also do that. The wheel of time continued to roll. Then came up the issue of CTBT. It is now two years that this issue is being debated. In the beginning itself India put a condition for signing CTBT that India would sign it only after the nuclear weapons and nuclear bomb developed by some countries were destroyed and assurance was given for not developing nuclear bombs in future. This policy was accepted by the whole country and now I feel that we have taken a step in the right direction by conducting nuclear tests now. We had not signed N.P.T or C.T.B.T. and that is why no restriction were imposed against India. Thus the country conducted nuclear tests. But here the question that is being raised is as to why nuclear tests have been conducted now during the tenure of Shri Vajpayee. That he wants to take credit for it.

This credit goes to our country and not to any single person. The country should be benefited by it. It is being stated that opinion of other parties and politicians were not sought. Such things are not discussed openly. The whole world praised us that for the first time India could keep a secret. Three nuclear tests were conducted one after the other. We all came to know about it through newspapers only. I was very glad to know about it. It is an achievement for the country. Varied types of comments were made on this issue. Some persons condemned it and called it harmful for the country. It is not a good thing. I know that our opponents and their friends will oppose it. They do not like that India should have nuclear power. They do not have any objection of other countries keep on developing nuclear power. There is no restriction on them for possessing nuclear weapons. China was not restrained for conducting nuclear tests.

Pakistan is our neighbouring country which has developed several missiles, recently they launched 'Ghazni'. But it was not debated on international level. At that time no other country showed its concern over this issue, only we were troubled over it.

19.00 hrs.

At that time no country threatened to impose sanction against them. They discussed it for sometime and Pakistan continued its project by getting technology from other countries. It could not develop its own technology so far but developed missiles by getting technology from abroad and told the world that those missiles can be fired to cover a range of 1500 kms. and every city of India came under its range. These missiles were given historical names 'Ghauri' and 'Ghazani' deliberately to hurt India as these were the invaders who kept on attacking India time and again. All this was directed against our country and no one bothered about it. It was discussed for sometime but no one condemned it or talked of any sanctions against Pakistan for it. Except our country no one bothered about it or showed any concern that it will affect the position of East Asia or increase arms' race in the region.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Barnalaji, the time of the House was extended by one hour and now the House will sit till you complete your speech.

SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : I require some more time to complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can complete your speech.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : He may continue his speech tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Barnalaji, you can continue your speech tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 am.

19.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 28, 1998/Jyaistha 7, 1920 (Saka)*