

Ninth Series, Vol. IX No.12

Wednesday, August 27, 1990
Bhadra, 5, 1912(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs., 50,00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 27 1990/ Bhadra 5, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English] | - |

Plan for Expansion of Delhi University and Its Colleges

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*243. SHRI R.N. RAKESH;
PROF. MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a Master Plan for expansion of Delhi University and its colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Development plans of Universities are prepared by Universities themselves and submitted to University Grants Commission for financial assistance with reference to a Five Year Plan period. According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the University is considering appointment of a Working Group to prepare a ten-year perspective Plan for development of infrastructure facilities to provide for the growing needs of the University.

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this statement shows that the Government is aware of only negative aspect of the education and not its positive aspect (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: The total number of seats in Delhi University and its affiliated colleges for the year 1990 is twenty eight thousand and seventy six only whereas the number of eligible candidates is fifty-eight thousand. Does it mean that the remaining ones i.e. about twenty-nine thousand students will have to be deprived of getting admission to these institutions. Secondly, despite the directions issued by Delhi University the students are not being admitted on the basis of criteria determined by them. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Being an experienced persons you can speak extempore.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Irregularities are

being committed in respect of the admissions to the colleges as the students belonging to the families of the upper sections are being admitted and those belonging to the poorer sections are being neglected. Moreover, I would like to submit that 22-1/2 per cent seats in the University are reserved for the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But just fill up the reserved seats they are given admission only in unimportant and discarded subjects and in this manner their interests are not being properly taken care of. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to furnish the information in this regard.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the current year about twenty-nine thousand students were given admission to Delhi University and its affiliated colleges, about 3500 students were admitted in Women Education Board which provides non-collegiate facilities and 22,800 students were admitted to the school of Correspondence and continuing Education. In this way, about 55,000 students have been accommodated, this has been the maximum number because as per the norms of admission, the minimum marks percentage required is 40 per cent, and in case one is interested in getting admission to a college on a regular basis, there is a cut of marks for that. If admission is not possible on that basis, they are given a chance for correspondence courses and non-collegiate education. A mention to that effect is made in the degree awarded to these students. So far as the students belonging to these students. So far as the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, all those who sought admission, were satisfied.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: In part (c) of the question, I had asked whether it was in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that admitting the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students only in unimportant and unpopular subjects means nothing more than mocking at the provision of reservation and playing

with the sentiments of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. the hon. Minister may please give his reply in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied Chimanji, will you like to say something about what was said in this last.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: I was just asking as to why they are given admission to only unimportant and unpopular subjects just to play with the sentiments of these people in the name of reservation.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: My only submission is that all those who applied, have been admitted. Reply to the second question asked by the hon. Member will be given only later on but, so far as their admission in selective subjects is concerned, cut of marks is taken into account. That is why there is always some difficulty in that. However, it is a matter of details.

[English]

I will talk to the University people, get the details and will send to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Government, keeping in view of the needs of Delhi University, propose to undertake the expansion of this University or will the Government examine this aspect in view of the population explosion on other parts of the country and the increasing requirements of this University.

At the time of mid-term polls of 1989-90 and general elections of 1989, the hon. Prime Minister had made an announcement at Allahabad that Allahabad University would be given the status of a Central University. What is the Government's stand in that regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Rakesh ji, please sit down. This question is not related to it.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Has the Government taken a decision to take some measures in that regard too? Eight months have already passed, May I expect something would be done in the ninth month.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi University is yet to chalk out its five year plan. But, now they propose to prepare a ten year perspective plan. After the Plan is prepared, it is submitted to the U.G.C. Then it is discussed by the Planning Commission. The Government has nothing to do in this regard as such. However, financial assistance is provided whenever sought for the purpose of extension. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of about thirty-eight crore rupees had been allocated to Delhi and this time, the Government propose to allocate it an amount of about eighty-five crore of rupees... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, he will not reply. Shri Mahadeo Shiwankar.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to this question, it has been stated that in view of the increasing demands of Delhi University, a ten year perspective Plan will be prepared by them. Through you, I would like to know as to what are these increasing requirements of Delhi University and since when the proposal of appointing a working group in that context has been under consideration and how long it will take to take a final decision in the matter. Besides, has a ratio of seats been fixed in respect of admission of women candidates in Delhi University and has any ratio been laid down in respect of the admission of the outside students to the University hostels.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, to some extent, I have already replied the question when I stated that Delhi University is preparing its perspective plan, however, it has not reached the consideration stage so far. Then it will be submitted to the U.G.C. and the Planning Commission. Only then, it

will come to the stage of our reaction, and it is only then that the Government will be in a position to give complete information and also take the matter into consideration. Besides, whatever facilities are sought by the Delhi University authorities would be considerably the Government. So far as the point of women students is concerned as at present there are a total of about 6,000 seats available in all the women hostels in Delhi whereas the total number of students in Delhi University is about one lakh and sixty-one thousand. We agree that in view of the existing number of women candidates, the number of 6,000 is certainly very low. However, from time to time, the Government keeps on increasing the number of seats with the provision of new hostels. During the last year, we did that and this year too, we have taken certain measures to this effect. We are continuing our efforts to provide more and more facilities for building new hostels.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, tell me, what protection do you seek.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked whether a specific number of seats has been reserved for the outstation girl students in hostels and whether any special facilities are provided to the external students.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister may kindly tell us whether a particular number of seats has been reserved for the out side students.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, it is on the basis of cut of marks that we give admission to the students, and so far as hostel facilities are concerned, I know that it is big problem and it is for the first time that the proposal for reservation in that regard

has been made. Moreover, the Government will think over it.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Delhi is not only the country's capital it is also the country's seat of learning. Students from all over the country, specially from the north-eastern region where there is no scope for higher education—and even if it is available, facilities are limited come here and try for admission in various colleges under Delhi University. But, unfortunately, for the last three years, the cut-off marks and the system that has been in vogue in Delhi University is depriving students of admission.

The hon. Minister has said that they have not seen any case of rejection. We ourselves not only wrote letters, we went and met the Heads of Departments. I can tell you that students with 75% to 80% marks coming from outside because they were eligible on account of their marks, could not get admission, because the first preference, naturally, is for students, who have passed from various colleges in Delhi. So, there is a shortage of seats, shortage of accommodation, and shortage of facilities.

You have talked about a ten-year perspective. Very good; but in view of the present situation, what immediate steps are you trying to take, to see that students, coming from all over the country, with their qualifications, get admission in the Delhi University colleges?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I understand that this is a very specific query about what we are going to do for students from the north-eastern hill States, and other States. On the basis of the cut-off marks, if they are not able to compete with the local students, they find that the rejection is a very heavy cost that they are paying. Therefore, I can say that certainly, there is something to be looked into. That is the only thing at the moment I can say; but there is no rejection

except on the basis of cut-off marks.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that neither any new college nor any new department has been opened in Delhi University during the last 18 years, while population of Delhi has increased by 50 lakhs during this period. Despite this much increase in population neither any new college nor any new class has been opened that is why the cut-off marks in most of the subjects have touched 80,85 and 90 per cent, as a result of which no rural or weaker section person can get admission in a college except those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So regular colleges should be opened proportionate to the increase in population and preparations in this regard should be made in advance and you have said that University is contemplating to prepare a plan for the next 10 years. Today, the position is that many of our good colleges are running in very ordinary buildings so Government should draw a plan for it, keeping in view the need of next one or two years and not of 10 years. So, whether Government would take some steps to solve this problem within a couple of years?

[English]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I know this is a suggestion for action. But there are some questions inherent in it. During the Seventh Plan period, there were four colleges opened by Delhi University. They are : (1) College of Arts and Commerce; (2) College of Business Studies in Shahdara; (3) College of Physical Education and Sports; and (4) College of Applied Science for Women Shahdara.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, the Colleges which hon. Minister is referring to are technical colleges and only

20 boys are admitted therein. These are not normal colleges. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: This can be disputed. (*Interruptions*) Two colleges are being opened this year: one in Karam-pura in West Delhi and another in Jheel Geeta Colony in trans-Yamuna areas. Now the colleges are being opened, but I know commensurate with the increase in population, it is not matching the requirement. As I told you, during the last five years, per annum, we had spent Rs. 38 crores in Delhi on the university and college education. This time, we have a budget of Rs. 85 crores; and per student we are spending around Rs. 3,300 while in Kendriya Vidyalayas, we are not able to spend even Rs. 300. With this constraint in resources, they are trying to match the requirement of the increasing proportion of the students in Delhi. That is why a question is being asked: what about the other States? What about the rural areas? That also we have to look into, and a total balanced view has to be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the knowledge of hon. Minister that the population pressure is increasing on the outer areas of Delhi and population of the villages in remote areas has gone up to 50 lakhs, but there are no colleges in those areas. Boys and girls from rural areas have to travel a distance of 50 kms. to come to city for studying. Population of my constituency is about 30 lakhs but it has no college. So whether the hon. Minister will make arrangement to open a college in my constituency under the master plan?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, let Delhi University contemplate first however, we will send your proposal to Delhi University.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

The teaching community at Delhi University has been demanding certain reforms in the administrative structure of the University, which they think, would improve the academic atmosphere in the University. According to my information, a memorandum has also been sent to the Ministry on behalf of the teachers of the Delhi University. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister has responded to this memorandum; if he has, what is the response?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: This is regarding the administrative reforms. They want Lecturers to be designated, after a certain years of service, as Readers. What is stipulated is that to acquire a readership one has to have a Ph. D. The Scale of pay of a Reader is given to them. They are not losing financially at all. They want a status of a Reader without submitting the Ph.D. thesis. This is the only problem, as far as I knew. There may be some other problems, apart from that—they have got some problems, I know—but they cannot be construed as administrative reforms, as such. They want their scales of pay to be on the level of IIT teaching staff. That is what they are demanding. But I can say that at the moment we are paying overall, to 9500 staff members, including 3000 teachers, per staff, that is per teacher about Rs. 4300/-. And then a lecturer gets the scale of pay equivalent to a Class I Officer of the Government, a reader gets that of an Under Secretary to a senior Deputy Secretary and a Professor gets that a Deputy Secretary, to Director, Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary level and so on. These are the pay scales they are getting at the moment. So in addition if anything is to be done, it has to be properly specified. IIT has a different structure and we have a different structure. They have not submitted any memorandum on this point to me personally. May be, they have submitted to the department. I have no idea, but I will see.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jawali.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I wanted a direct reply. (*Interruptions*) They want some administrative reforms which will enable the teaching community and others to participate in the administration and to look into the manner in which the administrators are nominated and so on.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: It is a very vast question. It has to be elaborated. The question is that there are two teachers on the Governing Body. That is at the moment provided and if they want some more reforms—that many not be exactly coming under administrative reforms—let them tell me what exactly what their demand is, what is the range of the topic and so on, and I will look into them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Basavaraj Jawali. He is speaking for the first time.

DR. BASAVARAJ JAWALI: Every year there is a demand for ten to twelve per cent additional seats. I want to know if the Government has any plan to meet the demand.

My second question is we have been talking for a long time and it is heard here also that it is high time that we have some meaningful education, but has the Government got any plan to stop this meaningless education?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Anyway, this is about Delhi University. It is covered. We are requesting the Delhi University and also advising them to start more vocational streams and thereby make it more meaningful. Even today they have got a large number of general streams to accommodate the students. That is the only thing I can say.

11-26
"Anti-Pollution Equipments in Small Scale Industrial Units in Delhi"

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*244. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units operating in Delhi and out of them how many are having pollution control equipments;

(b) whether the Ministry of Industry and Delhi Administration have been advised not to further grant licence to small scale industries in the Union Territory which are without pollution control equipments;

(c) whether action has been initiated against the industries which are not having pollution control equipments;

(d) if so, the steps taken and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the policy in this regard with respect to other metropolitan cities of the country?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is estimated by the Delhi Administration that there are about 77,000 small-scale industrial units in Delhi. Out of these, 23,500 units have sought registration under the Small Scale Industries Registration Scheme, with the Department of Industries, Delhi Administration. The number of consents, issued by the Central Pollution Control Board is about 2,300. Out of these, 400 units have installed Effluent Treatment Plants or re-circulation systems for waste water.

(b) It is not mandatory for small-scale industries to obtain a licence from the Ministry of Industry or the Delhi Administration. However, they are required to obtain a consent to operate from the Central Pollution Control Board, in its capacity as the State Board for Delhi, for waste water discharge under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and for emission of gaseous pollutants under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Since 1985 permanent registration certificate to small scale industries is being issued

by the Delhi Administration after obtaining the clearance of the Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) and (d). Legal action under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has been initiated against the defaulting units. 184 cases have been filed by the Central Pollution Control Board against the industries. Decisions have been given by the court in 118 cases; of these 115 have been in favour of the Central Pollution Control Board.

Steps have also been taken for setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plan (CETP) in the Wazirpur industrial area of Delhi, and contributions have been collected from the polluting small scale industrial units. The Wazirpur industrial area has around 2000 small scale industrial units which generate about 10 million litres of waste water per day. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is establishing this plant. Delhi Administration is also providing a subsidy of Rs 50,000/- to individual small scale units to assist them in installing pollution control devices. So far 6 units have availed of this assistance.

The Central Government has also initiated a scheme for giving central assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs or 25% whichever is less. for setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants provided a matching contribution is given by the State Government. In those cases where the State Governments or local bodies provide a higher share, Central Government will make a matching contribution raising its assistance upto Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Delhi Administration and the Central Pollution Control Board have surveyed eight sites for Common Effluent Treatment Plants. 7 air and 4 water quality monitoring stations have been set up in Delhi. Delhi Administration has constituted an Environ-

mental Protection Council, Environmental Consultative Committee and three high powered follow up action groups to monitor steps for controlling pollution.

In addition to the above specific measures, the general policy of pollution control is to implement strictly the provisions of the Environmental Legislation while giving at the same time fiscal incentives for installing pollution control devices. The following steps for pollution control have been taken in this regard:—

- (i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been enacted.
- (ii) 32 standards have been notified for major polluting industries, 15 for air and 17 for water polluting industries.
- (iii) The Central Pollution Control Board is functioning as the State Pollution Control Board to implement the standards, grant consent to establish, and, launch prosecutions against the defaulting units.
- (iv) Concessional rate of finance, customs duty, excise rebate and a higher rate of depreciation allowance is allowed to industries for installing pollution abatement equipment. Exemption from capital gains tax is given as incentive to units which shift from congested urban areas as a measure for reducing pollution. Rebate of cess payable under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 is given if pollution control devices are installed.

- (v) Research and development programmes are funded.

(e) The policy of the Central Government for pollution control in small scale units is uniform throughout the country.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from hon. Minister about the concrete action taken by him to control the air pollution and water pollution caused by industrial units? Even big rivers are being polluted. You have indicated 77 thousand industrial units in Delhi alone. But Central Pollution Control Board or Control Boards of States are so incompetent that they do not take action even if the rules are not followed by the industrial units and the laws formed in this regard. In this connection, I would like to warn you that during the next five years a situation would be created where at least 50% people would be affected by concern and newborn babies will also be mentally abnormal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the laws will be made more stringent so that such a serious situation does not arise and people could be saved from the horrible situation caused by pollution in the country.

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY: Sir, the small scale industrial units are causing a problems everywhere because of the affluents and emissions that come out from them. About 60 per cent of the pollution in the city is due to small scale industries. In the city, large industries are not allowed. It is the small scale industries which are causing pollution. In Delhi, there are a large number of small scale industries. In the answer that has been laid on the Table of the House. It is mentioned that there are about 77000 small scale units in Delhi. Out of that 23,500 have taken consent to start operations (*Interruptions*) We have the Central Pollution Control Board, which is working in Delhi. They are

looking into this to see as to how to stop this pollution. In many cases, they have been successful. Apart from the small scale units, there are also the thermal power plants, which have been causing pollution. That has also been looked into. Pollution from that source also has been reduced by the activities of the Pollution Control Board. They were emitting 2700 tonnes every day. But by insisting upon them to have emission control, it has been reduced to 8 tonnes per day. Similarly, motor vehicles also are causing a good deal of pollution in the city. That is also being looked into as to how that could be controlled.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied as I had requested to make these laws more effective and stringent so that immediate action could be taken against those industries which do not follow the rules. Delhi is the worst polluted city of the world. What efforts are being made to save this city and other metropolitan cities, as I have asked in the last part of my question "the policy in this regard with respect to other metropolitan cities of the country", please give detailed information in this regard. Other metropolitan cities of the country are much advanced in the field of industry and the situation has worsened there. Because of no control of Pollution Control Board and despite organising Anti-pollution Camps by Mrs. Maneka Gandhi there are many cases where the rivers have been polluted covering a long stretch of 20 kms. and the water taken out from 30 feet deep well also been found polluted. People are worried on this account... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, I am on a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order, Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. Please take your seat. Mr. Pandeya.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the concrete efforts in this direction will be made and whether he will make some efforts to make these boards more effective? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take your seat?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Era Anbarasu, please take your seat. No point of order. I am not allowing any point of order.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Jai Prakash ji. You are a resident of Delhi. If you ask questions, I shall permit you.

Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, what is applicable to Delhi is applicable to all the cities. The same procedure and the same steps are being taken all over the country so far as cities and towns are concerned and about the small-scale industries to enable them to have effluent treatment machinery or equipment, we have also given them subsidy. It is said that a large number of small scale industries are there in Delhi. They are not able to have these equipments. We have also given them 25 per cent subsidy... *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, sir, though the question is about Delhi, I put questions about other metropolitan cities also. So far as the other metropolitan cities are concerned. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, it is difficult for small scale industrial units to set up effluent treatment plants because they are located in clusters or industrial estates without provision of adequate space for effluent treatment plants, they lack access to new technology.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Please let us know the extent to which laws prepared by you would be effective. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): The reply is different from the question. Please do not give wrong protection to him in his bid to give evasive replies in the Parliament. There may be mutual squabbles but it is their internal matter.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Please arrange classes for him as his home work is very poor. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, fortunately for the Minister and unfortunately for us the Minister does not know what he is saying. But without commenting—I am not commenting, I won't comment on this knowledge or wisdom—I will congratulate him for his courage to come here.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please put the question which is not answered?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Does the Minister

know what causes pollution? He is venturing to answer this question. That is why I was congratulating him for his courage. Does he know what causes pollution at all? He is talking of subsidy. Does he know why subsidy is given? Does he know how much is the subsidy? Does he know what causes the pollution? When he does not know all these, he is venturing here to answer the questions. This is a mockery of all of us, who are asking questions. My question is does the Minister at all know. If at all (*Interruptions*). Please sit down... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down all of you. I am on my legs. That is none of Kamal Nath's business to tell the Minister to take his seat. Yes, Mr. Kamal Nath.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the Minister stands up without even my putting the question... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the Speaker. Take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, take your seat please. I am on my legs...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. No hon. Member, while asking question,

should try to play the role of the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I don't know what is agitating them. I was only framing my question and in the process of framing my question, the Minister stood up... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, you directly come to the question....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You should not get provoked.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, my question is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, will you expunge the remarks of Mr. Kamal Nath?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disapproved the remarks made by Mr. Kamal Nath. Yes, Mr. Kamal Nath...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let us not waste the time of the House...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, when this Minister hears the question, he cannot answer, when he does not hear, I wonder what he will do. My question is this (*Interruptions*). My question is does the Minister know what are the reasons because of which pollution is

caused by the small-scale industries in Delhi. Is it all the industries or is it only a particular type of industry, and is the government subsidy directed towards one industry or all the industries?

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I am on a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Will you please take your seat? I cannot allow point of order to be raised during the Question Hour.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, most respectfully I will submit that if relevant and pointed questions are asked, I am prepared to reply. The Member wants to know the causes of pollution. I have already said that there are three thermal plants in Delhi which are mostly causing pollution... (*Interruptions*).

There are a large number of pottery industries. They are also polluting the atmosphere. Apart from that there are motor vehicles. There are about 5 to 6 lakh motor vehicles that are plying in Delhi. They are also causing pollution. About 5 lakhs have been checked for emission levels and out of these about 35% of vehicles have been found emitting beyond permissible limits. The responsibility of vehicular pollution control rests with the Delhi Transport Authority. So, these are the causes for pollution.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have asked a specific question about subsidies. He has not answered that part of the question.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: So far as the small scale industries are concerned, a scheme initiated in June 1990 provides for Central assistance of 25% of the capital cost of the plant subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs provided a matching contribution is made by the State Government. The assistance can go upto Rs. 50 lakhs provided the State Government or the other agencies make a higher contribution. The rest of the

amount of capital cost of the plant and the operations and maintenance costs are to be borne by the small scale industrial units themselves. In this manner the major portion of the costs is to be shared by the polluting units.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is a matter of concern. Environmental condition in Old Delhi is highly deplorable. A large number of industries are there. Number of vehicles is also quite large. The dustbins also cause a lot of pollution. I drew the attention of hon. Minister of state of his deplorable condition and requested her to pay a visit to the area. She promised me that she would visit the area, but due to mutual rivalry between the Ministers, she could not visit the area, but due to mutual rivalry between the Ministers, she could not visit the area. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It has nothing to do with the question. Put your question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the visit could not be materialised due to their mutual rift. The small scale industries are not getting any subsidy for this purpose. Had the subsidy been given to them, they could have done something to check environmental pollution.

Similarly, vehicles emit a lot of smoke which is causing environmental pollution whose adverse affect can be seen even on the clothes gathering black dust on them. The condition is very bad. Similarly, open dustbins have been kept in the streets. People are being infected from them, as a result of which some of them succumbed to it. There is none to look into the matter or listen to problems being faced by the residents.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money out of the total

amount sanctioned for checking environmental pollution, especially for Old Delhi, has been spent I would also like to know whether the hon Minister will pay a visit to the area so that he could be apprised of the condition

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY. If the specific cases are brought to my notice, I am prepared to discuss matter with the hon Member But so far as Delhi pollution is concerned, there are clusters of small-scale industries There are 28 clusters of small-scale industries in Delhi including Okhla Industrial Estate, Badli Industrial Estate, Rani Jhansi Industrial Estate, Wazirpur Industrials Estate, etc There are about 20,000 industries located in those area

[*Translation*]

SHRI J P AGARWAL Mr Speaker Sir the entire money is not being received by the industries I wanted to know as to how much money has been spent and how much environmental pollution has been checked I have not put any irrelevant question (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY Only the scheme has been announced in June 1990 So it is very difficult for me to say at this stage how it has been implemented and who has got this The scheme has to be implemented it was already announced

SHRI J P AGARWAL Where is the scheme? Can you send us a copy of the scheme, Sir?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY I will do it

SHRIBALGOPAL MISHRA Sir, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the World Health Organisation has submitted a Report about the air pollution and water

pollution in Delhi If at all it has submitted the report, what are the remedial measures they have suggested and what steps the Government has take or is proposing to take on the recommendations of the World Health Organisation?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY Sir, it is a fact that on the request of the Delhi Administration and the Lt Governor of Delhi, the World Health Organisation made a study about the pollution in Delhi and in 1989 they had submitted a report and had made certain recommendations on how the pollution should be controlled Regarding the municipal sewage and regarding the emissions from factories

PROF N G RANGA What are the suggestions that you have made? He has asked for them

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY It is a big Report If Prof Ranga is interested, I can send a copy of that to him

[*Translation*] 24

SHRI KALKA DAS Mr Speaker Sir, Delhi is the third largest city in the world in terms of environmental pollution There is a lot of pollution in this city Just now he has stated that the Government has been able to check pollution So, I would like to know from the hon Minister as to how much improvement has been made in terms of checking environmental pollution in Delhi? Secondly, I would like to point out that the dust blowing from the stone crushers effect the entire local population adversely (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Kalka Das ji please do not look towards that side, please address the Chair (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS Mr Speaker, Sir, I was thinking that being a native of Delhi he would plead for the betterment of Delhi But I notice that he has a destructive attitude in respect of Delhi I would like to submit that a

number of stone crushers are running without licence. Dust blows from these crushers. I know that Rajokari village has been selected to be a safer site for this purpose. Last time, the hon. Minister had said that a number of stone crushers are running without licence. On that day also I had made these submissions. What action has been taken in that regard? What action is being taken by the Government to remove these stone crushers being run without licence in Rajokari village. One of these stone crushers belongs to a former M.P.?

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, it is a fact that a lot of industries..... (*Interruptions*). There are as many as 107 stone crushers in Delhi, out of which 34 have installed dust suppression devices. Out of 22 potteries in Delhi, three major units have taken necessary steps to control air pollution. Steps have been taken to persuade them to install pollution control equipment. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I had asked has not been replied. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask about it outside the Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: I wanted to know as to what steps have been taken to remove the stone crushers which are being run at Prahladpur without licence. What steps have been taken by the Government to remove the stone crushers running without licence and blowing dust? What steps have been taken to check the menace of dust? He has stated that the number of such crushers is 32, but in fact their actual number runs into thousands. I am saying it with a responsibility. In fact the actual number is neither 32 nor 36. The Government is not paying attention to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a specific question.

A separate notice is required for this. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Crushers run... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The hon. Minister will collect the information and give the reply.

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, for small-scale industries, license is not mandatory and this applies to crusher industry also. It is a question that should be dealt by Delhi Administration because only consent is given to the industries by our Department. Only those industries that pollute water and air have to obtain consent from our Department.

25-29 Maharashtra

Projects Pending Central Clearance

245. ⁺ SHRI BAMBAM NAIK:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects for irrigation and road development submitted by Government of Maharashtra to Union Government upto 30 June 1990 for environmental clearance and are still pending clearance;

(b) the reasons, for delay in giving clearance to these projects, and

(c) the time frame within which these projects are to be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). No road construction project from Maharashtra is pending for environmental clearance. Two irrigation projects are awaiting decision due to non-

availability of requisite data and action plans.

(c) Both the cases will be decided within one month of receiving the requisite details.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the reply that only irrigation projects are pending, but no road development project is pending. I was shocked to hear it. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has stated that as many as 220 environmental projects are pending with the Central Government for clearance. I would like to know whether it is a fact that only two projects are pending. I would like to know as to which are these two projects and when did the Government of Maharashtra say so?

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, it is a fact that only two projects are pending. Regarding Maharashtra, the number of projects referred to is 53, the number of projects approved is 25 and the number of projects rejected is 26. Only two projects are pending.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants you to name those projects.

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: The first project is Lower Wunna Project. This is a major irrigation project proposed across Wunna River (tributary of Wardha) in Godavari Basin. The project envisages construction of two dams, one across Wunna river at Wadgaon and the other across Nand river at Manori. The cost of the project is Rs. 88 crores and it came to the Department in the year 1979. The other project is Waghur River Project. It was referred to the Department in May, 1989. This is a major irrigation scheme proposed across Waghur river. The cost of the project is Rs. 21.28 crores.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has stated that no road development project is pending. In Bombay is my home city, the Goregaon-Mulund Link Road project is pending for the last several years. In fact a two mile stretch of road passes through the national park. If this road is constructed, it would save a run of 35 kilometers. Thousands of man-hours could also be saved with the construction of this road. It will also check traffic blockade which has become a regular feature. I would like to know whether the Goregaon-Mulund Road Project is pending with the Government and what will be the stand of the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He want to know about the specific project, whether it is pending.

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: So far as road project is concerned, it never comes to the Environment Department or Forest Department.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The road is going through forest, through the National Park.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, it is not coming to him.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: For Nagpur and any other districts in Vidarbha, the question of Zudupi Jungle is very important because many irrigation projects and other projects have not been approved. The Zudupi Jungle comes under the ambit of Forest Conservation Act and, therefore, the area covered by the Zudupi Jungle is not allowed for the purpose of irrigation projects.

I would like to know from the Minister whether he will take up the matter of Zudupi Jungle to sort it out because there are many irrigations projects which are pending in Maharashtra because of this?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: As far as the question of Zudupi Jungle is concerned, it has not been sorted out. It is still pending. The Maharashtra Government has set up a committee to look into that and they have not yet submitted any report. So far as today's position is concerned, there are about 9 lakh hectares of Zudupi Jungle and out of that so far as the forest land is concerned, it is about 7 lakh hectares. The rest of the area, about 2 lakh hectares is not with the Forest Department. Still the discussion is going on as to what has to be done. We are waiting of the report of the committee set up for this purpose.

29-30

Wildlife Sanctuaries in Kerala

*246. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made for fencing the wildlife sanctuaries in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made and work completed as on 30th June, 1990;

(c) the reported number of deaths caused by wild elephants in Kerala this year; and

(d) whether any study has been made to determine the elephant population of Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) In certain areas around sanctuaries in Kerala, where the inter-face conflict between the wild animals and the resident human population is high, fencing has been raised on selective basis.

(b) It has been reported that fencing has been raised over a length of 62.3 kms. so far in Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 8.63 lakhs.

(c) During the year 1990, elephants have killed 2 persons in Kerala.

(d) According to the census of elephants carried out in the year 1989, it is estimated that the population of elephants in Kerala was around 3500.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Indiscriminate and large scale denudation of forest in the State of Kerala, specially in the district of Wynad is one of the main reasons for wild elephants wandering into neighbouring villages, causing hardship to the people. These elephants are wandering in search of food.

By entering into an agreement with the Gwalior Rayons Factory located at Calicut, the Government of Kerala has sold out bamboos as well as soft wood forests to the Birlas for their raw materials. This poses a grave threat to ecology and it will lead to annihilation of forests in Kerala. Under these circumstances, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister is aware of the situation in Kerala, i.e. selling out forest woods to the Birlas? Will the hon. Minister enlighten this House that clear instructions will go to the State of Kerala from the Ministry of Environment and Forests to revoke the agreement entered into by the Government of Kerala with Birlas so as to prevent further annihilation of forests in the State?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: So far as the agreement with Birlas about the forest is concerned, I have no information. As the hon. Member has stated here, if he passes on that thing to me as to what is the agreement and how it was entered into, I will certainly inform him about the actual position regarding that.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

21-33

Criteria for Award of National Award to Teachers

*247. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting teachers and principals of schools of States and Union Territories for their selection for National Award;

(b) the criteria applied by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for selection of teachers and Principals for nominations to National Award; and

(c) the details of achievements and contributions of recipients of these awards belonging to Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The conditions of eligibility for the selection of teachers for the National Awards are given below:

- Classroom teachers with at least 15 years teaching experience and Headmasters with 20 years of experience and who are actually working as teachers/Headmasters in recognised primary/middle/high/higher secondary schools only shall be considered. Teachers who are teaching upto Class VIII should be considered in the category of Primary School Teachers and those teaching Classes IX-XII in the category of Secondary School Teachers.
- Normally, retired teachers are not eligible for the award, but

those teachers who have served for a part of the calendar year (atleast for four months) may be considered if they fulfil all other conditions.

- Teachers whose names were recommended last year or before can be considered again if they are still otherwise eligible and are recommended by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.
- Teachers from the recognised institutions for the physically and mentally handicapped are also eligible for the awards provided they fulfil all other prescribed conditions.
- Educational administrators (Inspectors of Education, etc) and the staff of training colleges are not eligible for these awards.

In addition to the above, the main considerations which should guide the selection of teachers are:

- Teacher's reputation in the local community
- His/her academic efficiency and desire for its improvement
- His/her genuine interest in and love for children
- His/her involvement in the social life of the community.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan applies the same criteria for selection as detailed above.

The recipients of the National Awards belonging to Kendriya Vidyalayas are gener-

ally meritorious teachers having outstanding service record, good academic output, active involvement in curricula and extra-curricula activities and notable interest in the overall development of the students and the school.

33 *Newspapers and Periodicals*
Punjabi Academy Publications

*248. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publications brought out by the Punjabi Academy and Urdu Academy of the Delhi Administration during the last three years, separately;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of copies of each such

publication sold so far together with the sale proceeds;

(d) whether any inquiry is being contemplated by the Government; and

(e) the steps taken and proposed to improve the affairs of the two Academies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the number of publications brought out by Punjabi and Urdu Academies during the last three years, the expenditure incurred thereon, the number of copies sold and the sale proceeds are as below:

PUNJABI ACADEMY

Year	No. of titles published	No. of copies published	Cost of publication	No. of copies sold	Sale Proceeds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	15	9,595	Rs. 2,30,754.00	Nil	Rs. Nil
1988-89	9	6,087	Rs. 2,11,195.00	Nil	Rs. Nil
1989-90	12	10,113	Rs. 2,83,414.00	972	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
Total	36	25,795	Rs. 7,25,363.00	972	Rs. 0.25 lakhs

URDU ACADEMY

1987-88	12	15,132	Rs. 4,34,490.00	10,304	Rs. 3,36,328.00
1988-89	11	6,985	Rs. 2,25,969.00	3,933	Rs. 1,67,585.00
1989-90	7	2,593	Rs. 3,38,694.00	1,503	Rs. 2,22,281.00
Total	30	24,710	Rs. 9,99,153.00	15,740	Rs. 7,26,194.00

One of the reasons for low sales in the Punjabi Academy is that most of the publications of this Academy are distributed free to the schools, colleges, libraries and eminent scholars. 7,640 copies of their publications were distributed free during this period.

Delhi Administration has informed that there is no proposal to conduct any inquiry or take special measures in regard to the sales figures of publications of the two Academies.

[Translation] उत्तर प्रदेश
37
Special Financial Scheme to Remove Backwardness of U. P.

*249. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special financial scheme is being formulated to remove the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the programmes included therein and the target fixed in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No Special Financial Scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

[English] 37 *Indian Economy*
Disparity in Urban and Rural Incomes

*250 SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast disparity in the average income of rural and urban people;

(b) if so, the present average income of rural and urban people vis-a-vis 1970-71 and 1980-81 figures; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The estimates of average per capita income, separately for rural and urban areas, are available only for the census years 1970-71 and 1980-81 and are given below:

<i>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1970-71	499	1201
1980-81	1242	2887

Disparity as measured by the ratio of urban per capita income to rural per capita income was 2.41 in 1970-71 and 2.32 in 1980-81.

(c) Rural-urban disparity is sought to be reduced by taking steps to raise the level of income and employment in rural areas. Support prices for major agricultural products, provision of subsidiary inputs for agriculture and expanded operation of a number of anti-poverty, employment generation programmes, alongwith the investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure are some of the important steps in this direction. The Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages that the proportion of development outlays on schemes benefitting the rural population will be significantly raised, the target being 50 per cent.

39
"Violation of Environmental Norms by Industries of Maharashtra"

*251. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that a large number of industries in Maharashtra State are violating pollution rules;

(b) if so, whether the State Pollution Control Board has identified such erring industries and kept the Union Government informed of the action taken or contemplated against them, and

(c) any other steps Union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The major polluting industries in Maharashtra have been identified. The Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board keeps the Union Government apprised from time to time about the action taken for implementation of pollution control laws.

(c) A number of steps are being taken in this regard. These include:

- (i) Industries have been directed to install effluent treatment plants and pollution control devices within a stipulated timeframe so as to treat their effluents/emissions to prescribed limits.
- (ii) Consents are issued to industries subject to their adopting adequate pollution control measures. Compliance of consent conditions by industrial units is regularly checked by the State Pollution Control Board.

(iii) Task forces have been set up to oversee the implementation of pollution control measures by certain categories of polluting industries.

(iv) Fiscal incentives are given to industries for taking steps for prevention and control of pollution.

(v) Prosecutions are launched against the defaulting units.

(vi) A special drive has been launched to check the disposal of hazardous wastes.

40

Norms for Backward Areas

*252. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when were the norms for declaring any area as backward fixed;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change these norms; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Norms determining Backward areas have been identified from time to time both by the Centre and the States. The Planning Commission had issued guidelines on 10.12.1969 to States/UTs suggesting the norms for identifying districts as industrially backward. On the basis of these norms, 246 districts were identified as industrially backward.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

11 *Language (S)*
**Tamil Section in Central Hindi
 Directorate**

*253. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN
SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Medium Section of the Department of Correspondence Courses, Central Hindi Directorate is functioning with the required qualified staff in Tamil; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Tamil medium section of correspondence courses in Central Hindi Directorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). As of now, the Tamil Medium Section of the Department of Correspondence Courses, Central Hindi Directorate does not have the full complement of regular staff. Steps for regular appointment of all the staff through Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission/Central Employment Exchange have been taken. In the meantime, ad-hoc working arrangements have been made.

11 *Karnataka*
Shortage of Text Books

*254. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI J. P. AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports regarding shortage of text books particularly in some States like Karnataka etc.;

(b) whether Government has issued any fresh instructions to NCERT and other concerned agencies to sort out this problem;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if no such instructions have been issued, what measures Government propose to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The production and distribution of textbooks for the students of schools located in particular State or Union Territory and affiliated to the State Boards of Education, is the concern of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration. The School textbooks published by the NCERT are in use only in the schools affiliated to the CBSE, which constitute only 3.95% of the total number of High/Higher Secondary Schools in the country. As such, most of the school students in the country are using textbooks published by organisations/agencies other than the NCERT.

2. Even for the students of classes IX and X of the CBSE-affiliated schools, not all the textbooks prescribed for them by the CBSE are published by the NCERT. In the Science and Humanities subjects for the students of classes XI and XII of such schools the CBSE has not prescribed compulsory study of any particular textbook but recommended a large number of books to be chosen by such students for regular reading and also for reference purpose. Many of such books recommended by the CBSE are being published by private publishers also

3. As regards production and distribu

tion of NCERT textbooks, the demand-supply position is closely monitored from time to time. All the NCERT textbooks for classes I to XII, except some textbooks required by schools in October/November 1990 have been published and released for distribution through its sales outlets. The textbooks published by NCERT are distributed through 8 Sales Emporia of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India and 22 private Wholesale Agents (13 for the Union Territory of Delhi and 9 in other cities).

4. The NCERT textbooks are printed/reprinted in sufficient quantities and adequate quantities of the books have been made available to the above-mentioned Sales Emporia as well as to the private wholesale Agents for distribution in different parts of the country.

[Translation] ५३

Assistance of Tribals In Expanding Forests Cover

*255. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek assistance of tribals in expanding forests cover and protection thereof; if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to lease forest land to the inhabitants of forests for this purpose; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The Central Government has decided in principle to implement a scheme involving local tribal people and rural poor on community basis for regenera-

tion of degraded forests with the following objectives:

- (i) To improve forest based biomass resource in degraded forest lands and to manage it on a sustained basis for the domestic needs of the identified communities.
- (ii) To provide gainful employment to tribal communities and rural poor.
- (iii) to provide a sustainable economic base to tribals and other rural poors in the vicinity of their habitation.

(b) and (c). No forest land is proposed to be leased to these inhabitants for this purpose. However, the communities would be benefit in the form of usufruct sharing of the produce.

[English] ५५

Mahadayi Hydro-Electric Project of Karnataka

*256. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted the Mahadayi Hydro-Electric Project to produce 305 megawatts of power for forest clearance;

(b) if so, whether the clearance has been given; and

(c) if not, when the project would be accorded clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

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

45

Special Category States

*257. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKATA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State/Union Territory has been declared as a special category State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special funds are allotted to such States/Union Territories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria for allocating funds to such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have been declared as Special Category States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of Central Assistance allocated to the Special Category States during Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1990-91 are given in the Statement below.

(e) Allocation of Central assistance for State Plans is made under the Modified Gadgil Formula approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980. According to the principles embodied in the formula, a lump sum amount out of the total divisible pool of Central Assistance is set apart to meet the development requirements of Special Category States. Out of this amount, allocation of Central Assistance among the Special Category States is made on the basis of joint assessment of the States' resources by the Ministry of Finance, Planning commission and concerned State Government and their development requirements for the Plans.

STATEMENT

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States	Seventh Plan						Annual Plan 1990-91@
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90@		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	133.27	160.51	141.26	152.56	
2.	Assam	402.34	467.80	528.50	538.55	621.91	629.28	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	169.42	165.64	226.49	220.06	190.96	206.24	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	324.42	355.07	416.81	518.40	548.24	559.70	
5.	Manipur	98.92	106.46	120.15	153.49	134.72	145.50	
6.	Meghalaya	64.37	91.62	109.53	135.82	129.81	140.19	
7.	Mizoram	*	*	63.67	138.62	83.87	90.58	
8.	Nagaland	123.31	135.57	159.56	183.57	105.06	113.47	
9.	Sikkim	45.72	53.39	59.87	57.59	60.53	65.37	
10.	Tripura	88.43	108.81	125.99	160.80	143.97	155.49	
Total:		1316.93	1484.36	1943.84	2277.41	2160.33	2258.38	

* Union Territory

@ Covers only plan assistance.

**Ban on Expeditions and Tourism in
Gangotri Region**

*258. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put a ban on expeditions and tourists to Gangotri Region; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However State Government have been advised to devise means to regulate and restrict the influx of tourists and expeditions and take steps to improve the ecology and environment of the area.

**Migration of Students of Regional
Engineering College, Srinagar to Other
States**

*259. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Engineering College at Srinagar has been opened;

(b) if not, the alternative arrangement made for the students in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar;

(c) whether Kerala Government has recommended to admit 12 Kerala students from Regional Engineering College, Srinagar to Regional Engineering College, Calicut;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to the recommendation of the Kerala Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). The Regional Engineering College (REC) at Srinagar has opened. However, in view of the prolonged disturbances in the Kashmir Valley, the Government decided to allow transfer of students from the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar to other Engineering Colleges in the country. All States and Union Territories including Kerala were requested on 26.6.1990 to accommodate their students studying in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar in their own Engineering Colleges. The Regional Engineering Colleges in various States were advised to accommodate the students belonging to Jammu & Kashmir, foreign students and students from educationally deficient States studying in the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar. Out of 12 students of Kerala origin 10 students have been nominated in the Regional Engineering College, Calicut and 2 in Engineering College, Trichur. Eleven students belonging to Jammu & Kashmir, foreign students and educationally deficient States/ Union Territories studying in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar have been nominated to the Government Engineering College, Trichur.

Adherence to Pollution Control Measures by Industries

*260. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board has expressed dissatisfaction at the Pollution Control measures being taken by Industries as reported in the Indian Express dated 4 July, 1990;

(b) whether Government are aware that false certificates are being issued by certain officials of Pollution Control Agencies;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the report; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Ancient Idols

*261. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient idols stolen from Jain temples and other ancient temples during the last one year;

(b) the number of idols recovered and the number of idols smuggled out of the country;

(c) the action being taken by Government against idol thieves and smugglers; and

(d) the security measures being adopted to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). During 1989, 61 idols were stolen from Jain temples and 786 idols from other temples. 157 idols were recovered during the same period. There is no information as to the numbers smuggled outside the country.

(c) and (d). Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Besides bringing the idol thieves to book through law enforcing agencies, the Government of India has taken following measures to prevent thefts and smuggling of antiquities:

1. Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides:

- (i) compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts);
- (ii) Recording the movement of registered antiquees;
- (iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers; and
- (iv) Restriction on export of antiquities.

2. Other measures include (i) posting of Armed Guards in important centrally protected monuments/museums, (ii) maintenance of sculpture-sheds and Archaeological museums at important sites, (iii) tightening of watch and ward arrangements including appointment of Security Officers, (iv) posting of officers at important custom points to help the customs authorities and (v) setting up of Expert Advisory Committees for examination of art/craft objects of be exported.

3. After the ratification of the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties in 1977, India is in a position to put claims for the return of stolen/lost antiquities and art treasures of Indian origin from the country where these surface.

4. An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.

[English]
53 SC/STs / OBCs

Backlog of SC/ST Vacancies in SAI

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

(a) the total number of employees in Sports Authority of India (SAI), category-wise and the number of SCs/STs amongst them;

(b) the number of backlog of reserved vacancies as on 30 June, 1990, category-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies under the present Special Recruitment Drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Figures in respect of the corporate Office, of the Sports Authority of India at New Delhi, are given in the Statement below. Information in respect of the subordinate offices of SAI is being collected.

(c) As a result of the Special Recruitment Drive for SC/ST over the past one year period, the backlog at the corporate Office has come down. Further sustained efforts will continue.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength		Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength		Back Log		Remarks
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Director General	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On deputation
2.	Secretary/Executive Directors	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	on deputation
3.	Jt. Director/ Dy. Secretary/ Directors	10	9	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	3 on deputation 3 on Cont act
4.	Stadia Administrators	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	
5.	Dy. Directors	12	10	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	7 on deputation
6.	Project Officers	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 on deputation
7.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Chief Security Officer	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Offer sent to SC candidate

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength	Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength		Back Log		Remarks
				SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Assistant Directors/ Managers	53	45	7	3	5	2	2*	1*	*As candidates did not join, Offer under issue to those next in the panel
10.	Physiologist	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	On deputation
11.	Biochemist	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Accounts Officers	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2 on deputation
13.	Jr. Accounts Officers	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	2 on deputation
14.	Superintendents	6	5	2	1	—	—	2	1	
15.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16.	Supervisor (Trg)	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	
17.	Asstt. Coach-cum-Monitors	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2 on deputation

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength	Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength		Back Log		Remarks
				SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Physiotherapist	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
19.	Asstt. Security Officer	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20.	Sr. PAs	12	10	2	1	—	—	2	1	—
21.	Store Keeper	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
22.	P.As	37	25	6	3	7	—	—	3	1 SC in excess of quota
23.	Supervisor (TPT)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Assistants	30	11	3	1	2	1	1	—	—
25.	Jr. Hindi Translators	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
26.	Jr. Accountants	4	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
27.	Supervisor	7	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
28.	Caretakers	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength		Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength			Back Log			Remarks
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
29.	Cashier	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Jr. Engineer (Civil)	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
31.	Librarian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32.	Library Assit.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33.	Receptionists	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	
34.	UDCs	9	13	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4 UDCs working against Assistant Posts. 1 SC in excess of quota 4 on deputation
35.	Asstt. Sanitary Inspectors	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
36.	Video Operators	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength	Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength		Back Log			Remarks
				SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
37.	LDCs	60	64	15	6	3	—	10	4		4 LDCs working against Asstt. 2 posts of SC and 2 Posts of ST have lapsed
38.	Drivers	20	19	4	2	1	—	3	2		
39.	Life Guards	5	5	1	1	2	—	—	1		1 SC in excess of quota
40.	Telex Operator	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—		
41.	Electrician	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—		
42.	Carpenters	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—		
43.	Gestetner Operators	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—		
44.	Plumber-cum-Pump Operators	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
45.	Ground Supervisors	6	5	1	1	1	—	—	1		

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength	Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength			Back Log			Remarks
				SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
46.	Data Entry Operators	4	4	1	1	—	—	1	1			
47.	Vocational Trg. Coordinator	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
48.	Nursing Asstt.	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	—			
49.	Masseur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
50.	Technician	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—			
51.	Field Asstts.	11	3	1	—	—	—	1	—			
52.	Mechanic	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		1 SC in excess of quota	
53.	Accounts Clerk	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—			
54.	Khlasi	7	7	2	1	3	—	—	1		1 SC in excess of quota	
55.	Work Assistant	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
56.	Watchman	23	19	4	2	1	1	3	1			

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Total No. of Posts Sanctioned	Present Strength		Total No. of posts due to		No. SC/ST in strength				Back Log		Remarks
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
57.	Groundman	98	92	17	8	23	—	—	—	8	6 SC in excess of Quota		
58.	Markè	3	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1st in excess quota		
59.	Laborer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
60.	Peon/Messengers/ House Boys/ Attendants	71	66	12	5	6	—	1	2	5 posts of SC 3 posts of ST have lapsed			
61.	Sataikaramchari	136	88	14	7	14	2	—	5				
	Total	705	577	120	50	75	7	49	39				
	Lapsed	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—				
	Total	705	577	113	45	75	7	49	39				
	Deduct excess	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1				
	Net	705	577	113	45	75	7	38	38				

[*Translation*]

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Setting up of Heavy Industries in Public Sector in Maharashtra

2817. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up heavy industries in the Public sector in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up heavy industry in Public Sector in the State of Maharashtra.

[*English*]**Steps to Improve Efficiency of Public Sector Undertakings**

2818. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:
SHRI MANJAI LAL:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any new steps to improve the efficiency of various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether budgetary constraints on the public sector undertakings are going to

affect the actual development of these enterprises; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Improving efficiency of the public sector enterprises is a continuous process. In this regard various measures such as change in product-mix, technological upgradation, improved maintenance management practices, energy conservation, modernisation and rehabilitation, organisational restructuring etc. are taken. A new concept of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been introduced which clarifies the mutual obligations of the public sector enterprises and the administrative Ministries in achieving improved performance.

(c) and (d). The impact of budgetary constraints on the development of public sector enterprises will vary from case to case. However, as an overall measure, proposals for new investments will be reviewed carefully by Govt. in consonance with the new priorities and multiple demands for investment resources. Efforts will be made within the overall constraints of resources to provide adequate allocations for approved projects.

Earth Tremors

2819. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where earth tremors have been recorded during the last three years; and

(b) the intensity of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Date, location of the epicenter, region and magnitude of the measurable earth tremors originating in or near the Indian territory and recorded by the seismological observatories

of the India Meteorological Department since 1987, are given in the statement below. Sometimes, weak tremors may be felt locally but the signals are not strong enough for epicentral measurements/computations. Such weak tremors are not of much consequence.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAR 1987					
1.	9.1.1987	28.58	95.19	Arunachal Pradesh	4.7
2.	19.1.1987	28.17	83.58	Nepal	5.1
3.	19.1.1987	27.8	83.7	India-Nepal Border	5.3
4.	19.1.1987	28.17	83.54	Nepal	4.9
5.	19.1.1987	27.7	82.9	India-Nepal Border	5.0
6.	24.1.1987	27.67	92.67	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9
7.	24.1.1987	27.9	92.6	North Arunachal Pradesh (India)	5.7
8.	2.2.1987	35.24	75.37	Eastern Kashmir	4.7
9.	7.2.1987	23.98	94.69	Burma-India Border Region	5.0

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	13.2.1987	23.17	94.05	Burma-India Border Region	4.9
11.	15.2.1987	24.27	94.88	Burma-India Border Region	4.6
12.	15.2.1987	24.12	94.6	Manipur-Burma Border	
13.	21.2.1987	33.5	75.2	Jammu & Kashmir	4.0
14.	1.3.1987	28.67	95.76	Arunachal Pradesh	5.3
15.	2.4.1987	35.77	80.85	Kashmir-Tibet Border	4.8
16.	3.4.1987	24.8	95.2	Burma	4.6
17.	6.4.1987	26.82	95.92	Burma-India Border Region	4.7
18.	7.4.1987	36.34	77.52	Kashmir-Xinjiang Border Region	4.3
19.	9.4.1987	35.60	80.47	Kashmir-Tibet Border Region	4.9

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	10.4.1987	24.3	70.9	Gujarat-Sind Border	5.4
21.	18.4.1987	22.34	79.25	Near Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh	4.9
22.	26.4.1987	17.6	73.8	Koyna Region	3.5
23.	29.4.1987	24.10	94.61	Burma-India Border Region	4.9
24.	6.5.1987	6.47	95.44	Nicobar Islands Region	4.5
25.	10.5.1987	29.1	80.6	India-Nepal Border	3.4
26.	20.5.1987	27.16	96.59	Burma-India Border	4.3
27.	24.5.1987	11.39	93.17	Andaman Islands Region	4.6
28.	6.6.1987	30.86	79.46	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	4.7
29.	6.6.1987	30.64	79.30	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	4.9
30.	10.6.1987	8.00	93.36	Nicobar Island Region	4.9

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	11.6.1987	26.22	93.48	Assam	4.4
32.	10.7.1987	27.36	96.89	Burma-India Border Region	4.8
33.	17.7.1987	27.79	92.87	Arunachal Pradesh	4.7
34.	18.7.1987	31.20	78.00	Himachal Pradesh	4.8
35.	23.7.1987	29.93	80.91	Nepal-India Border Region	4.0
36.	14.8.1987	26.7	93.0	Assam	3.8
37.	24.8.1987	23.06	94.44	Burma-India Border Region	5.1
38.	29.8.1987	34.39	79.58	Kashmir-Tibet Border Region	4.5
39.	31.8.1987	36.73	76.50	Kashmir Xinjiang Border Region	4.9
40.	5.9.1987	23.85	93.82	Burma-India Border Region	4.8

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	6.9.1987	26.69	93.37	Assam	5.1
42.	22.9.1987	35.88	77.89	Northern Kashmir	4.7
43.	23.9.1987	28.7	76.4	Near Rohtak	3.0
44.	6.10.1987	32.20	76.80	Himachal Pradesh	3.5
45.	15.10.1987	27.37	92.83	Arunachal Pradesh	4.8
46.	19.10.1987	28.3	80.7	In Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.6
47.	22.10.1987	27.31	89.11	Bhutan	3.8
48.	2.11.1987	25.6	74.0	Aravalli Range in Rajasthan	4.5
49.	3.11.1987	6.14	94.05	Nicobar Islands Region	4.9
50.	26.11.1987	11.19	94.66	Andaman Islands Region	3.9
51.	28.11.1987	25.61	95.94	Burma-India Border Region	4.4
52.	1.12.1987	26.35	93.24	Assam	4.8

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	11.12.1987	25.8	90.8	Meghalaya-Assam Border	4.5
54.	26.12.1987	31.98	76.96	Himachal Pradesh	4.9
55.	18.5.1987	25.26	94.18	Manipur	5.6
YEAR 1988					
56.	6.1.1988	29.2	76.7	Near Rohtak	2.7
57.	11.1.1988	17.3	73.7	Koyna Region	3.6
58.	23.1.1988	29.51	81.60	Nepal	4.3
59.	30.1.1988	12.85	93.44	Andaman Islands Region	4.8
60.	6.2.1988	24.65	91.52	India Bangladesh Border	5.8
61.	8.2.1988	34.45	75.25	Kashmir	3.8
62.	24.2.1988	25.98	95.61	Manipur-Burma Region	4.1
63.	24.2.1988	23.34	94.17	Manipur-Burma Region	4.8

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	28.2.1988	11.03	93.46	Andaman Islands Region	5.1
65.	2.3.1988	10.54	93.46	Andaman Islands Region	4.1
66.	13.3.1988	28.9	81.36	Nepal-India Border Region	4.3
67.	14.3.1988	35.75	80.70	Kashmir Tibet Border Region	4.8
68.	19.3.1988	29.15	81.62	Nepal	4.3
69.	21.3.1988	14.38	80.29	(Nellore) Andhra Pradesh	3.5
70.	28.3.1988	30.2	79.2	In West Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.8
71.	30.3.1988	13.34	93.84	Andaman Islands Region	3.6
72.	11.4.1988	27.58	85.73	Nepal	4.8
73.	12.4.1988	34.81	79.69	Kashmir	4.6

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	18.4.1988	24.83	93.85	Burma India Border Region	4.3
75.	20.4.1988	26.94	86.1	Nepal India Border Region	5.4
76.	25.4.1988	26.95	86.55	Nepal India Border Region	4.8
77.	2.5.1988	26.98	84.38	Nepal India Border	3.8
78.	6.5.1988	12.06	92.84	Andaman Islands Region	5.1
79.	9.5.1988	28.96	94.74	Arunachal Pradesh	5.1
80.	10.5.1988	29.01	94.81	Arunachal Pradesh	4.9
81.	15.5.1988	29.04	80.7	India Nepal Border Region	4.8
82.	26.5.1988	27.54	88.55	Sikkim	4.7

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	26.5.1988	31.2	77.5	Himachal Pradesh	3.5
84.	7.5.1988	9.9	77.2	Idduki, Kerala	4.5
85.	7.6.1988	9.8	77.2	Idduki, Kerala	4.0
86.	8.6.1988	9.95	77.15	Idduki, Kerala	3.5
87.	9.6.1988	30.31	79.10	West Uttar Pradesh Hill Region	4.7
88.	12.6.1988	28.44	82.33	Nepal	4.8
89.	19.6.1988	30.07	79.7	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.4
90.	28.6.1988	25.68	95.72	Burma India Border Region	4.8
91.	29.6.1988	31.4	77.1	Himachal Pradesh	3.1
92.	10.7.1988	25.04	95.34	Burma India Border Region	4.8

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	10.7.1988	12.14	92.9	Andaman Islands Region	4.6
94.	14.7.1988	30.8	77.9	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.9
95.	26.7.1988	09.44	93.72	Nicobar Islands Region	5.0
96.	26.7.1988	13.93	93.22	Andaman Islands Region	5.1
97.	27.7.1988	31.55	78.56	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	4.4
98.	4.8.1988	08.37	91.72	Nicobar Islands Region	4.8
99.	5.8.1988	11.91	93.05	Andaman Islands Region	4.9
100.	6.8.1988	25.14	95.12	Burma India Border Region	7.2
101.	6.8.1988	25.39	94.97	Burma India Border Region	4.6
102.	7.8.1988	25.70	95.22	Burma India Border Region	4.7

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
103.	8.8.1988	25.36	94.96	Burma India Border Region	4.9
104.	13.8.1988	25.33	95.16	Burma India Border Region	5.0
105.	14.8.1988	28.24	95.79	Arunachal Pradesh	4.7
106.	20.8.1988	26.78	86.61	Nepal-India Border Region	6.6
107.	22.8.1988	26.4	86.7	Nepal-India Border Region	5.1
108.	24.8.1988	26.83	86.63	Nepal-India Border Region	4.8
109.	1.9.1988	26.77	86.56	Nepal-India Border Region	4.6
110.	2.9.1988	26.06	86.47	Nepal-India Border Region	4.3

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
111.	4.9.1988	26.24	91.74	Eastern India (Assam)	4.4
112.	5.9.1988	10.68	92.85	Andaman Islands Region	4.7
113.	11.9.1988	17.17	73.86	Koyna Region	4.1
114.	17.9.1988	25.15	95.13	Burma-India Border Region	4.6
115.	20.9.1988	28.61	77.45	Delhi	3.5
116.	23.9.1988	32.61	79.71	Kashmir Tibet Border Region	4.7
117.	27.9.1988	27.16	88.26	Sikkim	5.0
118.	30.9.1988	29.13	76.67	Near Rohtak	2.7
119.	3.10.1988	12.41	93.84	Andaman Islands Region	4.9
120.	7.10.1988	28.8	76.67	Near Rohtak	2.5
121.	22.10.1988	22.44	92.89	India-Burma Border Region	4.6

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	29.10.1988	27.7	85.5	Nepal	5.4
123.	31.10.1988	09.45	92.86	Nicobar Islands Region	4.8
124.	3.11.1988	12.37	92.79	Andaman Islands Region	4.9
125.	30.11.1988	23.7	93.6	Manipur Burma Border Region	5.4
126.	13.12.1988	27.13	87.90	Nepal	4.3
127.	20.12.1988	27.59	91.13	Bhutan	5.0
128.	26.12.1988	30.61	77.99	Northern India	4.1
129.	27.12.1988	27.9	87.8	Nepal	4.7
130.	29.12.1988	24.82	93.18	Cachar, Assam	4.4
YEAR 1989					
131.	1.1.1989	12.52	92.86	Andaman Islands Region	4.1

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
132.	8.1.1989	34.0	74.2	Near Srinagar	4.1
133.	8.1.1989	10.05	93.36	Andaman Islands Region	4.4
134.	10.1.1989	24.10	92.46	Mizoram-Tripura Border Region	4.3
135.	17.1.1989	28.9	76.6	Near Rohtak	1.9
136.	18.1.1989	24.0	81.6	Near Rewa in Madhya Pradesh	4.5
137.	27.1.1989	30.99	78.65	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.7
138.	27.1.1989	25.62	95.21	Burma-India Border Region	4.3
139.	10.2.1989	6.32	92.27	Nicobar Islands Region	5.3
140.	13.2.1989	27.3	86.0	Nepal	4.5
141.	14.2.1989	36.31	76.76	Kashmir-Xingiang Border	4.7
142.	18.2.1989	7.62	94.12	Nicobar-Islands Region	5.3

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
143.	18.2.1989	7.79	94.24	Nicobar-Islands Region	3.9
144.	19.2.1989	7.6	94.03	Nicobar-Islands Region	5.2
145.	21.2.1989	35.59	80.59	Kashmir-Tibet Border	4.5
146.	23.2.1989	6.59	94.63	Nicobar-Islands Region	3.7
147.	28.2.1989	27.14	92.64	India-China Border	4.6
148.	7.3.1989	35.97	77.66	Eastern Kashmir	4.6
149.	8.3.1989	26.96	92.73	Assam Arunachal Border	5.0
150.	13.3.1989	30.2	77.5	Haryana Uttar Pradesh Border	3.3
151.	13.3.1989	23.0	91.0	Bangladesh	4.4
152.	16.3.1989	30.0	80.85	India-Nepal Border	3.5
153.	16.3.1989	8.56	93.88	Nicobar Islands Region	4.9

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
154.	3.4.1989	25.05	94.58	Manipur-Burma	5.1
155.	13.4.1989	24.35	92.37	India Bangladesh Border	5.2
156.	18.4.1989	28.92	95.79	Arunachal Pradesh	4.6
157.	19.4.1989	36.47	73.42	North-West Kashmir	4.9
158.	3.5.1989	6.93	94.77	Nicobar Islands Region	4.4
159.	3.5.1989	6.98	94.65	Nicobar Islands Region	4.9
160.	5.5.1989	6.37	95.19	Nicobar Islands Region	4.5
161.	10.5.1989	33.24	75.50	Kashmir	4.8
162.	16.5.1989	10.45	93.47	Andaman Islands Region	4.3
163.	17.5.1989	07.02	95.14	Nicobar Islands Region	4.1
164.	18.5.1989	23.43	94.60	Burma India Border Region	4.8
165.	19.5.1989	10.12	93.05	Andaman Islands Region	4.6

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
166.	22.5.1989	27.55	87.77	Nepal	5.0
167.	8.6.1989	29.0	76.7	Near Rohtak	2.7
168.	9.6.1989	10.14	93.35	Andaman Islands Region	5.3
169.	9.6.1989	10.36	92.79	Andaman Islands Region	4.9
170.	11.6.1989	26.42	90.76	Easter India	4.6
171.	12.6.1989	21.86	89.76	Bangladesh	6.1
172.	15.6.1989	23.5	94.99	Burma-India Border Region	4.0
173.	21.6.1989	20.0	72.7	West Coast (Maharashtra)	3.8
174.	28.6.1989	23.88	94.40	Burma-India Border Region	5.0
175.	10.7.1989	23.54	94.35	Burma-India Border Region	4.5
176.	13.7.1989	35.7	80.69	Kashmir-Tibet Border	4.5
---	---	24.56	94.71	Burma-India Border Region	5.2

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
178.	10.8.1989	27.68	97.19	Burma-India Border Region	4.2
179.	24.8.1989	6.93	94.77	Nicobar-Islands Region	4.5
180.	24.8.1989	7.68	94.23	Nicobar-Islands Region	4.3
181.	25.8.1989	9.34	92.84	Nicobar-Islands Region	4.0
182.	28.8.1989	29.21	80.83	Nepal-India Border	4.1
183.	7.9.1989	9.45	93.20	Nicobar Islands Region	4.4
184.	19.9.1989	26.91	92.77	Assam-Arunachal Border	4.7
185.	25.9.1989	28.87	80.90	Nepal	3.4
186.	13.10.1989	29.3	80.8	Nepal	3.2
187.	29.10.1989	17.5	73.8	Koyna Region	3.0
188.	6.12.1989	28.55	77.07	South Delhi	3.0
189.	22.12.1989	28.88	94.64	Arunachal Pradesh	4.8

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	22.12.1989	32.0	75.8	Punjab-Himachal Pradesh Border	4.5
191.	29.12.1989	24.51	94.34	Burma-India Border	4.5
YEAR 1990					
192.	1.1.1990	27.26	76.50	Rajasthan	4.0
193.	9.1.1990	24.75	95.23	Burma	6.1
194.	10.1.1990	24.54	94.68	Burma India Border	5.1
195.	10.1.1990	11.6	95.19	Andaman Island	5.4
196.	10.1.1990	26.67	86.55	Nepal India Border	4.4
197.	11.1.1990	25.02	95.42	Burma India Border	4.5
198.	11.1.1990	35.84	80.69	Kashmir Tibet Border	5.3
199.	17.1.1990	32.0	79.0	Himachal Pradesh-Tibet Border	3.6

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
200.	18.1.1990	17.34	73.80	Koyna Region	2.9
201.	7.2.1990	29.3	77.0	Haryana	2.9
202.	9.2.1990	29.3	80.8	Nepal	4.3
203.	21.2.1990	27.5	83.0	Uttar Pradesh-Nepal Border	4.5
204.	4.3.1990	34.57	79.93	Kashmir Tibet	4.7
205.	5.3.1990	36.85	73.01	North West Kashmir	6.0
206.	6.3.1990	36.88	73.10	North-West Kashmir	5.0
207.	6.3.1990	36.86	73.09	North-West Kashmir	5.2
208.	12.3.1990	17.41	73.6	Koyna Region	3.8
209.	3.4.1990	31.34	78.50	Himachal Pradesh	4.0
210.	8.4.1990	23.6	93.7	Manipur Burma Border	4.2
211.	9.4.1990	29.3	78.4	Near Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh)	3.2

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
212.	14.4.1990	29.7	80.3	West Uttar Pradesh Hills	3.4
213.	26.4.1990	23.93	94.50	Burma India Border	4.8
214.	30.4.1990	7.32	94.35	Nicobar Islands Region	5.4
215.	15.5.1990	27.2	90.0	Bhutan	4.4
216.	15.5.1990	29.2	76.8	Haryana	3.8
217.	20.5.1990	28.42	83.35	Nepal	5.0
218.	2.6.1990	19.6	73.5	Bhatsa (Maharashtra)	4.0
219.	9.6.1990	180	km of East of HYD	Near Bhadrachalam (Andhra Pradesh)	4.0
220.	13.6.1990	32.0	75.0	India (Punjab)-Pakistan Border	3.4
221.	14.6.1990	24.0	93.5	Manipur Burma Border	4.8
222.	3.7.1990	17.2	73.4	Koyna Region	3.5

Sl. No.	Date	Location		Region	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
		Lat. °N	Long. °E		
1	2	3	4	5	6
223.	13.7.1990	23.3	93.9	Burma	4.7
224.	30.7.1990	17.1	74.3	Koyna Region	4.0
225.	31.7.1990	23.1	94.0	Burma	4.8
226.	5.8.1990	29.22	77.33	Haryana-Uttar Pradesh Border	2.5
227.	12.8.1990	24.4	92.6	Assam	4.6
228.	18.8.1990	7.7	95.2	Andaman Sea	5.4

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**Demand of National Rights Association
of Blind for Reservation in Jobs**

2820. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rights Association of Blind has demanded reservation in Group A and B posts and filling up of backlog in Groups C and D posts; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government has under consideration the demands from various associations working for the welfare of the blinds and the physically handicapped, on reselection for the physically handicapped in Groups A and B posts.

Special Recruitment Drive was started in 1987 for filling up the backlog of vacancies reserved for visually handicapped and hearing handicapped. A special examination has also been held on 17.6.90 to clear the backlog as existing on 1.4.1990.

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Public Libraries in Delhi

2821. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Libraries in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware of the poor state of affairs of the Public Libraries in Delhi;

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the

situation and maintain those libraries in a systematic manner; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Delhi Public Library, Delhi runs 173 service points in Delhi and the Delhi Administration operates 49 Public Libraries in the City.

(b) No, Sir.

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

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Amount Allotted for Education

2822. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to State Governments for education during this year, state-wise;

(b) whether there is any formula fixing the extent of Central help to State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Education sector is made on need basis within the overall resource constraint. Assistance under Border Area Development (Education) Programme is in the nature of additionality to the State Plans of J & K, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT*Approved plan outlay 1990-91 for Education-State Sector.**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total Education</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2415
3.	Assam	7295
4.	Bihar	13115
5.	Goa	1760
6.	Gujarat	3806
7.	Haryana	4035
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3885
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5318
10.	Karnataka	6265
11.	Kerala	2369
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16537
13.	Maharashtra	6060
14.	Manipur	1450
15.	Meghalaya	1848
16.	Mizoram	1017
17.	Nagaland	1297
18.	Orissa	10492
19.	Punjab	3916

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total Education</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
20.	Rajasthan	8477
21.	Sikkim	1050
22.	Tamil Nadu	3721
23.	Tripura	1973
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18683
25.	West Bengal	8471
	<i>U.T.</i>	
26.	A & N islands	1044.63
27.	Chandigarh	897.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	188.54
29.	Delhi	7261.00
30.	Daman & Diu	173.27
31.	Lakshadweep	166.92
32.	Pondicherry	1450.00
Total (States & UTs)		151736.36

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**Residential Educational Institutions In
Punjab**

2823. **BABA SUCHA SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites for residential educational institutions in the urban areas of Punjab;

(b) whether these are in addition to non-residential institutions in the vicinities;

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements made by Government before permitting these institutions to become residential;

(d) whether the Government propose to re-convert these institutions as non-residential to cater to the needs of the people living in the vicinities; and

(e) the proposals for regulation and control of such institutions to cater to the needs of the local residents only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss of Forest Due to Fire in Gujarat

2824. SHRI BALWANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate regarding loss of forest due to fire and felling of tree in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the details of preventive measures taken by Government to prevent felling of trees and to control and prevent fires in the forests; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to Gujarat State during the last three years for the development of Forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The Government of Gujarat has reported that the estimated loss of forest due to fire during the last three years in the State is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss of Area (in hectares)</i>
1986-87	8,095
1987-88	5,050
1988-89	3,792

The loss of trees due to felling alongwith the estimated value is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of trees felled</i>	<i>value (in Rs. lakhs)</i>
1987-88	76248	463.76
1988-89	47186	273.99
1989-90	26607	157.35

(b) The following measures have been taken by the State Government to prevent felling of trees:

- (i) constant patrolling is done by the mobile squad units and strike force unit, in addition to the patrolling done by the Forest Staff.
- (ii) The forest staff has been provided with Arms & Wireless sets to deal effectively with forest offenders.
- (iii) check posts have ben estab-

lished to keep effective watch and control over forest produce in transit.

Measures taken to control and prevent fires in forest include:

1. formation of fire lines along inspection paths, road sides, compartment boundaries etc. in the forest areas.
2. Regular patrolling by fire guards to detect & extinguish the forest fire.

3. Setting up of watch Towers to detect the location of fire and extinguish the same with the help of local villagers.

(c) Details of financial assistance given to Government of Gujarat for protection of forests and for afforestation during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Protection of forests	Afforestation (Rs. in lakhs)
1987-88	6.64	2989.86
1988-89	10.21	3168.00
1989-90	16.32	3355.00

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Progress Regarding Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal

2825. SHRISANATKUMARMANDAL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred to check water pollution in the Ganges under the Ganga Action Plan in the West Bengal State so far;

(b) whether the Ganga continues to pose health hazards and the number of water-borne diseases has increased in some districts of West Bengal through which Ganga passes; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to countenance these health hazards?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 77.84 crores has been incurred so far in the schemes being executed under the Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal.

(b) Faecal coliforms in higher than permissible levels occur in the Ganga waters. From the data available with the Directorate General of Health Services, it is not possible to determine whether the incidence

of water-borne diseases has increased in districts of West Bengal through which the Ganga passes.

(c) The completion of 110 schemes taken up under the Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal which include schemes to intercept, divert and treat approximately 330 million liters of waste water flowing per day in the Ganga and the setting of low cost sanitation facilities and electric crematoria along the banks and other river-front development schemes, would help countenance the problem.

[Translation]

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Afforestation in Bihar

2826. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any grant is being provided to voluntary organisations for afforestation programmes/schemes;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for afforestation for the year 1990-91 in Bihar and the amount being sanctioned by Union Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary agencies for afforestation and wastelands development activities under the Grants-in-aid Scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, a total amount of Rs. 1629.03 lakhs was released to various voluntary agencies all over the country under the scheme.

(c) The above mentioned scheme does not provide for fixing State-wise targets. Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary agencies on the basis of their project proposals on merits. An amount of Rs. 12.81 lakhs has been sanctioned and released so far during 1990-91 to voluntary agencies in Bihar for taking up projects for afforestation and wastelands development activities.

[English] Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
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Purchases of H.A.L. from Private Sector

2827. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been issuing tender inquiries from its different offices for purchases of painting, writing and industrial brushes made of bristles from time to time;

(b) if so, the details of purchase orders issued by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited during the last two years both to private and public sector companies; and

(c) the reasons for making purchases from private sector Companies?

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

made on limited tender basis.

(b) and (c). During the last two years purchase orders amounting to approximately Rs. 5.5 lakhs have been placed by different divisions of HAL both on private and public sector Companies. These orders are placed by different division of HAL based on the offers received against tender enquiries, on price and quality considerations.

128
"Coal Projects Pending Clearance"

2828. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of coal projects of the Central Coal Fields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. are awaiting clearance from the Environmental Appraisal Committee;

(b) if so, the reasons for holding up these coal projects;

(c) whether any further delay caused in their clearance is likely to seriously affect the coal production thus upsetting the laid down targets of production during the current Plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to clear these projects without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir. Only three projects of Central Coal Fields Limited are awaiting environmental clearance.

(b) These projects are pending due to non-submission of either the essential environmental details/action plans or proposal for diversion of forest land involved.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. All the three projects relate to already working mines. However, a

final decision would be taken soon after the essential details are received.

129
Composition of Committee on Defence Expenditure

2829. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the composition, terms of reference and the facilities and perks extended to Chairman and members of the Committee on Defence Expenditure; and

(b) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) By 31.12.1990.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Committee on Defence Expenditure is as under:-

Shri Arun Singh ... Chairman

Members

1. Air marshal K. D. Chadha (Retired).
2. Shri C. L. Chaudhry-Financial Adviser (Defence Services), Ministry of Defence.
3. Lt. Gen. K. K. Hazari (Retired)
4. Lt. Gen. B. C. Nanda (Retired)
5. Vice Admiral K. K. Nayyar (Retired)
6. Shri V. S. Jafa-Indian Defence

Accounts Service (till recently Financial Adviser, Ministry of Defence).

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (a) To examine existing expenditures in the Department of Defence and to recommend measures, structures and systems to achieve economy and secure optimal utilisation of available resources.
- (b) To recommend systems for the periodic review and control of expenditure.
- (c) To examine and report on such further issues as may be referred by Government.

3. The Chairman is entitled to a consolidated fee of Rs. 10,000 per month, use of staff car for local journeys and reimbursement of telephone charges incurred by him on the Committee's work. While on tour in connection with the Committee's work, he will be entitled to TA and DA and use of Government/Public Sector guest houses as admissible to Government officer of the highest grade. On joining and demitting office, he is entitled to air/rail fare between the normal place of residence and Delhi, for self and spouse.

4. Those Members who are retired Government servants are entitled to a *per diem* allowance of Rs. 200/- for each day on which they attend to the work of the Committee. They would also continue to draw pension and relief thereon. Local members are reimbursed conveyance charges subject not a maximum of Rs. 75/- per day and charges for telephone calls made for the Committee's work from their private telephones. Members proceeding on tour for the Com-

mittee's work will be entitled to Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance and use of Government/Public Sector guest houses as admissible to Government officers of the rank of Secretary to Government. Shri Jafa, a serving officer, has been appointed as a full-time Member and shall continue to draw his normal pay and allowances.

131 *Madhya Pradesh*
Funds for Tree Plantation in M.P.

2830. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in larger States like Madhya Pradesh, a very large area of land which lies under Forests and Revenue Departments, plantation has not been carried out on large scale, because of lack of funds; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to advise to the State Governments to allocate forest and revenue lands to the voluntary organisations on lease basis, to make the forestation programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Afforestation and tree planting activities are being carried out on lands, including those of Forest and Revenue Departments, on a year to year basis, according to the availability of funds. The State and Central Plan outlays so far have enabled only a small portion of the wastelands to be tackled each year.

(b) The State Governments have not

been advised to allocate on lease basis the forest and revenue lands to the voluntary organisations. However, with regard to degraded forest lands the Central Government has recently issued guidelines involving the village communities and voluntary agencies in regeneration of degraded forests.

132

Youth Hostels

2831. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Youth Hostels at present and the locations thereof, State wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more Youth Hostels in Gujarat during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A Statement of 29 youth Hostels functioning/completed in the country is given below.

(b) and (c). The construction of Youth Hostels at Bhavnagar, Pavagadh, Surat and Junagadh as recommended by Gujarat have been approved in principle by the Central Government. The work would be undertaken as and when suitable land measuring 2 to 3 acres is identified by the State Government and handed over.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of Youth Hostel</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amritsar	Punjab

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of Youth Hostel</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>
1	2	3
2.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Darjeeling	West Bengal
4.	Imphal	Manipur
5.	Mysore	Karnataka
6.	Panaji	Goa
7.	Patnitop	Jammu & Kashmir
8.	Shillong	Meghalaya
9.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Nainital	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Dalhousie	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat
13.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
14.	Panchkula	Haryana
15.	Kurukshetra	Haryana
16.	Port Blair	Andman & Nicobar Islands
17.	Trivandrum	Kerala
18.	Ernakulam	Kerala
19.	Calicut	Kerala
20.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
21.	Dimapur	Nagaland
22.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Madras	Tamil Nadu

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of Youth Hostel</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>
1	2	3
24.	Namchi	Sikkim
25.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
26.	Puri	Orissa
27.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
28.	Hassan	Karnataka
29.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu.

BS Defence
**Purchases by C. O. D. Kanpur From
 Private Sector**

2832. **SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki and Kanpur have been purchasing various Painting, writing and industrial brushes from the private manufacturers;

(b) whether the same products are available from some public sector companies for purchases;

(c) if so, the reasons for buying these products from private sector alone; and

(d) the details of purchases made during the last 3 years from both public sector as well as private sector companies?

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

(b) No Public Sector company has as yet been identified as a source of Supply for this item by the competent authority (Director General of Quality Assurance).

(c) does not arise.

(d) The details of purchases made during the last three years from private sector companies are given below:-

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Brushes Painting	2141	6430	9908
Brushes Writing	-	2378	5604
Brushes Miscellaneous	9064	12366	3708

137
**Lack of Pollution Control Measures by
 Cement Plants**

2833. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement plants in different parts of the country have not taken adequate pollution control measures;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate on the extent of pollution caused by each of them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise and preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Standards for cement manufacturing units have been notified under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986. These standards are based on the size and location of the unit. An assessment on the levels of emissions from the cement plants in the different states has been done by the State Pollution Control Boards. Of the 94 cement plants, 58 are complying with the standards that have been laid down, 25 have been given a timebound implementation programme, 6 are closed and five have not yet given a programme of implementation.

137 *Jammu and Kashmir*
Shrinking of Lakes

2834. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of natural water lakes, including Dal Lake, in Kashmir, have shrunk considerably:

(b) if so, the total number of such lakes, their names and the States/districts where

they are situated with their original and present area and the reasons for their shrinking; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to give a new life to such dying lakes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No comprehensive list of such Lakes is available but the common reasons for the shrinkage of Lakes in India are siltation, encroachment, weed growth and eutrophication.

(c) Under the programme called "Conservation Programme for Wetlands" some natural lakes have been identified for conservation and preparation of management action plan. Assistance has been provided for such lakes towards:

- (i) Survey and Demarcation
- (ii) Weed Control
- (iii) Measures to control siltation
- (iv) Monitoring of water quality
- (v) Soil conservation
- (vi) Protective Measures
- (vii) Afforestation
- (viii) Environmental Awareness

[Translation]

138

Free Text Books to Students in Delhi

2835. SHRI M. S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether free text-books are being

distributed to students in the Primary Schools of Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, how many months after the beginning of each Session Students are usually distributed such books; and

(c) if these books are not distributed on time, and reasons for the delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Municipal Corporation of Delhi purchases the textbooks from the Bureau of Text Books, New Delhi on advance payment. Such books are generally delivered on the opening of the schools after summer vacation, i. e., about three-four months after commencement of the session in April. Delays do occur due to non-issue of cheques or non-printing of books in time. M.C.D. makes all efforts to distribute the text books as soon as possible after the beginning of the academic session.

[English]

Education

Ban on Private Tuition

2836. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Professors and teachers even after providing them better pay scale are still continuing private tuition at their houses on commercial basis;

(b) whether the students are being compelled to avail this private coaching classes at huge expenses only to pass the examinations in these hard days as many Professors and Teachers are not performing their moral duties and social responsibility to build up the future of the nation by holding

the private tuition classes regularly; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to ban private tuition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). While Government is generally aware that some College and University teachers engage in private tuitions, no specific complaints have been brought to the notice of Government or UGC. UGC has, however, formulated a code of professional ethics which has been circulated to all the universities and colleges. The code provides that teachers should refrain from undertaking any other employment and commitment including private tuitions and coaching classes which are likely to interfere with their professional responsibilities. It is for the Universities and Colleges and teachers themselves to follow the code of professional ethics.

140

Defence

Employment to Dependants of Deceased Employees of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar

2837. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar from the dependants of the deceased employees for employment on compassionate grounds during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them who have been given employment with complete details of the persons employed, date of their applications received, date of giving them employment and the reasons for delay, if any;

(c) the number of cases that have been rejected and on what grounds, application-wise; and

(d) the number of cases still under consideration with complete details of the applications received and the reasons for delay in providing them employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) 90 applications were received during the period from 1.4.87 to 31.7.90.

(b) Forty Four Cases. Details are given below in the Statement - I. Belated furnishing

of requisite documents by the candidates, unavoidable circumstances holding up completion of administrative processing and pre-recruitment formalities contribute to delay in some cases.

(c) Thirty cases, details are given in Statement - II below.

(d) Sixteen Cases. Requisite details, alongwith the present status, are given in Statement - III below.

STATEMENT-I*Details of number of persons given employment during last three years-1.4.87 to 31.7.90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons given employment/deceased's name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Date of employment/post</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Dharam Raj 1st Son of late Shobha Ram	06.05.87	Lab 'B' 19.04.88
2.	Shri Sunder Lal 1st son of late Laxmi Chand	07.07.87	Lab. 'B' 14.06.89
3.	Smt. Rejjo W/o late Suraj Lal Meena	02.07.87	Lab. 'B' 28.1.88
4.	Shri Bijendra Singh 1st S/o late Tam Pal	28.07.87	Dunwah 14.12.87
5.	Smt. Rajeshwari W/o late Dharam Pal	9.8.87	Lab. 'B' 28.1.88
6.	Shri Sohan Bir, 1st S/o late Mahavir Singh	10.8.87	Lab. 'B' 24.2.89
7.	Smt. Shakuntla Devi W/o late Ram Bhajan	28.8.87	Lab. 'B' 28.1.88
8.	Smt. Priti Mathur W/o late MB Mathur	19.10.87	LDC 28.5.88 posted by OFB at of Cell
9.	Shri Anil Kumar Tyagi 1st son of late Ram Pal Tyagi	31.12.87	Lab. 'B' 17.8.88
10.	Smt. Dayawati W/o late Bhagwan Das	5.1.88	Lab. 'B' 29.6.88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons given employment/deceased's name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Date of employment/post</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Shri Shri Pal Singh 1st S/o late Kamal Singh	8.1.88	Lab. 'B' 16.5.89
12.	Shri Mahesh Chand Tyagi Brother of late Suresh Chand	18.1.88	Lab. 'B' 17.8.88
13.	Shri Umesh Kumar Saxena 1st son of late Madan Lal	8.2.88	Lab. 'B' 14.6.89
14.	Smt. Rashmi Devi W/o late Shokeen	22. .88	Sweeper 5.9.88
15.	Shri Pale Ram 2nd son of Shri Chander Bhan (Medically Boarded out)	21.5.88	Lab. 'B' 21.6.89
16.	Shri Jasbir Singh 1st S/o late Om Prakash	20.4.88	Lab. 'B' 1.9.88
17.	Smt. Jamila W/o late Ishan Uddin	23.5.88	Lab. 'B' 17.10.88
18.	Shri Babeen Kumar 1st S/o late Mangtey	30.5.88	Lab. 'B' 21.12.88
19.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Saxena 1st son of late Ram Kishan	2.6.88	Appointment letter issued for Lab. 'B' but not yet joined
20.	Smt. Prem Wati W/o late Himmat	9.6.88	Lab. 'B' 16.11.88
21.	Smt. Murti Devi W/o late Pooran Singh	20.7.88	Lab. 'B' 8.12.88

Sl. No.	Name of persons given employment/deceased's name	Date of receipt of application from deceased's family	Date of employment/post
1	2	3	4
22.	Rakesh Kumar 1st S/o late Laxmi Narain	8.9.88	Lab. 'B' 1.2.89
23.	Shri Ram Kishore 1st S/o late Fakir Chand	6.9.88	Lab. 'B' 24.2.89
24.	Shri Raj Kumar 1st S/o late Kripal Singh	10.11.88	Lab. 'B' 5.4.89
25.	Smt. Jag Roshni W/o late Bhoopal Singh	10.11.88	Lab. 'B' 7.6.89
26.	Smt. Kamla Devi W/o late Roop Chand	10.11.88	Lab. 'B' 15.3.89
27.	Smt. Raj Bala W/o late Jagbir Singh Nimesh	10.11.88	Orderly 6.4.89
28.	Shri Naveen Kumar 1st son of late Suresh Chand	2.1.89	Lab. 'B' 23.5.89
29.	Smt. Sidha Devi W/o late Alam Singh Negi	17.1.89	Lab. 'B' 14.6.89
30.	Smt. Prem Lata W/o late Virender Kumar	19.1.89	Lab. 'B' 2.8.90
31.	Smt. Mahesh Kumari W/o late YK Sharma	30.1.89	LDC 28.3.89
32.	Smt. Santosh Devi W/o late Om Prakash	18.5.89	Lab. 'B' 20.6.90
33.	Smt. Ratna Bose W/o late S.K. Bose	22.5.89	LDC 8.9.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons given employment/deceased's name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Date of employment/post</i>
1	2	3	4
34.	Smt. Prakashi W/o late Bhanu Prakash	29.5.89	Lab. 'B' 24.3.90
35.	Shri Bijender 1st S/o late Vijay Singh	3.6.89	Durwan 9.1.90
36.	Smt. Leelawati W/o late Sushil Kumar	25.9.89	Sweeper 2.7.90
37.	Shri Ashwani Kumar 1st S/o late Birender Kumar	17.10.89	Durwan 2.4.90
38.	Smt. Simla W/o late Qmbir	9.11.89	Appointment letter for Lab. 'B' issued on 22.8.90
39.	Shri Yogender Kumar 1st S/o late Raj Pal Singh	24.11.89	Lab. 'B' 17.8.90
40.	Shri Yogender Kumar 1st S/o late Bal Krishan	6.12.89	Store Keeper 21.6.90
41.	Smt. Somwati W/o late Ravindra	7.12.89	Lab. 'B' 21.7.90
42.	Shri Dinesh Kumar 1st S/o late Jai Ishwar Singh	12.3.90	Fireman Gr. II
43.	Smt. Urmila Devi W/o late Tilak Ram	10.3.90	Appointment letter for Lab. 'B' issued on 22.8.90
44.	Shri Jai Prakash 1st S/o late Ramesh Chand	29.3.90	Appointment letter for Durwan issued on 22.8.90

STATEMENT-II*Details of number of cases rejected during last three years—01.04.87 to 31.07.90*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Reasons for not giving employment</i>
1	2	3	4
	S/Shri		
1.	Ajay Mohan Bhatnagar, 2nd son of Late Smt. Radha Bhatnagar	31.7.87	The case did not merit consideration as both the sons were getting stipend and also getting income from the rented house.
2.	Ram Gopal adopted son of Late Raghbir Singh	09.10.87	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment assistance.
3.	Ismile, only son of Late Sattar	4.11.87	The case did not merit consideration since married sons are not the liability on the deceased family.
4.	Kanwar Pal, 2nd son of Late Guli Chand	21.01.88	The case did not merit consideration as the married sons are not the liability of the deceased.

Sl. No.	Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name	Date of receipt of application from deceased's family	Reasons for not giving employment
1	2	3	4
5.	S/Shri Son Pal, 1st son of Late Katar Singh	23.02.88	The case did not merit consideration since married sons are not liability of the parents.
6.	Mukesh Kumar, 3rd son of Late Gopi Chand	22.02.88	The case did not merit consideration since married sons are not liability of the parents.
7.	Sanjay Kumar, 2nd son of Late Dayabir	17.03.88	The case did not merit consideration in terms of Government Guidelines on compassionate employment.
8.	Fateh Singh, 2nd son of Late Ram Phal	13.03.88	The case did not merit consideration in terms of Government Guidelines on compassionate employment.
9.	Rajbir Singh, 1st son of Late Baloo Ram	21.06.88	The case did not merit consideration there being already one Central Government employee of the deceased's family.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Reasons for not giving employment</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	S/Shri Ku. Krishna Bala D/o Late Udai Bhan	22.06.88	The case did not merit consideration there being already one Central Government employee of the deceased's family.
11.	Dulli Chand, 1st son of Late Chiranji Lal	17.08.88	The case did not merit consideration since both the sons are married.
12.	Gyan Singh, 2nd son of Late Kehar Singh	04.09.88	The case did not merit consideration since both the sons are married.
13.	Devender Kumar, 5th son of Late Murlidhar	10.11.88	The case did not merit consideration in terms of Government Guidelines on compassionate employment.
14.	Devender Kumar, Son-in-law of Late Shanti Swaroop	10.11.88	The case did not merit consideration there being to compassionate circumstances justifying employment of Son-in-law.

Sl. No.	Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name	Date of receipt of application from deceased's family	Reasons for not giving employment
1	2	3	4
	S/Shri		
15.	Ajay Kumar, Elder Brother of Late Vinary Kumar	10.11.88	The case did not merit consideration in terms of Government Guidelines on compassionate employment.
16.	Smt. Jamila and Smt. Rajo wives of late Ismile	02.12.88 24.01.89	The case is closed there being 2 wives claiming for compassionate appointment without any liability.
17.	Smt. Barfi Devi W/o Late Govind Ram	14.12.88	Applicant asked for employment when she was 48 years old. Case was regretted. The candidate being 48 years, was over-aged.
18.	Ghan Shyam, 2nd son of Late Ram Nath	04.04.89	The case did not merit consideration in terms of Government Guidelines on compassionate employment.
19.	Sukhbir, 1st son of Late Mool Chand	05.06.89	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment.

Sl. No.	Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name	Date of receipt of application from deceased's family	Reasons for not giving employment
1	2	3	4
S/Shri			
20.	Bijender Singh, 3rd son of Late K. nai Singh	19.07.89	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment.
21.	Vijay Singh, 2nd son of Late Bharat Singh	04.08.89	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment.
22.	Mani Ram, 4th son of Late Ganeshi	06.11.89	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment applied for job for 4th son who was minor.
23.	Smt. Shanti Devi W/o Late Munna Lal	21.12.89	The case did not merit consideration circumstance justifying employment.
24.	Smt. Jagwati W/o Late Jai Ram had requested for employment of her 3rd son	20.01.90	The case did not merit compassionate circumstances justifying employment.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name</i>	<i>Date of receipt of application from deceased's family</i>	<i>Reasons for not giving employment</i>
1	2	3	4
	S/Shri		
25.	Mahender Pal, 1st son of Late Tej Ram	15.01.90	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment.
26.	Pappoo, 2nd son of Late Ganga Ram	16.03.90	The case did not merit consideration there being no compassionate circumstances justifying employment.
27.	Permander Kumar, 1st son of Late Iqbal Singh	22.03.90	Employment not given for want of vacancy of Messenger Boy and also candidate being below 18 years of age.
28.	Smt. Gomti Devi W/o Late Daya Nand	12.05.90	The case did not merit consideration there being no other liability on the widow.
29.	Santosh Kumar, 2nd son of Late Daya Nand	27.06.90	The case did not merit consideration there being no other liability on the widow.

Sl. No.	Name of person: applied for employment and deceased's Name	Date of receipt of application from deceased's family	Reasons for not giving employment
1	2	3	4
S/Shri			
30.	Vinod Kumar, 4th son of Late Phool Singh	2.7.88	The request not meriting consideration in terms of Government guidelines on the subject, had been declined.

STATEMENT—III

Details of number of cases still under consideration during last three years—01.04.87 to 31.07.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons applied for employment and deceased name</i>	<i>Date of application received</i>	<i>Reasons/Status of the case</i>
1	2	3	4
	S/Shri		
1.	Naveen Kumar Tyagi 1st son of Late Satya Prakash Tyagi	20.7.87	The candidate though Selected for Labr. Post has not yet been appointed as he is under aged. His date of Birth being 5.2.73.
2.	Dinesh Kumar 2nd son S/o Late Mohar Singh	2.11.88	The Appointment letter for Messenger Boy will be issued on receipt of clearance of PVR* etc. from the Civil Authorities.
3.	Satish Kumar 1st son S/o Late Dharamvir	3.10.89	The Appointment letter for H Labr. 'B' will be issued on receipt of clearance of PVR etc. from the Civil Authorities.
4.	Kamal Kishore 1st son of Late Ved Prakash	23.11.89	The candidate is being called for Test/ Interview for the post of Messenger Boy on 6.9.90.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons applied for employment and deceased name</i>	<i>Date of application received</i>	<i>Reasons/Status of the case</i>
1	2	3	4
5.	Arun Kumar 1st son of Shri Rumal Singh Medically Boarded out employee	28.2.90	The candidate will be issued offer of appointment for the post of Labr. on receipt of clearance of PVRs etc. from the Civil Authorities.
6.	Sushil Kumar, 1st son of Late Braham Pal Singh	15.3.90	The candidate will be issued offer of appointment for the post of Labr. 'B' on receipt of clearance of PVRs etc. from the Civil Authorities.
7.	Smt. Ram Dulari W/o Late Lakhmi Chand	15.10.89	Family details and pecuniary circumstances are under verification through the Sr. Labour Officer of this Factory for resubmission of the case to OFB, already rejected initially.
8.	Bir Singh, 3rd son of Late Samey Singh	24.5.90	Family details and pecuniary circumstances are under verification through the Sr. Labour officer of this Factory.
9.	Smt. Minni Devi W/o Late Amar Singh	29.6.90	The candidate has been tested/interviewed for the post of LDC on 23.8.90 and further action is in process.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons applied for employment and deceased name</i>	<i>Date of application received</i>	<i>Reasons/Status of the case</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Smt. Shakuntla Sachdeva W/o Late V.B. Sachdeva	23.7.90	The candidate has been tested/interviewed for the post of LDC on 23.8.90 and further action is in process.
11.	Jai Bhagwan 3rd son of Late Main Singh	29.8.87	Prima facie, the case does not merit consideration for employment assistance. However, some lately averred facts and circumstances are under scrutiny for fresh appreciation.
12.	Rajesh Kumar 2nd son of Late Charru	5.2.88	Prima facie, the case does not merit consideration for employment assistance. However, some lately averred facts and circumstances are under scrutiny for fresh appreciation.
13.	Bijender Singh, 2nd son of Late Beg Raj	11.11.88	Prima facie, the case does not merit consideration for employment assistance. However, some lately averred facts and circumstances are under scrutiny for fresh appreciation.
14.	Sanjay Kumar, 2nd son of Late O.P. Gupta	5.4.89	Prima facie, the case does not merit

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of persons applied for employment and deceased name</i>	<i>Date of application received</i>	<i>Reasons/Status of the case</i>
1	2	3	4
15.	Swadesh Kumar, 2nd son of Late Aidal	28.8.89	The case is still under consideration.
16.	Smt. Kiran Koshal W/o Late R.R. Koshal	18.7.90	The candidate has been interviewed on 22.8.90 for the post of MLT (HS) and the whole case has been referred to OFB on 23.8.90 for further action.

(*PVR = Police Verification Report)

73

Defence
**Promotional Avenues of AFHQ
 Stenographers Grades
 'A' and 'B'**

2838. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in CSSS, Grades 'A' and 'B' Stenographers, are at present provided with about 25 per cent promotional avenues to Group 'A' posts;

(b) whether similar avenues are available to such Stenographers of AFHQ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government for providing AFHQ Stenographers with promotional avenues equal to the avenues available to CSSS Stenographers Grade 'A' and 'B'?

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

(c) Though the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers' Service is patterned on the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, in view of the variance between the strength and profile of the two cadres and because of the administrative and organisational requirements of the latter, it is not practicable to provide identical promotional avenues in all respects to the members of the two Services.

73

Religious Places
**Newsitem Captioned "Official Lab.
 Used for Tests"**

2839. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the "Sunday Observer", New Delhi of 1 July, 1990 about technical assistance stated to have been rendered by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorki or some senior

staff thereof to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad for testing the building material for the proposed Ram Janmabhoomi Mandir at Ayodhya;

(b) if so, the facts thereon and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the C.B.R.I. or any other G.S.I.R. facility is permitted to extend such assistance to private parties under formal contract or on informal basis?

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

(b) An oral enquiry was made by a representative of Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas, New Delhi regarding the possibility of technical evaluation of Makrana Marble and red sand stone at CBRI. He was informed that currently facility for this did not exist at Central Building Research Institute (CBRI). This was subsequently confirmed in writing.

(c) CBRI provides consultancy services to private parties only within the areas of activity of the Institute and under guidelines on technology transfer issued by the CSIR. These are on the basis of a formal contract.

[Translation]

**Amount Invested in Public Sector
 Undertakings in Gujarat**

2840. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Union Government in various Public Sector Enterprises in Gujarat till 31.3.90 and the number of enterprises in which the investment has been made;

(b) the details of profit earned and loss

suffered by these industries during 1989-90; and

(c) the details of the amount invested in Public Sector Enterprises in all the States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). Investment in gross block, profits earned or losses incurred by the Central Public Sector Enterprises with their registered offices in the State of Gujarat and in all the other States during 1989-90 will be available after receipt and compilation of the annual audited accounts of the enterprises towards the end of this year.

[English]

175 Nuclear Energy
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

2841. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of the first two units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station;

(b) whether this project is now being renamed as 'Rawatbhatta';

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some further units are being constructed and still further units have been planned for construction at the same site; and

(e) if so, on what basis and at what cost the construction of further projects in Rajasthan have been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The first

two units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) are presently in operation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir. Two more units each of 235 MWe capacity (RAPP 3 & 4) are under construction. In addition, four units, each of 500 MWe capacity, (RAPP 5-8), will be set up at the same site.

(e) The basis of setting up of additional units are suitability of the site, availability of necessary infrastructure and meeting the electricity needs of the Northern Electricity region including Rajasthan, which is located at great distance from the coal fields making the generation of thermal power much more expensive than near the pit-heads. The sanctioned cost estimate of units 3 & 4 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, presently under construction, is Rs. 711.57 crores. The additional units (RAPP 5-8) proposed to be set up at this site are of a new larger type, namely 500 MWe, and the detailed cost estimates will be finalised after environmental clearance is obtained and basic financial sanction accorded by the Government.

176 Nuclear Energy
Scarcity of Water for New Atomic Power Unit in Rajasthan

2842. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute scarcity of water at the site where construction of two further units of Atomic Power Plant has been taken up in Rajasthan; and

(b) the requirement of water for the Atomic Power Plant and the availability of water at that site in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) There is no shortage of water to meet the requirements of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPP Units I & II) in operation, or of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP 3 & 4) under construction, While it is true that the lake level of Rana Pratap Sagar had gone down considerably during the summer months, it did not affect the plant operation or project construction.

(b) The availability of water for the units at the site is from Rana Pratap Sagar reservoir. The drawal of water at the operational stage for the 2 units i.e. 3 & 4 will only be about 3000 cubic metres per hour, due to adoption of Natural Draft Cooling Tower for condenser cooling. During construction stage the peak requirement of water is about 300 cubic metres per hour for RAPP 3 & 4.

177 *Navy*
Order Placed by M.D.L. for Steering, Gear and Stabilizers

2843. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian navy, through Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, placed any order in May 1988 for Steering, Gear and Stabilizer controls for ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Navy is now proposing to split the order; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The orders for Steering Gear and Stabilizer controls were placed in July, 1988.

(b) Orders valued at Rs. 2.42 crores have been placed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

178
Proposal to Take Over Private Recognised Schools

2844. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the private recognised schools in Delhi which are running on Government land where the number of students are 600 or more; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such policy to take over schools on the basis that they are running on Government land with 600 or more students.

173
Transfer Policy of Technical and Administrative Staff of NCERT

2845. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy being followed in respect of technical and administrative staff of NCERT;

(b) whether some storekeepers were transferred recently in contravention of the existing policy; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The transfer of the technical

and administrative staff of the NCERT is generally effected keeping in view administrative efficiency and exigencies.

(b) Some Storekeepers were transferred recently as part of the effort to improve the functioning of the stores in the NCERT. The storekeepers transferred had completed five years or more in a particular store.

(c) Does not arise.

179 Sandal-Wood Forests

2846. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGA-
LAM:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under Sandalwood forests in Karnataka as on 31 July, 1990;

(b) what was the area in the same period in 1988 and 1989;

(c) the steps taken to check denudation of sandalwood forests and to increase it;

(d) whether Government propose to develop sandal wood forests in any other part of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) According to information given by Government of Karnataka, the total area under sandalwood forest in Karnataka as on 31st July, 1990 is as follows:-

(i) Sandalwood plantations: 200 hectares.

(ii) Natural Sandalwood in mixed

forests: approximately 12 lakh hectares.

In addition Sandalwood accrues on private lands the area for which has not been computed.

(b) The area under sandalwood forest during 1988, 1989 and 1990 has remained unchanged.

(c) Steps taken to check denudation of sandalwood forest include:

(1) Financial assistance for an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided to Government of Karnataka and Tamilnadu respectively for procurement of arms and equipment to equip forest officials in protection of sandalwood forests.

(2) Steps have been initiated to make a uniform legislation involving sandalwood trade all over the country.

(3) Export of sandalwood pieces of more than 50 gms. weight has been banned.

(4) Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in respect of the following:-

(i) Legal procurement certificate of one State should not be valued in other States.

(ii) Amount of reward to informers should increase from the present rate of 5% to 20% of the value of wood seized.

(iii) Common Task Force of 3 States of Kerala; Karnataka, and Tamilnadu should be formed which should include officials of both Forest and Police Departments for operating in the border areas.

(d) and (e). The Government is not proposing to develop sandalwood forests outside its natural zone of distribution.

181 SC/ST/10BCS
SC/ST Teachers in Delhi Administration

2847. **SHRICHHAVIRAMARGAL**: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Graduate Teachers, Vice Principals and Principals separately in the Schools of Delhi Administration and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them;

(b) whether the quota reserved for S. C./S.T. in these categories has been fulfilled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor:

(d) the total number of P.G.Ts promoted as Vice Principals since 1983 and the number of persons belonging to S. C./S.T. out of them; and

(e) by when the reserved quota is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration the present strength of Post Graduate Teachers, Vice-principals and Principals belonging to General Category and SC/ST Category is as follows:

	<i>post Graduate Teachers</i>	<i>Vice Principals</i>	<i>Principals</i>
Others	4950	528	331
SC/ST	832	10	103
(Percentage of SC/ST)	14%	1.8%	23.7%
Total	5782	538	434

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The SC/ST quota could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates in the feeder category for promotion. In the cases of PGT, 75% of posts are filled by promotion and 25% by direct recruitment. Posts of Vice Principals are filled only by promotion. Posts of Principal are filled 50% by promotion and 50% by direct recruitment.

(d) According to the Delhi Administration 816 Post Graduate Teachers have been promoted to the post of Vice-Principals to

date, out of which 15 belong to the Scheduled Castes. Out of these, 5 have since been promoted as Principals.

(e) As regards filling up the reserved posts falling under direct recruitment quota, the Delhi Administration has already issued an advertisement for direct recruitment for the posts of Post Graduate Teachers and for two vacant posts of Principals a requisition has been sent to U.P.S.C. Where a backlog of promotion vacancies exists, it is filled as per rule as and when eligible candidates become available.

Complaints Against T. V. Companies

2848 SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether TV companies particularly Onida TV are not attending the service complaints of the consumers promptly,

(b) If so, whether Government have set up any redressal cell for grievances of the consumers,

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take against such companies, and

(d) whether the service charges of these companies are unreasonably high and if so the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (c) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a three tier quasi-judicial machinery at district, state and national level for redressal of consumer grievances has been set up. A Consumer Interface Cell is also operating in the Department of Electronics which takes up the complaints from consumers directly with the manufacturers of consumer electronic items. During the period January 1989 to July 1990, 56 complaints pertaining to various TV brands (including two relating to the Onida brand) were received by the cell. These were taken up with TV Set manufacturers and most of them have been resolved to the satisfaction of the customers

(d) After sales service during the warranty period is provided free of charge by TV companies. After this period, a customer can either enter into an annual service contract with the company or ask for service centres/dealers/individual service technicians. As

per information received from Indian TV Manufacturers Association, annual service contract charges vary from company to company and typical Charges are Rs 250/- for B&W TV and Rs 400/- for colour TV. Typical charges for one time service are Rs 35/- for B & W TV and Rs 75/- for colour TV.

If any consumer considers that the service charges of any company are unreasonable, he can seek redressal of his grievance through the machinery set up under the Consumer Protection Act 1986.

[Translation]

134

Book Policy

2849 SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Book policy of Government,

(b) whether Sahitya Akademi and the Publication Division are also engaged in publishing the books in addition to the National Book Trust, and

(c) whether Government propose to entrust the work of formulating the National Book Policy and its implementation to the National Book Trust and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

[English]
185

Strike/lockout

**Strike at Indian Rare Earths Limited
Gopalpur, Orissa**

2850. **SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:**
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the frequent strikes at Indian Rare Earths Limited, Gopalpur in Orissa, and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the solution of the problems and to restore peace and normalcy there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) There was only one instance of a strike, from 31 7 90 to 7 8.90, during the entire period of about 12 years, at the factory of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., located at Chhatrapur in Orissa. There are no reasons for repeated strikes in the said plant.

(b) The strike mentioned in (a) above was resolved by way of signing a settlement under Section 12 (3) of Industrial disputes Act, arrived at by the Union and the Management. As a result the strike has been called off and normalcy has been restored.

[Translation]
186

Uttar Pradesh

Adult Education Programme in U. P.

2851. **DR. BENGALI SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and voluntary institutions at present working in Uttar Pradesh under the Adult Education programme;

(b) the details of annual financial and other assistance being provided to these institutions;

(c) whether their work is being reviewed; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) and (b). Government of Uttar Pradesh is running 32,400 Adult Education Centres under 63 Rural Functional Literacy Projects (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) and 45 State Adult Education Programme (State Scheme) during the current year, in addition to 510 Adult Education Centres under University Sector. Estimated cost for one year for 108 projects is Rs. 1 68 crores. The number of voluntary institutions with details of financial assistance provided is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of voluntary institutions</i>	<i>Total grant released</i>
1987-88	84	Rs. 1,39,39,570.00
1988-89	48	Rs. 65,52,259.00
1989-90	98	Rs. 3,10,55,507.00

State Resource Centre at Lucknow provides training and other technical support

to these institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir. Adult Education Programme in Uttar Pradesh is being evaluated by an Evaluation Division set up by State Government as well as External Evaluation Agencies identified for this purpose. Officers of the Adult Education Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh also generally oversee the work of these voluntary institutions and send reports whenever necessary. Besides, Government of India had set up Joint Evaluation Teams to evaluate the work of voluntary agencies in 1987.

(d) During 1987-88 Joint Evaluation Teams consisting of a representative of Government of India, a representative of State Government and a non official member had conducted evaluation of voluntary agencies. The voluntary agencies were graded based on their performance as detailed below:-

A/3 B/27 C-1/15 C-2/16 D/21

The above categorisation was based on the following criteria:-

- A - Voluntary Agencies whose performance was found absolutely satisfactory.
- B - Voluntary Agencies which implemented the programme sincerely with shortcomings.
- C-1 - Voluntary Agencies which implemented the programme sincerely with shortcomings.
- C-2 - Voluntary Agencies which are not capable enough for continuing programme.
- D - Voluntary Agencies whose performance was not at all satisfactory or whose bonafide

des could also be doubtful.

Appropriate follow-up action is being taken wherever report is adverse.

[English]

185

Karnataka

Clearance to Upper Budhira and Uppatunga Schemes

2852. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent Upper Budhira and Uppatunga projects for clearance of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has cleared these projects; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

188

C & AG's Observation on CSIR Review Committee

2853. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observation of C & AG in respect of CSIR Review Committee 1988 as contained in Paras 39 to 52 of his Report on Scientific Departments pertaining to CSIR (No. 2 of 1990) for the year ending 31-3-1989.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the observations of C & AG; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any remedial action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c). Of the 14 paras pertaining to CSIR namely 39 to 52 in the C & AG's Report for year ending 31st March, 1989 on Scientific Departments (No. 2 of 1990), only para 50 "Continuance of Research on Centre of Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at Tung, Darjeeling", relates to the CSIR Review Committee, 1988. This Centre has since been closed w.e.f. 16.5.1990.

Of the remaining 13 paras of the C & AG's Report, action has since been completed in respect of six paras (para 39,42,43, 46,47 & 48). Concerning the remaining 7 paras (Para No. 40,41,44, 45,49, 51 & 52) vigorous efforts are being made to complete the action at the earliest.

189 *New Zealand*
Drinks at a Party Hosted at Commonwealth Games in Auckland

2854. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed investigations regarding serving drinks at a party hosted during the last Commonwealth Games in January, 1990 in Auckland;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken against officials held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Govt. had called for a

report from the Chef-de-Mission and also comments of the Indian Olympic Association. It has been reported that the Indian Contingent hosted a Dinner (Reception) on January 26, 1990 at Gandhi Hall, Auckland. Apart from prominent local Indians and Chef-de-missions of various Contingents from neighbouring Countries, the representatives of some other selected countries, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Games Committee, President and Chairman of the Games Organising Committee and the Governor General of New Zealand attended the Reception. Similar Receptions were also hosted by others in which drinks, including liquor, were served. At the Reception hosted by the Indian contingent, soft drinks were served along with wine and beer.

(c) No official has been held responsible. However all National Sports Federations and the Indian Olympic Association have been advised to avoid serving of even beer and wine on such functions.

190

Small Farmers and Landless Farmers Below Poverty Line

2855. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the percentage of small farmers and landless labourers who are likely to go below poverty line due to severe flood conditions and drought in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations, (as already accepted by the Govt. of India) Union Government is to contribute each year 75% of the calamity relief fund prescribed by the commission for each State. The provision of relief is the responsibility of the State Government.

Education Through Correspondence

2856. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government institutions are imparting school education through correspondence;

(b) if so, the names of these institutions and courses being conducted by these institutions with criteria for admission to each course.

(c) whether some recognised and un-

recognised institutions are also imparting school education through correspondence;

(d) if so, the names of these institutions with course being conducted by each such institution;

(e) whether Government propose to take some action against unrecognised institutions for imparting education in an illegal manner;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (g). The courses offered by and the admission criteria in the National Open School (NOS), an autonomous organisation set up by the Government of India and Patrachar Vidyalaya at Delhi Administration imparting School education through correspondence are:-

Courses offered

NOS	Bridge, Secondary and Senior Secondary
Patrachar Vidyalaya	Secondary and Senior Secondary (only in Humanities, Commerce and Science Streams) as per CBSE-syllabi.

Admission criteria

NOS	(i) <i>Bridge</i> :	Class V pass or educational ability equivalent to Class V.
	(ii) <i>Secondary</i> :	Class VIII pass or educational ability equivalent to class VIII.
	(iii) <i>Senior Secondary</i> :	Class X pass.
Patrachar Vidyalaya	<i>In Class X</i>	Class VIII pass

In Class XIII

Class XI pass. however, girl students who have passed matric/Secondary/SSLC/High School in previous year can seek admission direct to Class XII.

2. The Boards of Secondary Education of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the Boards of Secondary/Higher Secondary Education of Tamil Nadu have also started correspondence courses. The details about their courses and admission criteria are not available.

3. The various Boards from time to time request recognised schools to act as institutions for contact programmes which are usually part of the correspondence courses. All correspondence courses in School education are required to be recognised by the concerned Board. No information is available with Government on unrecognised institutions imparting school education through correspondence.

[Translation] *Madhya Pradesh*

193

Office of Central Environmental Division in M. P.

2857. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no office of Central environmental division has so far been set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria for setting up of an office of this division;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up an office of this division in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the names of the States in which these offices have not been set up so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMAI ROURAY): (a) A Regional Office of the Ministry has been established at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regional Offices are opened for the sake of administrative convenience and in public interest.

(d) Does not arise, as there is already a Regional Office in Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Regional Offices have not been set up in every State as each State is looked after by one Regional Office or the other.

Uttar Pradesh

[English] *Nuclear Energy*

194

Narora Atomic Power Plant

2858. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Power Plant at Narora in Uttar Pradesh is lying closed due to some fault;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when the plant is lying closed; and

(c) how does the Government propose to start its functioning without any further delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The first unit of Narora Atomic Power Project which has been authorised for operation upto 75% of full power by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has been operating at a power level of 150 MWe since July 1990. The second unit of the same plant, is expected to achieve criticality in December, 1990.

197 → Industries Causing Pollution

2859. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified 900 industrial units causing serious pollution to the environment in the country; if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the main pollutants found to be polluting the atmosphere and what measures have been initiated or proposed to deal with the problems?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) and (b). the Government have identified the categories of industries in the country which have high pollution potential.

(c) Emissions of carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, lead and suspended particulate matters are the major cause of air pollution. The government have taken the following action for pollution control:—

(i) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been enacted.

(ii) 15 standards have been notified for major air polluting industries.

(iii) The Central Pollution Control Board and 23 State Pollution Control Boards have been set up to implement the standards, grant consent to establish, and launch prosecution against the defaulting units.

(iv) 160 air quality monitoring stations have been set up in the country.

(v) Prosecutions have been launched against 830 defaulting units under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; 795 cases have been in favour of the Boards.

(vi) Concessional rate of customs duty and excise rebate for pollution abatement equipment, high rate of depreciation allowance and exemption from capital gains tax for units which shift from congested urban areas are given as incentive to industries for controlling pollution.

(vii) Research and development programme are funded.

(viii) An Action Plan has been formulated which prescribes priorities for controlling pollution from major polluting units in a specified time-schedule.

197
Printing Paper to Andhra Pradesh

2860. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of white printing paper allocated to Andhra Pradesh State at concessional rate for text books, exercise note books etc. during the year 1989 and the actual quantity supplied during that year;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to short supply of paper the Andhra Pradesh Government is unable to print text books, note books; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to release balance quota of 1989 and 1990 immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) During the year 1989, the State of Andhra Pradesh was allotted 5,278 MTs of concessional white printing paper against which Hindustan Paper Corporation has so far supplied around 1,908 MTs.

(b) and (c). The supply of paper by Hindustan Paper Corporation to the education sector in the States/UTs. including the State of Andhra Pradesh has been behind schedule due to certain difficulties faced by the Corporation such as spurt in the cost of production and natural calamities.

Department of Education has issued necessary instructions to the Corporation to put in all possible efforts to effect supplies as per allotments made by the Department of Education. However, the subsidy scheme is not meant to meet hundred per cent requirements of paper of the education sector in the States/UTs.

198
"Control of Air, Water and Noise Pollution"

2861. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan or grant is proposed to be given to industries by financial institutions to take measures to control air, water and noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) and (b). Loans to the industrial units for manufacture and installation of pollution control and abatement equipment are available at concessional rate of interest, which is 2 1/2% less than the normal rate of lending. Discussion are also going on with the World Bank for an Industrial Pollution Control Project to be implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu. The quantum of financial assistance in the shape of loan to industrial units, for undertaking pollution control measures, available under this project has not been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

199
Demands of ITI Students

2862. SHRI ASIM BALA:
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been formed to examine certain demands of Industrial Training Institute students in Delhi; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the date by which the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(c) when these demands are to be met by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to information received from Delhi Administration there are no demands received from ITI students in Delhi. Therefore, no committee has been formed to examine the same.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, questions do not arise

192
"Projects to Check Pollution of River Ganga"

2863. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
 Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects, drawn up for removal of pollution from Ganga (i) which have so far been implemented, (ii) which have not so far been implemented, and (iii) those which have been partially implemented under the Ganga Action Plan;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on each and their original estimated cost; and

(c) by what time entire programme is likely to be implemented indicating the likely completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Under the Ganga Action Plan, a total of 262 schemes have been sanctioned for abatement of pollution of River Ganga in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. A statement showing the details of the schemes, is given below. The first phase of the Ganga Action Plan is likely to be completed in the first quarter of 1993.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Type of Project	Number of schemes sanctioned	Implemented	Partially implemented so far	Not implemented so far	*Sanctioned Cost	*Expenditure under Ganga Action Plan till 30.6.90	Likely time of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sewage interception and diversion schemes	89	46	42	1	105	84	Sept. '92
2.	Sewage treatment plants	35	6	29	—	120	44	Jan. '93
3.	Low cost sanitation schemes	43	38	5	—	22	18	Dec. '91
4.	Electric Crematoria	28	13	15	—	12	12	Sept. '91
5.	River front development schemes	35	23	12	—	14	12	Mar. '91
6.	Other schemes	32	22	10	—	11	9	Mar. '92
	Total	262	148	113	1	284	179	

*Rupees in crores, rounded off.

Violation of Labour Laws in C.M.C. Ltd

2864. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of violation of norms of labour laws have come to the notice of Government in the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

(d) the number of recruitments made during the last three years in the CMC Ltd. and how many of them have gone to labour courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No violation of any labour law by CMC Ltd. has come to the notice of Government.

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

(d) A total number of 1138 recruitments were made during the last three financial years viz. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90. Out of them, one employee has gone to the Labour Court.

[Translation]

203
Corruption Cases Against Officers of All India Service

2866. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise number of officers belonging to All India Services against whom cases of corruption have been registered during the last six months?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English] 204

Appointment of Ex-Servicemen as Travel Agents

2867. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint ex-servicemen as travel agents;

(b) if so, the details together with terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether some ex-servicemen have also since been appointed as travel agents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As there is no scheme exclusively for ex-servicemen for their recognition as travel agents, they are free to apply for recognition as travel agents alongwith other applicants. As such the Ministry of Defence have no information in the matter.

[Translation]

204

Setting up of Satellite Remote Sensing Centre at Jaina

2868. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to setting up Satellite Remote Sensing Centre at Jalna; and

(b) the time by which this Centre is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Department of Space has at present no proposal to set up Satellite Remote Sensing Centre at Jalna.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

205

Specialist

Establishment of Laboratory to Conduct Physical Check up of Sportsmen

2869. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO NANA-SAHAB GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a special laboratory to conduct physical check up of the sportsmen participating in the International sports; and

(b) if so, when and where such laboratory is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Government has already established special laboratories at the Sports Authority of India Regional Centres of Patiala, Delhi and Bangalore for conducting physical check-up of sportspersons about to participate in International Sports Events. The establishment of similar laboratories elsewhere will depend on the projections and allocations in the VIII Plan.

[Translation]
206

*Pollution
Petroleum Refinery*

Protection of Taj Mahal from Polluted Gas Released by Mathura Refinery

2870. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the brightness of Taj Mahal at Agra is waning continuously for the last several years;

(b) if so, whether one of its main reason is the polluted gases and effluents being released by Mathura refinery;

(c) whether this matter has been thoroughly investigated; and

(d) if so, the details of measures being taken by Government to protect Taj Mahal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India is constantly monitoring the ambient air around Taj Mahal, Agra for assessing the level of sulphurdioxide, suspended particulate matter and other pollutants as well as meteorological data in order to take remedial measures as may be required.

[English]

West Bengal

Damage to Victoria Memorial in Calcutta Due to Environmental Pollution

2871. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute have recently observed that there has been a steady damage to the marble used in the building of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta because of growing environmental pollution in the city; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to check and prevent the damages?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) have taken up a project in July, 1990 to study the impact of environmental pollution on Victoria Memorial in Calcutta. The study is expected to continue for two years.

Technology Development for Indian Languages

2872. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the programme entitled Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) for implementation during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether Government have since

finalised the amount to be allocated for this programme;

(c) whether, during the course of implementation of this programme which includes development of various learning systems, Government propose to involve reputed institutions engaged in research in Sanskrit in the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the outcome of research done so far regarding language translation, text understanding, text generation and phonetics and when was Technology Development for Indian Languages started and the amount so far spent on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The salient features of the programme entitled "Technology Development for Indian Languages" (TDIL) are:

1. There are three thrust area for development, namely,

(i) Learning Systems;

(ii) Machine Translation Systems; and

(iii) Human-Machine Interface Systems.

2. Man-power development programme in Natural Language Processing (NLP) in order to meet the special man-power requirement of the project, involving inter-disciplinary experts namely computer scientists, linguists, educationists and psychologists.

3. Integration of the technologies generated at various centres to

produce deliverable products through a Natural Language Processing Laboratory and constant interaction between industry, academia and the users.

(b) An amount of Rs. 17 crores is estimated for this programme during the VIII Plan; but this is yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). During the implementation of the TDIL programme, reputed institutions engaged in research in Sanskrit would be associated. To start with, a project was funded jointly at Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapaith and Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the development of Computer Assisted Sanskrit Technology/Learning Environment (CASTLE).

(e) Text-understanding and text-generation are being dealt with as part of language translation. Under the CASTLE project at JNU and Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, basic design of software for teaching alphabet, their properties, Sandhis etc. have been undertaken. A nucleus software system has been designed which will be used in implementing the teaching/learning lessons and exercises. This joint project began in 1988 with a funding of Rs. 10.9 lakhs.

At C-DAC, Pune, programming environments have been developed which allow the use of all Indian scripts including Devnagari. Basic support tools incorporating the grammar rules such as Sandhi, Vighraha, Shabdaroop and Dhataroop have been developed using LISP. The prototype of an expert system shell called 'Visheshagya; has been developed, A Sanskrit intelligent Tutoring System is being developed. This activity began in 1988. The amount spent so far is Rs. 15 lakhs.

At IIT Kanpur, initial efforts have been made in the area of translation from Hindi to Telugu. The project was implemented dur-

ing 1987-88 with a funding of Rs. 11.5 lakhs.

At National Centre for Software Technology (NCST) Bombay, the limited vocabulary machine translation prototype which will translate news stories from English to Hindi is in progress. This activity began in 1986. NCST is executing this as part of the Knowledge Based Computer System (KBCS) project, and estimated expenditure towards the total KBCS project is Rs. 80 lakhs.

210

Pollution of Damodar River

2873. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA;
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:**

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the pollution of Damodar river which acts as the life line to vast areas of West Bengal and Bihar has assumed alarming proportions;

(b) whether Government propose to start Damodar Action Plan in consultation with State Government of Bihar and West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps proposed/taken to check pollution of Damodar river?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Some stretches of the Damodar; particularly downstream of Dhanbad and Giridih, in Bihar, and downstream of Durgapur and Raniganj, in West Bengal, are polluted due to discharge of industrial and domestic effluents.

(b) Schemes for cleaning the tributaries of Ganga including Damodar can be considered during the eighth Plan subject to availability of funds.

(c) The steps being taken to control pollution include:

- (i) Industries located on the banks of the Damodar river have been directed to install effluent treatment plants within a time-frame, and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards before discharge into the river.
- (ii) Consents are issued to industries to operate subject to their adopting adequate pollution control measures.
- (iii) Task forces have been set up to oversee the progress made by industries in putting up pollution control devices.
- (iv) Regular monitoring of the river water quality is being done.
- (v) Prosecutions are launched against the major defaulting units.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar

2874. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Government had announced that Navodaya Vidyalayas will be established in each district;

(b) if so, the names of districts in Bihar where these Vidyalayas have been established; and

(c) the reasons for not establishing a Navodaya Vidyalaya in district Samastipur in Bihar so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The scheme for Navodaya Vidyalayas provided for the establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average, one in each district of the country, during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) A list of districts in Bihar where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established is given in the statement below.

(c) A Navodaya Vidyalaya in District Samastipur was established in 1986-87.

STATEMENT

Name of the Districts of Bihar where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been Opened

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Samastipur
2.	Munger
3.	West Champaran
4.	Dumka
5.	Bhojpur
6.	Madhubani
7.	Gumla
8.	Ranchi
9.	Singhbhum
10.	Navada
11.	Bhagalpur
12.	Saharsa

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
13.	Begusarai
14.	Aurangabad
15.	Patna
16.	Gaya
17.	Muzafarpur
18.	Darbhanga
19.	Purnea
20.	Nalanda
21.	Lohadega
22.	Godda
23.	Katihar
24.	Vaishali

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National Youth Policy

2875. DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft a new National Youth Policy has been prepared;

(b) if so, whether opinions of youth representatives belonging to various political parties have been sought thereon;

(c) whether additional provisions has also been made in the budget for Youth Affairs in comparison to that of the previous year; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to increase the current year's budget provision to Rs. 265 crores for the welfare of youth under Scheme of various Departments for the involvement of youth in the Literacy Drive, family welfare, educational loans, loans to professionals for employment and self employment and the Trysem programme for creation/upgradation of skills calculated to promote gainful employment opportunities.

All India Education Service

2876. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form an "All India Education Service" on the pattern of other All India Services at national level;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the plan of Government to raise the standard of life of teachers and to attract talent towards teaching profession;

(d) whether Government propose to revise their pay scales and introduce uniform pay scales for the teachers throughout the country on the basis of recommendations of Chatopadhyya Committee; and

(e) whether any scheme to give awards to college and university teachers on the Teacher's Day is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The establishment of

the Indian Education Service as an All India Service is envisaged in the National Policy on Educational (1986). A sub-Group of the Committee of the Management of Education set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education was constituted to formulate detailed proposals in this regard. Meanwhile all aspects of the National Policy on Education (1986) are currently being reviewed by a high level Review Committee.

(c) and (d). The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages as under:

"The pay and service conditions of teachers have to be commensurate to attract talent to the profession. Efforts will be made to reach the desirable objective of uniform emoluments, service conditions and provisions for removal of problems to the maximum for teachers throughout the country."

Having regard to the above, the Government of India have revised the pay scales of college and university teachers with effect from 1.1.1986 and, for this purpose, have extended financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent of 80% of the additional requirements for the purpose.

In regard to the school teachers serving in the Union Territories, various Central Government Departments and the Central Autonomous Bodies, the Government of India have revised their scales of pay keeping in view the postulates of National Policy on Education 1986 of and the recommendations of the Chattopadhyay Commission. However, in view of the wide disparity in the pay scales for school teachers, it is not immediately possible to introduce uniform pay scales for school teachers throughout the country. Such a uniformity would come about over a period of time. In any case it is the responsibility of the State Governments to improve the service conditions of teachers under their educational institutions.

(e) No, Sir.

[English] 216

Committee on Defence Expenditure

2877. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations by the Committee on Defence Expenditure will guide the framing of the text Defence Budget;

(b) whether the Committee's scope of inquiry excludes the public sector defence undertakings and the R & D units; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Defence Budget is framed after considering all relevant factors. The recommendations of the Committee will be duly taken into consideration.

(b) and (c). The existing terms of reference of the Committee focus, inter-alia, on the Deptt of Defence which accounts for the major part of the overall Defence expenditure.

Agreement Between Tosha Picture Tubes and China

2878. **KUMARI UMA BHARATI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tosha Picture Tubes Ltd. has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the China Government for setting up of a glass shell project; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such

proposal has been received in the Department of Electronics.

(b) Does not arise.
 217 Member of Parliament
Steps to Impart Environmental Information to Parliamentarians

2879. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some specific steps to impart information on basic environmental issues to Parliamentarians, Legislators, Government Officials, environment volunteers and citizens in general and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any special short term courses conducted for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any incentive offered by Government for the media e.g. production of films, and other material intended to create environment awareness amongst the people, particularly the students; and

(d) the details of further plans if any, to ensure priority success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Information is imparted on basic environmental issues through various awareness programmes under several schemes of the Ministry to Parliamentarians, Legislators, Government officials, environment volunteers and the general public. Besides, the Ministry is also catering to the specific scientific information needs on environment and related areas to all concerned through its Environmental Information System (ENVIS) programme.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry sponsors short term courses/training programmes from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government provides financial assistance for the production for films, posters, pamphlets, resource materials, etc. on environment and related areas to create environmental awareness amongst the people especially the students.

(d) All awareness programmes are strengthened to intensify environmental awareness among various target groups.

218 Defence
Selection of Other Ranks in Army

2880. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some O.Rs. (Other Ranks) were selected in Army in 1988 for SL Commission (Specialist Commission) in Record Officer category;

(b) if so, whether they were sent for training;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to give these selected O.Rs. (Other Ranks) preference in training this year so that they get commission?

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

218
 (b) to (d). Do not arise.

National Literacy Mission

2881. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI
YAPPA:
SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement of National Literacy Mission in the country, State-wise;

(b) how far the scheme has improved the literacy rate in the country; and

(c) the amount spent so far on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A Statement showing the number of persons enrolled, State-wise,

under National Literacy Mission during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given below.

(b) The Literacy data in the Country is collected through decennial census operation. The Literacy rate according to the last census operation held in 1981 was 36.23%. The Literacy rate at present will be known only after the next census is held in 1991.

(c) The Total expenditure under the National Literacy Mission during 1988-89 was Rs. 82.92 Crores and during 1988-89 was Rs. 82.92 crores and during 1989-90 was Rs. 88.41 Crores.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	Enrolment*			
		1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	367916	387676		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33736	33736		
3.	Assam	319057	248000		
4.	Bihar	1235404	1313855		
5.	Goa	1455	1653		
6.	Gujarat	719738	458355		
7.	Haryana	212953	Not Reported		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47996	49126		
9.	Karnataka	343464	314835		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	81110	34470		
11.	Kerala	Net Report Received	98321		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	Enrolment*			
		1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	816169	847031		
13.	Maharashtra	809982	861346		
14.	Manipur	Nil Report	59241		
15.	Meghalaya	27921	19395		
16.	Mizoram	10787	10939		
17.	Nagaland	27927	20693		
18.	Orissa	244030	358282		
19.	Punjab	130769	157497		
20.	Rajasthan	568160	504965		
21.	Sikkim	6129	7475		
22.	Tamil Nadu	1030558	623823		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1012047	1053710		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs.	Enrolment*			
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4		
24.	Tripura	39034	48451		
25.	West Bengal	528735	584366		
26.	A & N Islands	6498	7524		
27.	Chandigarh	6205	6993		
28.	D & N Haveli	4500	4320		
29.	Daman & Diu	1092	1073		
30.	Delhi	107147	101679		
31.	Lakshadweep	773	1510		
32.	Pondicherry	12396	16767		

*Based on the year ending quarterly reports received from the States.

[Translation]

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Afforestation in Bihar

2882. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest area in Bihar is minimum in comparison to other states;

(b) whether heavy expenditure has been shown to have been incurred in the Seventh Five Year Plan for there plantation in the forest divisions of districts of Purnea, Madherpura, Saharsa, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar in Bihar;

(c) whether there have been any reports regarding misuse of funds allocated for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the action taken against guilty officials and amount recovered from them and if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) According to studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using Satellite Imageries, the forest cover in Bihar is 2.69 million hectares which is 15.49% of the total geographical area of the State This is not the lowest percentage as compared to many other states.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

228

Working Group on Pay Scales of Re-Employed Ex-servicemen

2883. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted for the rationalisation of formula for Pay fixation, seniority and promotion of Ex-serviceman re-employed in Government/Public Sector Undertakings/Banks, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and when Government are going to implement them?

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

(b) The Working Group has come to the conclusion that it is not feasible to introduce any uniformity in the rules governing fixation of pay of re-employed pensioner ex-Servicemen or seniority in various sectors re-employment in view of the basic differences in the pay/DA structure of the employing agencies etc. However, in regard to the question of providing weightage of military Service on-re-employment and for allotment of married accommodation, the working Group has recommended that the concerned Departments/Ministries, to whom the report of the Working Group has been forwarded, may take further necessary action.

229 Twenty-Point Programme
20-Point Programme

2884. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State which are lagging behind in the implementation of 20-Point Programme as per the latest review;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the 20-Point Programme most effectively.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Statement

indicating the position secured by State in order of merit for the period April-June, 1990 is given below.

(b) and (c). The factors contributing to unsatisfactory performance are generally lack of adequate staff, constraint of funds and inadequate infrastructure facilities. On the basis of the performance as revealed through Monthly Progress Reports, deficiencies in implementation are taken up with the concerned State Governments in order to bring about improvement.

STATEMENT

Ranking of States in the Implementation of 20-Point Programme-1986 During April-June 1990

State	1990 (April-June) Rank
1	2
Gujarat	1
Goa	2
Karnataka	3
Kerala	3
Andhra Pradesh	5
Bihar	6
Orissa	7
Punjab	7
Madhya Pradesh	9
Arunachal Pradesh	10
Assam	10
Maharashtra	12

Sikkim	13
Uttar Pradesh	14
Haryana	14
West Bengal	14
Tripura	17
Mizoram	18
Rajasthan	19
Tamil Nadu*	20
Meghalaya	21
Manipur	22
Jammu and Kashmir*	23

* Upto May 1990 only.

Note: No Reports have been received or Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland

[Translation]

250

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh

2885. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh for which Government have constructed buildings and the number of schools for which buildings are yet to be constructed;

(b) whether land has been provided free of cost for these buildings by the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the names of districts where buildings for such schools are proposed to

be constructed; and

(d) the time by which the construction of these buildings is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are 70 Kendriya

Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh out of which 21 Vidyalayas are in Project Sector for which school buildings are to be provided by the Project authorities on whose request these schools were opened. The position in regard to other Vidyalayas where buildings are to be provided by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is as under:—

(i) Vidyalayas with permanent buildings	- 16
(ii) Vidyalayas where buildings are being constructed	- 7
(iii) Vidyalayas where buildings are yet to be constructed	- 26
Total	- 49

(b) Out of the 70 Kendriya vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh, the position regarding Kendriya Vidyalas sponsored by State

Government of Madhya Pradesh where land is to be provided by the State Government is as under:—

(i) Vidyalayas with permanent buildings	- 3
(ii) Vidyalayas where buildings are being constructed	- 2
(iii) Vidyalayas where buildings are yet to be constructed	- 10
Total	- 15

(c) The information regarding districts of the Vidyalayas sponsored by Government of Madhya Pradesh where buildings are to be provided is as under:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ambikapur, Distt. Sarguja | 6. Rajgarh, Distt. Rajgarh |
| 2. Guna, Distt. Guna. | 7. Ratlam, Distt. Ratlam |
| 3. Khandwa, Distt. Khandwa. | 8. Rewa, Distt. Rewa |
| 4. Khargaone, Distt. West Nimar. | 9. Ujjain, Distt. Ujjain. |
| 5. Narsinghpur, Distt. Narsinghpur | 10. Jagdalpur, Dist. Bastar. |

(d) This depends on a number of factors some of which are not controllable.

[English]

233

**Regional Languages Sections in
Central Hindi Directorate**

2886. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-
LAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Hindi Directorate is conducting Hindi courses through the medium of various Regional Languages like Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali and also in English;

(b) if so, the proportion, of staff strength in Tamil, in clerical and technical post in Tamil Section;

(c) how many Regional language qualified persons are appointed in Clerical and Technical posts in Tamil, Malayalam and Bengali medium sections of Correspondence Courses in Central Hindi Directorate;

(d) the procedure for creation of Regional Language posts; and

(e) whether the number of Regional language qualified staff in Tamil, Malayalam and Bengali medium is less than the number of staff in English medium; and if so, the reasons therefor and action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the sanctioned 20 posts, 5 are technical posts and 15 are clerical.

(c) The numbers of qualified persons working in the Tamil, Malayalam and Bengali

medium Sections of the Correspondence Courses Department are:

1. Tamil	:	3 clerical
2. Malayalam	:	1 technical and 1 clerical
3. Bengali	:	1 technical and 1 clerical

(d) The posts are created on the basis of the workload assessed in accordance with the norms laid down in this regard.

(e) Yes, Sir. The enrollment of students in English medium is much larger than that in the regional languages media. Also, the three courses of the Home Ministry i.e. Prabodh, Parveen and Pragya courses are conducted only in the English language. Hence, there is a need to have more person in the English medium section.

234

**Supply of Sub-Standard Items to
Government Departments**

2887. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 2097 regarding sales by Kendriya Bhandar to Government Departments and state:

(a) when the copy of the inquiry report was received by the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether the enquiry report has been examined and if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of complaints received of sub-standard items of stationery supplied to Government offices by Kendriya Bhandar during the last 12 months; and

(d) the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP): (a) The copy of the enquiry report from the Ministry of Defence was received by the Kendriya Bhandar on 25th August 1989.

(b) Yes Sir. The report has been examined. It had identified the officers of the Ministry of Defence as responsible for the irregularities. There were certain procedural lapses on the part of Kendriya Bhandar. Steps have already been taken to avoid their recurrence.

(c) and (d). Kendriya Bhandar has reported that no complaints regarding the supply of sub-standard stationary items have been received from the Ministries/Departments. However, the Chief Electoral officer, Delhi, had reported a supply addition to the normal yellow coloured envelopes. the matter had been looked into. It was observed that envelopes of a different colour had been supplied due to non-availability of the large quantity of yellow envelopes indented for to meet the extremely urgent requirement as indicated by the concerned Electoral Officer. Kendriya Bhandar has stopped faulty supplied from the supplier.

235
Software Import

2888. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether application software is permitted to be imported under Open General licence; and

(b) whether any restrictions have been imposed to qualify for such import; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Computer Software in any media (excluding soft-

ware in floppy diskette with average c.i.f. value of Rs. 50 or less per diskette) is permitted to be imported under Open General Licence.

(b) Categories of eligible importers are:

- (1) Actual users including Government Departments and computer manufacturers;
- (2) Software Houses registered with the Department of Electronics for the purpose of stock and sale; and
- (3) Department of Electronics for stock and sale.

235
Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland

2889. SHRI DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the present stage of the work relating to the establishment of new Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Legislation for establishment of a teaching and affiliating University in Assam at Silchar was enacted in May, 1989. It has since been decided to set up two campuses of the University. Accordingly, the Assam Government has been requested to make suitable land and infrastructural facilities available in the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valley for this purpose.

The question of establishment of the Nagaland University is in the progress in consultation with the Government of Nagaland.

37

Defence
**Cadre Review for Civilian Workshop
 Officers in Corps of Electrical and
 Mechanical Engineers**

2890. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question Number 3568 regarding Cadre review for civilian workshop officers in corps of electrical and mechanical engineers and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee have since been processed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the undue delay in the implementation of the cadre review orders even after the approval of the Cabinet Committee; and

(d) the time by when the promotional vacancies occurred due to cadre review are likely to be filled up to remove the stagnation in the cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Committee, Govt have issued sanction to create the requisite number of additional posts, for providing promotional avenues to Civilian Workshop Officers in the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

(c) and (d). There was delay in the implementation of the cadre review recommendations because the Army Headquarters had sought an amendment in the Government sanction to avoid certain administrative complications. Instructions have since been issued to the Army Hqs to fill the additional posts sanctioned for civilian officers in terms of the Government sanction, after following the prescribed procedure.

238

**Electronic/Computer Engineers in
 C.M.C. Ltd.**

2891. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Electronic/Computer Engineers in the Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd;

(b) the total, number of Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes Electronic/Computer Engineers among them; and

(c) the percentage of SC/ST Engineers out of the total strength of Engineers in the Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The total number of Electronic/Computer Engineers in CMC Ltd., as on 15.8.1990, is 831, out of which, 21 belong to Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of SC/ST Engineers, out of the total strength of Engineers, is 2.53%

[Translation]

238

**Bawanthadi Inter-State Irrigation
 Project**

2892. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bawanthadi Inter-State irrigation project has been cleared from the environmental point of view;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which clearance has been given to this project;

(c) whether the higher officials of irrigation departments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments have also been

consulted prior to the fixation of these terms and conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bawanthadi Multi-Purpose River Valley Project has been approved in April, 1989 with the provision that Action Plans for Catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development, Rehabilitation of the Oustees, Control of Water Borne Diseases etc. would be detailed and effectively implemented.

(c) and (d). Approval was accorded after detailed discussions with the project authorities over a period of more than one year.

[English]

**Medical Examination of Candidates in
Armed Forces**

2893. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates that were found medically unfit by doctors at the time of recruitment in Army, Navy and the Air Force during the last 3 years;

(b) how many of these medically unfit declared candidates represented against medical unfitness;

(c) the final outcome of such representations;

(d) the number of candidates who were declared initially medically unfit but were found fit subsequently on a review; and

(e) the steps taken to tone up the working of the medical authorities in the

matter of recruitment into the services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

240
**Environmental Norms for Acquisition of
Land in Punjab**

2894. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of environmental norms prescribed by Government for acquisition of forest land in Punjab; and

(b) the details of forest land acquired in Punjab during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) There are no norms known as Environmental norms prescribed by Government for acquisition of forest land in Punjab. However, any proposal involving de-reservation or diversion of forest land for non forestry purposes requires prior permission of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act. Under the provisions of the act the State Government has to submit proposal in prescribed proforma to Central Government alongwith essential details as contained in the guidelines issued under the Act. These details include:

(i) Identification of equivalent non-forest land for compensatory afforestation.

(ii) Rehabilitation scheme in case displacement of people in involved.

(iii) Catchment Treatment Plan in

respect of Irrigation/Hydel Project.

- (iv) Reclamation plan in respect of mining projects.
- (v) Specific comments of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests/Chief Wildlife Warden.
- (vi) Map of the area.
- (vii) Enumeration list of the trees to be felled.

(b) During last three years the forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes in Punjab is 3.8 ha.

[Translation] 241 *Urban Areas*
Survey on Conversion of Small Urban Cities into Metropolitan Cities

2895. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any survey in 1989-90 regarding the gradual conversion of small urban cities into big metropolitan cities;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Such ad-hoc surveys are taken up as and when considered necessary. The Report of the National Commission on Ur-

banisation has also provided data and suggestions on the subject.

[English] 242

Narcotics Smuggling in Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh

2896. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware the Corbett and Dudhwa tiger reserves in Uttar Pradesh are being used for narcotics smuggling; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The 'Bhang' plant (Cannabis sativa) growing naturally in the Corbett and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves is a source of narcotics. The anti-social elements sometimes use this plant to extract narcotics from these areas and smuggle them out.

(b) The field staff posted in these areas keep on patrolling to control the movement of such anti-social elements inside the Tiger Reserves. The Central Government also provides financial assistance to the State Government to control the growth of this plant.

[Translation] 242 *Deference*

Action Against Firms which supplied Sub-Standard Goods

2897. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8593 regarding action against firms which supplied sub-standard goods and state:

(a) the reasons for registering case against only one firm and for not registering the cases against other four firms;

(b) whether the case has since been decided;

(c) if so, the action taken against the accused; and

(d) the value of goods ordered for supply by each of these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Criminal case was registered against only one firm as no prime facie criminal offence had been established against the remaining firms.

(b) The case is still subjudice.

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

(d) As stated in reply to Unstarred Q.No. 8539 on 14.5.1990, the requisite information is being collected.

[English]

244

Education

Vocational Course In Computer Science

2898. SHRIR. JEEVANATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus for the 12th Class of Vocational Course in the Computer Science being taught in Sr. Secondary Schools in Delhi has not been decided so far;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the details of the syllabus, subject-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The syllabus for the Vocational Course in Computer Studies (Technology/Techniques) under the Vocational stream was developed and introduced in 1988. The first Senior School Certificate examination in the course was held in March 1990.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Syllabus for Computer Studies (Technology/Techniques)

(Class XI & XII)

I.	Language (Core or Elective)		As per academic Stream
II.	Language (Core or Elective)	or	An Elective in lieu thereof from the Academic Stream or as is given in the Syllabus of the Course, if any.
III.	General foundation Course		Total

Marks

245	Written Answers	BHADRA 5, 1912 (SAKA)	Written Answers 246
(a)	G.F.C. (Part-I) Common for all Vocational Course:		30
(b)	G.F.C. (Part-II) Relevant to the: Computer Studies (Technology/Techniques)		70

IV to VI

Vocational Elective (Three Elective each for Classes XI & XII).

	Name of the Paper	Total Marks
	Class-XI	
1.	Computer Fundamentals & Organisation	100
2.	Problem Solving & Basic Programming	100
3.	Accountancy & Mathematics	100
	<i>Additional Subjects (Optional)</i>	
1.	Applied Machines	100
2.	Engg. Drawing	100
	Class-XII	
1.	Cobol Programming	100
2.	Data Processing Techniques & Operations	100
3.	Advanced Accountancy	100
	<i>Additional Papers (optional)</i>	
1.	Physics & Maths	100
2.	Electrical & Electronics Engg.	100

VII. Physical and Health Education (As per Academic Stream)

by the Schools at the end of Class-XII.

Notes: I. General Foundation Course and Physical of Health Education are subjects of Internal Assessment and grades for them on 9 point Scale are to be provided to CBSE

II. For Vocation Stream students, General Studies is replaced by General Foundation Course and Work Experience is not required

to be offered by the students of Vocational Stream.

[English]
248

Teacher(s)

Steps to Check Academic Deterioration

- III. A candidate may also offer an Additional subject from the Academic Stream or out of the two additional subjects given above.
- IV. The students of the Computer Studies (Technology/Techniques) under the vocational Stream have no option to replace Language-II with one of the option to replace Language-II with one of the electives from the Academic Stream or may offer one of the Additional as given in the Syllabus in lieu of Language-II.

2900. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether time bound promotion of College and University teachers has adversely affected the merit and academic performance;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check academic deterioration; and

(c) whether Government propose to curtail long vacation for better utilisation of time?

[Translation]

Denudation of Forests in Delhi

2899. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale denudation of forests is going on in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete steps to check this denudation of forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have intimated that no large scale denudation of forests has been reported to them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the scheme of Revision of Pay Scale announced by the Government of India on 22nd July, 1988, promotions are linked not only to the number of years of service but also to academic performance. Under the scheme, University/colleges lecturers will be promoted to the senior scale on completion of 8 years of regular service provided they have undergone the specified refresher courses or any other appropriate continuing education programmes of comparable quality; and have consistently satisfactory performance appraisal reports. These teachers are eligible for promotion to the post of Reader on completion of further 8 years of service in the senior scale provided they have obtained a *Ph.D degree or equivalent published work*. They should also have made some mark in *scholarship and-research as evidenced by reports of referees, quality of publications, contribution to educational innovation, etc. and participated in specified refresher courses or other continuing education pro-*

grammes. They should also have consistently good performance appraisal reports.

(c) There is no such proposal received from any quarter.

[Translation]

249

Standard of Technical Education

2901. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for improving the standard of Technical education;

(B) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this is likely to be implemented and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is already implementing amongst others, a Scheme of Thrust Areas of Technical Education under which creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technology, expansion of facilities in crucial area of technology where weakness exists and programme in new and/or improved technology and offering new courses in specialised fields are being implemented to improve the standard of technical education in the country.

Besides this, the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance under a project for upgrading technical (Polytechnic) education in capacity, quality and efficiency in the country. Details of this project were laid on the table of the House in a reply to Starred Question No. 94 on 13th August, 1990.

[English]

250

Bhujangrao Committee

2902. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the subjects recommended for introduction by Bhujangrao Committee has since been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

250

SUPW Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2903. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the justifications in giving weightage to experience of teaching in the direct recruitment to the posts of Socially Useful Productive Works teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas but not doing so in case of all other categories of teachers;

(b) whether any representation against this has been received by the Sangathan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Weightage is given to experience while short listing applications of candidates for posts of Socially Useful Productive Work teachers because Socially Useful Productive Work is a subject in which practical experience/workshop practise is considered necessary.

(b) As per records available, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any representation.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

251
Pollution in Surat City of Gujarat

2904. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pollution is fast spreading in the Surat City of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to send a team of experts to get acquainted with the situation there; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Gujarat Population Control Board is continuously monitoring ambient air quality in Surat. Suspended Particulate matter in some areas, at time exceeds the permissible limit. This is due to natural dusty conditions. Other parameters such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are within the standards. Proper sewerage treatment and municipal waste waters disposal system to do not exist for the entire city.

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

[*English*]

252

Sitapur as a Model District

2905. DR. (SMT) RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the actual work regarding implementation of the project of Sitapur (U.P.) as a Model District (Adarsh Zila) is likely to start as the project has already been included in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) State Government have informed that they are still to receive the Plan from the district.

[*Translation*]

252 *Newspapers and Periodicals*

India's Position in Book Industry

2906. SHRIGUMANMAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was Seventh in the World Book Industry in 1985-86 according to U.N.O. Year book and was 3rd in English books while in 1988-89 India was 17th and perhaps it is nowhere at Present; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this slide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). There is not accepted international ranking system on the basis of which it could be said that India occupies the seventeenth position in the world in the field of publication of books. However, the UNESCO Statistical Year Book for 1989, lists the number of titles published in 84 countries, according to which 10 countries

published in a larger number of titles in 1985, than India.

[English]

253

Environment Courts

2907. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-
THALA:

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Environmental Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the main purpose behind setting up such courts and at what stage the proposal stands at present;

(c) to what extent the establishment of such courts will help in solving the environmental problems;

(d) the financial implication of such courts; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (e). The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

253

Defence

Site Selection for Ordnance Factory in Koderma Sub-Division

2908. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of Jayaraman Expert Group (1986-87) on the selection of site for National Defence Ordnance Factory regard-

ing the most suitable site near the backward and unemployment ridden Bariadeeh Mor of Markoccho block in Koderma sub-division; and

(b) whether in view of the expert opinion Government propose to accord its final acceptance to this proposal in order to provide employment to the youth of this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No Jayaraman Expert Group was constituted by Govt. for selection of site for setting up an Ordnance Factory. However, a Site Selection Committee was constituted to recommend location for setting up of a new Ordnance Factory. The Committee recommended a number of sites including Markacho in Hazaribagh district.

(b) Government have since decided to obtain the required quantity of supplies from the existing Ordnance Factories and the civil sector.

[English]

254

Sanctions for Historical Places in Maharashtra

2909. SHRI SUDAMDESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctions issued by Government for Shri Shivaji Raigad Fort, district Pune and the purposes for which the sanctions were issued; and

(b) the other new sanctions or commitments of Government for other historically important sites and place in Maharashtra for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). An estimate amount-

ing to Rs. 2,7,800/- was sanctioned for conservation works of the Raigad Fort, in district Raigad which are in progress.

Besides the maintenance and conser-

vation of monuments of national importance in Maharashtra, keeping in view their requirements, the available resources and archaeological norms, the following monuments have been included in the action Plan 1990-91 for extensive conservation works.

1.	Ellora Caves	Aurangabad
2.	Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad
3.	Elephanta Caves	Gharapuri
4.	Shivneri Fort	Junnar
5.	Bassein Fort	Bassein
6.	Markanda Dev Temple	Markanda
7.	City Walls & Gates	Chandrapur
8.	Chang Deo Temple Change Deo dist.	Jalgaon
9.	Daulatabad Fort	Aurangabad
10.	Panhala Fort	Kolhapur

255
N.C.C. Contingent to Canada

2910. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large contingent of N.C.C. has been deputed to go to Canada and stay there for a long time to study social and cultural patterns there;

(b) if so, the number of boys and girls, separately who have been included in the team;

(c) the exact purpose of sending the N.C.C. team to Canada; the exact place where they would remain on tour and the exact period of their stay; and

(d) the approximate amount to be spent and the source of finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). 2 boy and 2 girls NCC Cadets and 8 Officers have been sent to Canada for 3 months.

(c) They have been divided into two groups. One group will visit Devon, Fort Saskatchewan, and Marinville. The second group will visit Powell River, Sechelt and Squamish. They will be in Canada for about 3 months.

The visit is in pursuance of a protocol agreement signed between Canada World

Youth and the N.C.C. This is the 11th Programme which started in the year 1980. The purpose is to create among participants of both countries an increased awareness and appreciation of the socio-economic and cultural realities of the two countries and also to foster among participants that they are members of an international order.

(d) The approximate amount to be spent on international air travel and stay in Canada is Rs. 5 lakhs. This will be borne by the Canada World Youth.

257 *Indian Economy*
Growth Rate in Various Sectors

2911. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has made any assessment of the growth rates in agriculture, industrial and population sectors of the country in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). A statement based on data obtained from the Central Statistical Organisation for the first three years of the Seventh Plan is given below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Growth Rate of Net Value Added (at 1980-81 prices) from Agriculture and Manufacturing Industry, and Population during first three years of 7th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	States	Agriculture Growth Rate (1)			Industry Growth Rate (1)			Population Growth Rate (2)		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.3	-11.4	9.0	8.5	1.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.1	2.3	12.9	5.5	4.9	5.3	2.7	2.8	N.A.
3.	Assam	4.9	-1.2	6.7	1.8	-1.5	5.6	2.2	2.3	2.3
4.	Goa	-17.7	-4.7	16.1	-1.5	24.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2
5.	Gujarat	-36.4	9.2	-49.9	11.7	7.7	6.4	1.9	1.9	1.8

Sl. No.	States	Agriculture Growth Rate (1)				Industry Growth Rate (1)				Population Growth Rate (2)			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
6.	Haryana	14.3	-5.2	-15.3	14.5	7.0	9.6	2.7	2.5	2.3			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14.2	9.4	-15.3	38.5	5.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7			
8.	Kerala	4.9	-4.8	6.0	2.7	-7.6	-0.1	1.8	1.9	1.5			
9.	Manipur	3.5	-3.2	7.7	8.7	9.2	7.5	2.6	2.5	2.5			
10.	Meghalaya	3.8	-6.4	4.7	23.5	5.6	9.3	2.8	2.9	2.8			
11.	Sikkim	-2.0	2.7	N.A.	6.2	5.2	N.A.	N.A.	3.5	N.A.			
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.5	-1.9	8.0	-2.4	-0.8	5.6	1.7	1.6	1.5			

Sl. No.	States	Agriculture Growth Rate (1)		Industry Growth Rate (1)		Population Growth Rate (2)				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0.9	2.8	2.4	11.4	15.0	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.1

(1) Expressed as percentage change over the previous year.

(2) As reported in estimates of State Domestic Product 1970-71 to 1987-88 (1989) released by Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics.

The growth rates of agriculture and manufacturing industry are based on the official estimates of State Income prepared by the respective State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

N.A. : Not Available

65 *Defence*
 Flight Test of 'NAG'

2912. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence scientists have successfully carried out the "NAG" anti-tank missile test;

(b) whether surface to air missile system "Akash" has also since been test fired;

(c) if so, the result achieved therefrom; and

(d) the details of the programmes with regard to the launching of anti-tank missiles in near future?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ballistic flight-tests of 'NAG' and 'AKASH' missiles were successfully carried out on 07 & 08 Feb 90 and 14 Aug 90 respectively from interim Test Range Balasore in Orissa. The flight tests fully achieved the mission objectives and proved the critical missile subsystems namely airframe, propulsion, on-board power supply, telemetry and the launcher systems.

(d) Controlled flight-tests of the anti-tank missile 'NAG' are scheduled in last quarter of the year.

5 Post Graduate Programme in India
Institute of Management Bangalore.

2913. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates enrolled for post graduate programme in the

Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore during 1989-90;

(b) whether the institute has got infrastructure to take 180 students; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking sufficient number of candidates during the year 1989-90 for Post Graduate Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) 160.

(b) and (c). The Institute did not have sufficient infrastructural facilities to admit 180 students during 1989-90.

Education
 Results of Open School

2914. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to streamline the functioning of Open School and to conduct exams timely and declare results quickly so as to keep pace with the examination schedule and results of other Universities in order to enable the students of Open School to take admission in colleges in time; and

(b) by when the result of 10+2 class of the Open School will be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Open School which was functioning as an integral part of CBSE has now been re-constituted as the National Open School, and autonomous organisation under the Government of India, Department of Education.

The CBSE still conducts examinations

and declares results for the Secondary and Senior School Certificate Examinations of National Open School. The pattern of National Open School examinations for Secondary and Senior School Certificate is different from the formal system. Since there is a provision of accumulating grades, the examinations are conducted twice a year, a May and November. The position regarding timely conduct of examinations and declaration of results is expected to improve after the National Open School is vested with the authority to conduct its own examinations and to issue necessary certificates for the same.

(b) The results are expected to be declared by 27.8.1990.

Incentives to Electronic Industry

2916. SHRIVASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the main schemes for development of electronic industry—(incentives and other facilities)—currently in operation in the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal to offer special incentives and facilities for promotion of electronic industry in selected high potential areas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the results achieved under the schemes particularly in Maharashtra and proposal cleared/under consideration of Maharashtra State; and

(d) the progress made in setting up electronic zones so far and provision made during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Various policy measures/incentives and facilities in operation to promote electronic

industry in the country are given in the statement below.

(c) As a result of the initiatives so far taken, the electronics industry has achieved a cumulative annual average growth of 35% in the last 5 years.

A high level Committee has been set up to promote Electronics production in Maharashtra has increased from about Rs. 305 crores to about Rs. 2000 crores during the 7th plan period. 213 Industrial Licences and 290 Letters of Intent/Registrations had been issued till April, 1990 for setting up of Electronic Units in Maharashtra. 3 applications for manufacturing electronic items are under process.

(d) Electronics Zones have been set up in Pune, Aurangabad, Trans Thane Creek, Nagpur and Amravati by the Maharashtra State Government. At present, there is no plan to set up any new electronic zones in 1990-91.

STATEMENT

The following specific policy measures have been taken to promote the electronic industry in the country:—

1. For a number of categories, "broad-based" licences are issued.
2. The electronic components industry has been delicensed.
3. The import of technology and foreign collaboration are permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40% allowed in all areas.
4. Development of small scale industry is being encouraged. Approvals for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State

DIS. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45 lakhs.

5. In order to achieve economies of scale in certain key areas, certain components which were reserved for small scale sector have been dereserved.
6. In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempt from clearance under sections 21 and 22 of MRTP Act.
7. The private sector units are permitted to manufacture telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipments, data communication terminals, etc. In addition, certain switching equipment below 2000 lines and transmission equipment below 120 voice/data channels are also allowed in the private sector. Other telecommunication items can also be take up by the private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least 51% equity shares.
8. For computer industry, the emphasis is on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increasing indigenisation consistent with economic viability.
9. A new software policy has been announced to encourage production and export of software. As per policy and subsequent decisions by the Government, the various incentives are given to software industry in terms of import of hardware for export purpose, blanket exchange permit for foreign exchange for marketing expenses abroad, setting up of joint ventures in India and acquiring companies abroad, import of software under OGL and software export through data communication links.
10. The Department of Electronics is setting up Software Technology Parks at Bhubaneswar, Pune and Bangalore to cater to the needs of Software Development units for 100% export of software through Data Communication Links.
11. Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. For component industry, the duty raw materials, parts & semi-finished goods have been rationalised.
12. The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increasing production.
13. Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, quality, safety and quality of services.
14. Various projects have been initiated by the Technology Development Council, National Radar council, National micro-electronics Council and Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC) with a view to promote innovation, product design and development and technology development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy electronics industry.
15. Various research centres and laboratories such as the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, Na-

tional Centre for Software Technology, Centre for Development of Telematics, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) for Development of Material and several Electronics Research and Development Centres have been set up to carry out R&D in well identified areas, which is also a measure for developing self reliant industrial base.

16. The import policy is periodically reviewed to promote usage of items for which production capacities have been set up.
17. Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) of 12% of FOB export value is available on export of electronic component and equipment. CCS on Computer Software is 10% of the net foreign exchange earnings.
18. Import Replenishment (REP) on export of electronic equipment and components is available at the rate of 20% of FOB export value. On export of Computer Software REP Licence value is 10% of net foreign exchange earnings.
19. Electronics sector has been covered under the Simplified Brand Rate Fixation Scheme.
20. Three Indian Laboratories, viz. Electronics Regional Test Laboratories located at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay respectively set up under the department of Electronics have been authorised by International electro-technical Commission for Quality Assessment of Electronic Components (IECQ), Geneva as Independent Test Laboratories

(ITL) which can test and certify electronic components for export to 24 Member countries including USA, USSR, Japan, South Korea, FRG, UK and other European countries.

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Navodaya Vidyalaya at Maniyur (Kerala)

2917. **SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:**
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of students in Navodaya Vidyalaya at Maniyur (Kerala);

(b) whether existing Vidyalaya building is inadequate to accommodate the strength; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The total strength of students at Navodaya Vidyalaya, Maniyur (Kerala) is 218

(b) and (c). The Vidyalaya is functioning in temporary accommodation at present. In order to provide the required additional accommodation at temporary site, necessary funds have been released. Construction of building at permanent site is also in progress.

272
Study by Centre for Planning, Research and Action on Brain Drain

2918. **SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:**
SHRI SHANTILAL PUSHPATI:
RUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government agree with a study conducted by the Centre for Planning, Research and Action, which was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, that India lost to the tune of 13 million dollars to the developed countries by way of brain drain upto the year 1985 and that such losses are on the increase in alarming proportions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have initiated any steps to plug such constantly increasing losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The study, conducted by the Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CEPRA) has broadly estimated that benefit lost by India due to migration of its skilled manpower was of the order of 13 billion dollars upto the year 1985 is not available in the CERPA study. Department of Science and Technology (DST) is concerned with several aspects of S&T and sponsors from time to time various studies with Institutions and individuals; the study conducted by CERPA was one such sponsored study. The findings from such studies provide inputs that Government takes note of to evolve an overall perspective in S & T matters without necessarily attempting to determine the degree of consonance or otherwise at the individual input level.

(c) and (d). A number of measures have been nevertheless been taken from time to time to minimise the outflow, as also to attract scientists, technologists and doctors settled abroad to come to the country. This involves creation of employment opportunities in new areas of science and technology

as well as increased efforts in existing areas particularly in the production and services sector. Some of these are:

- Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans.
- Creation of new scientific departments/organisations such as Departments of Bio-technology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) etc.
- Conscious efforts to expand industrial production and services sectors of advanced nature and those which are knowledge based.
- Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in this country. Similarly some states have also set up special cells and departments to encourage and assist non-resident Indians to come back and set up industries/professional ventures.
- Setting up of many more universities/colleges/centres of excellence/advanced studies.
- Provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the Scheme of Scientists Pool of CSIR.
- Creation of supernumerary posts.
- Programmes launched on the basis of which core groups of professionals have been created in the country with all necessary modern facilities.

ties required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.

- Invitation to professional men and women of Indian origin who have distinguished themselves in their fields of activities and are settled abroad, for short term technical assignments to assist in our developmental efforts in frontier areas of technology and emerging areas of science through various programmes.
- Science and technology based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Delegation of enhanced administrative financial powers to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
- Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professionals returning from abroad.
- Launch of manpower development training/retraining programmes through offering of associateships/fellowships/courses etc.

Silent Valley National Park as World Heritage Site

2919. SHRI P.A. ANTORNY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has approached the Union Government to get the Silent Valley National Park (Kerala) included in the World Heritage Site; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been forwarded to UNESCO.

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Implementation of University Grants Commission Schemes

2920. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where University Grant Commission pay scales for college teachers are yet to be implemented;

(b) the amount sanctioned/spent in each State during the last plan period for the above purpose;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission pay scale have been given to the College teachers in Kerala; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information available, all State Governments have implemented the scheme of revision of pay scales except Bihar where the scheme is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

(b) A Statement indicating the amount of grants paid to 17 State Governments during 1988-89 and 1990-91 for implementation of the scheme is given below. For the remaining States, the Department is in correspondence with the concerned State Governments regarding their financial requirements for implementing the Scheme.

(c) and (d). According to the information

furnished by the Government of Kerala, there are a number of composite colleges in the State in which teachers teach in pre-degree as well as degree classes in the same col-

lege. The State Government has estimated that 52% of the total number of college teachers.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15
3.	Gujarat	40.00
4.	Goa	1.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00
6.	Haryana	11.00
7.	Karnataka	30.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
9.	Maharashtra	50.00
10.	Manipur	1.65
11.	Orissa	29.00
12.	Punjab	9.39
13.	Rajasthan	10.96
14.	Tamil Nadu	42.33
15.	Tripura	0.75
16.	Uttar Pradesh	35.08
17.	Kerala	20.00
Total		366.37

[Translation]

Ban on Ragging in Colleges

2921. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of engineering, vocational and other colleges controlled by Union Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that incidents of ragging in colleges are on the increase for the past several years; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ban ragging in colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Particulars of Engineering, Management and Architecture Colleges controlled by the Union Government is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Government have advised all the heads of institutions to stop the practice of ragging in their institutions. No incidents of ragging in these colleges have come to notice of the Government in the recent past.

STATEMENT

Particulars of Technical Institutions (under the control of Union of India)

- (1) 5 Indian Institutes of Technology located at Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Kharagpur.
- (2) 4 Indian Institutes of Management located at Calcutta, Bangalore, Lucknow and Ahmedabad.
- (3) 17 Regional Engineering Colleges

located at Calicut, Surat, Srinagar Allahabad, Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Surathkal, Warangal, Jaipur, Rourkela, Bhopal, Tiruchirappalli, Kurukshetra, Silchar, Hamirpur and Jalandhar.

(4) School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

(5) National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi (Bihar).

(6) National Institute for Training and Industrial Engineering, Bombay.

Madhya Pradesh
CAT Industrial Centre, Indore

2922. SHRIMATISUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Prगत (CAT) Industrial Centre at Indore will start functioning fully;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for providing an opportunity to the local talent in this centre; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT) is a research centre established by the Department of Atomic Energy to take up Research & Development programmes relating to accelerators, lasers and fusion research. The Centre is presently engaged in the expansion of the R & D programme. It is also proposed to set up a Laser Production Facility as part of the VIIIth Five Year Plan programme. As the proposal is still under examination, the exact time by which the production facility will start cannot be stated at this stage.

(b) and (c). A large number of students from Universities and other technical institutes in Indore and nearby areas are accepted by CAT for training in various disciplines with a view to encourage and promote local talent. While appointments to Scientific and Technical posts are made through selection on all-India basis, local talents are encouraged in the matter of appointment to posts in Groups C & D by making recruitment through local employment exchange.

281 *Madhya Pradesh*
Number of Literate Women in Educationally Backward Districts of M.P.

2923. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the number of literate women in the educationally backward districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether their number has increased during the last decade; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for further increasing their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Literacy data is collected in decennial census operations. A Statement showing the number of literate women in the various Districts of Madhya Pradesh as per 1981 census is given below.

Forty one districts have a female literacy rate below the national average and 28 districts have a female literacy rate below the state average. The number of literate women in Madhya Pradesh at present will be known only after the next census which is due in 1991 is held.

(c) Keeping in view the policy for re-

moval of disparity in access to educational opportunity suffered by women, several steps have been initiated to promote women's education throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas. Some of these are as under:

- (i) School Education: In the School education, measures taken for promoting education of the girls include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentive schemes like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto Class VIII in all Government, local body and aided school, and upto class X in most of the States/Union Territories.
- (ii) Non-formal Education: Ninety per cent assistance is released by the Central Government for running of Non-formal Education Centres for girls in Madhya Pradesh, the remaining 10% being met by the State Government.
- (iii) Adult Education: Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:
 - Mobilisation of women learners and to ensure enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;
 - appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors and Preraks even by relaxing the existing minimum education qualifications;
 - involvement of a large number of voluntary agencies especially

- those working for women;
- more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
 - special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents for promoting women's equality;
 - provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for

improving their living conditions;

- involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes; and
- production of forms on female literacy and empowerment and their telecast through Door-darshan.

The State Governments have been advised to take action accordingly.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of Female literates</i>
1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	3,927,266
1.	Morena	59,753
2.	Bhind	64,668
3.	Gwalior	131,765
4.	Datia	17,602
5.	Shivpuri	32,411
6.	Guna	43,503
7.	Tikamgarh	29,159
8.	Chhatarpur	42,073
9.	Panna	22,317
10.	Sagar	131,641
11.	Damoh	57,296
12.	Satna	73,950
13.	Rewa	67,454

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of Female literates</i>
1	2	3
14.	Shahdol	57,469
15.	Sidhi	23,146
16.	Mandasaur	92,253
17.	Ratlam	66,994
18.	Ujjain	105,921
19.	Shajapur	37,581
20.	Dewas	48,566
21.	Jhabua	25,053
22.	Dhar	53,381
23.	Indore	244,671
24.	West Nimar	97,047
25.	East Nimar	105,641
26.	Rajgarh	27,864
27.	Vidisha	47,938
28.	Bhopal	155,972
29.	Sehore	30,578
30.	Raisan	38,920
31.	Betul	79,491
32.	Hoshangabad	104,503
33.	Jabalpur	294,473
34.	Narshimhapur	66,833

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/District</i>	<i>No. of Female literates</i>
1	2	3
35.	Mandla	57,990
36.	Chhindwara	105,485
37.	Seoni	62,305
38.	Balaghat	118,553
39.	Sarguja	61,393
40.	Bilaspur	211,282
41.	Raigarh	101,905
42.	Raj Nandgaon	77,665
43.	Durg	224,903
44.	Rairpur	260,518
45.	Bastar	67,380

[English]

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Amount Spent on Development of
Sports

2924. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVNICHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent from 1 January, 1990 to 30 June, 1990 for development of sports in India; and

(b) the amount spent for same cause during 1st half of 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) An Amount of Rs. 2656.21

lakhs has been sanctioned by the Department of Sports in the country.

(b) The amount sanctioned by this department for the same purpose during the first half of 1989 was Rs. 2801.13 lakhs.

[Translation] Twenty-Point Program
288

20-Point Programme in Bihar

2925. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of each point under 20-Point Programme in Bihar as per the latest review;

(b) the total amount allocated to Bihar for this purpose during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Statement-I showing physical progress reported by Bihar for the first quarter of 1990-91, in the imple-

mentation of 28 selected items which are monitored on a monthly basis is given below.

(b) The figures of allocation funds to Bihar for 20-Point Programme during 1988-89 and 1989-90 under State Plan Sector are give in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar during April-June, 1990

Sl. No.	Point/Item	Unit	Target			Achievement	
			1990-91	April-June, 90	April-June, 1990	% age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	1A IRDP	000' beneficiary families	350.5	52.6	39.1	74	
2.	1B JRY	Lakh Mandays	1255.0	168.0	201.00	119	
3.	1C SSI Units	No.	9942	2486	1310	53	
4.	5 Surplus Land Distributed +	Acres	9000	1800	3854	214	
5.	6 Bonded Labour rehabilitation	No.	27	2	2	100	
6.	7 Drinking Water Problem Villages Covered	No.	7044	1057	397	38	
7.	8A C.H.C.	No.	10	—	—	—	
8.	8B P.H.C.	No.	191	—	—	—	

Sl. Point/Item No.	Unit	Target					Achievement	
		1990-91	April-June, 90	April-June, 1990	% age	1990-91	% age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9.	8C Sub-Centre	No.	750	—	—	—	—	
10.	8D Immunisation of Children	000' No.	2731.2	409.7	199.5	49		
11.	9A Sterilisation	000' No.	550.0	82.5	11.2	14		
12.	9B Eqv. of Sterilisation	000' No.	184.9	27.7	10.2	37		
13.	9C I.C.D.S. Blocks (Cumulative)	No.	181	168	146	87		
14.	9D Anganwadies (Cumulative)	No.	18945	17646	13802	78		
15.	11A SC Families assisted	000' No.	250.0	37.5	11.8	31		
16.	11B ST Families assisted	000' No.	125.0	15.0	3.3	22		
17.	14A Provision of House sites +	—do—	25.0	5.2	1.5	29		
18.	14B Construction Assistances +	—do—	—	—	—	—		
19.	14C Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	—do—	16.3	3.4	3.5	101		

Sl. No.	Point/Item	Unit	Target			Achievement	
			1990-91	April-June, 90	April-June, 1990	% age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
20.	14D EWS Houses +	No.	483	101	96	95	
21	14E LIG Houses +	No.	886	186	100	54	
22.	15 Slum population covered	000' No.	50.0	10.5	4.4	41	
23.	16 Tree Plantation	Lakh No.	2150	150	0	0	
24.	18 Fair Price Shops opened +	No.	150	38	71	187	
25	19A Village Electrified	No.	2500	225	18	8	
26.	19B Pumpsets Energised +	No.	10000	1200	210	18	
27.	19C Improved Chullahs +	000' No.	120.0	7.2	7.2	100	
28.	19D Bio-gas Plants	No.	5000	750	421	56	

Notes: (1) No target has been fixed for the quarter April-June, 1990 in respect of items 8B, 8C and 8D.

(2) No target has been fixed for Bihar in respect of item 14B.

+ Targets for 1990-91 are provisional.

STATEMENT-II

Allocation of Funds to Bihar State during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for Twenty Point Programme (TPP) under State Plan Sector

Sl. No.	Items	1988-89 (Rs. in Lakhs)	1989-90 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty		
	IRDP	4697	5779
	NREP/JRY	3773	7742
	CD & Panchayats	1277	1255
	V & ST	2111	2325
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	405	414
3.	Better Use of Irrigation	43750	42912
4.	Bigger Harvests	6264	10940
5.	Land Reforms	1425	1875
6.	Safe Drinking Water	2950	3150
7.	Health for all	1650	2450

Sl. No.	Items	1988-89 (Rs. in Lakhs)	1989-90 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
8.	Two Child Norms—Nutrition	1200	1370
9.	Education	6965	12512
10.	Justice to SC/STs	1630	2133
11.	Opportunities for Youth	215	225
12.	Housing for Peoples	200	200
13.	Improvement of Slums	140	60
14.	Forestry	1500	1850
15.	Protection of Environment	28	30
16.	Concern for Consumer	403	443
17.	Energy for Villages	2250	2260
	Total	82833	99925

[English]

University
Irregularities in Appointment in B.H.U.

2926. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about irregularities in appointments of various posts in the Banaras Hindu University;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Government have recently received complaints about the alleged irregularities in appointments to the posts of Professor under the Programme of Biotechnology and the Department of Psychology in Banaras Hindu University. The University has been requested for a report on the complaints. Their comments are awaited.

Defence
Fire in Ordnance Factories

2927. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents in Defence Ordnance Factories in Kanpur during last one year;

(b) the details of the findings of the inquiry into the causes of the fires;

(c) the estimated loss in these fires; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) No definite cause of the fire could be established.

(c) No loss sustained.

(d) Fire safety measures have been reinforced.

302
Reconstitution of Copyright Board

2928. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Copyright Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof with background for such move;

(c) the criteria for appointing members and Chairman of this Board;

(d) the facilities and remuneration enjoyed by Chairman and Members of this Board;

(e) the Constitutional status of this Board; and

(f) the detailed functions of the Board and how the staff requirement of this Board are likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the term of the earlier Copyright Board had expired on 31.3.1989, Government has reconstituted Copyright Board vide notification No. L.S.O. 371 (E), dated 8.5.1990 for the period upto 31.3.1984. The composition of the Board is as follows:

1.	Shri P.B. Venkatasubramanian	—	Chairman
2.	Joint Secretary In charge of Copyright, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education.	—	Member
3.	Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser, Minister of Law & Justice (Department of Legal Affairs), Government of India.	—	Member
4.	Law Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu.	—	Member
5.	Law Secretary Government of Bihar.	—	Member
6.	Law Secretary, Government of Kerala.	—	Member
7.	Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Meghalaya.	—	Member
8.	Secretary, Legal Department Government of Gujarat.	—	Member
9.	Law Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir.	—	Member

(c) Section 11 of the Copy Act provides that the Central Government shall constitute a Board to be called the Copyright Board which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than two nor more than eight other members. The Chairman of the Copyright Board shall be a person who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court or is qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court.

The past practice has been followed of appointing State Law Secretaries to the Board. The zonal factors and representation

of the State on previous Boards is taken into consideration.

(d) The Chairman is at present getting Rs. 2000/- p.m. as an honorarium with TA and DA as admissible to him under rules. He is also getting office expenses upto Rs. 600/- per month for his P.A. and Peon. The members of the Copyright Board are getting Rs. 200/- as honorarium for attending each meeting of the Copyright Board in addition to TA and DA provided to them by the concerned State/Central Government.

(e) The Copyright Board is a quasi-judicial body set up under Section 11 of the Copyright Act, 1957 and derives its authority from the provisions of the said Act.

(f) The functions of the Copyright Board under the Act include:

- (i) Determination of disputes arising under Section 6 of the Copyright Act, viz. whether sufficient copies of any work have been issued to constitute "publication" within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act or whether a work may be deemed to be first published in India under Section 5.
- (ii) Determination of disputes with respect to assignment of Copyright, under section 19A of the Act.
- (iii) Establishment of identity of the author of pseudonymous etc. work where required under the explanation to section 23.
- (iv) Power to order grant of compulsory licence under Section 31 or 31A.
- (v) Power to grant licence for translation under section 32.
- (vi) Power to grant licence to reproduce and publish works under Section 32-A.
- (vii) Determination of objections to published statements of Performing Rights Societies under Section 35.
- (viii) Power to order rectification of Register of Copyrights under section 50.
- (ix) Power to hear appeals against order

of Register of Copyrights, under section 72.

The office of the Registrar of Copyrights functions as the Secretariat of the Board.

306

Defence Ammunition for Bofors Guns

229. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a critical situation has arisen due to the non-availability of ammunition for the Bofors Guns; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

306

Security of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities

2930. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special arrangements have been made for the security of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the total monthly expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Central Universities, most of the Universities have provided watch and ward/security arrangements at

the office and residence of the Vice-Chancellor, and during his movements. Vice-Chancellors of Aligarh Muslim University, North Eastern Hill University and Visva-Bharati have been provided special security guards by the State Governments for which expenditure is also borne by the concerned State Government.

[English]

Universities in Bihar

2931. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 May 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 7677 regarding uniform code for Universities in Bihar and state:

(a) the names of the universities in Bihar which have sent replies to the University Grants Commission in regard to academic sessions, examinations, examination results and ban on private tuitions etc. and the details of the replies sent on major issues;

(b) the steps being taken by the Universities, particularly the universities in Bihar as per the suggestions of the University Grants Commission regarding determining the education, examination, minimum teaching days and time from the current session of 1990-91; and

(c) the names of colleges affiliated to Mithila University and Sanskrit University to which financial grants have been provided for the libraries and other developmental works during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Out of the nine universities and two institutions deemed to be universities which are located in the State of Bihar, five universities, viz., Bhagalpur, Magadh, Rajin-

dra Agriculture, Ranchi and Indian School of Mines have furnished information pertaining to number of working days and the period during which the universities were closed on account of various vacations. The details of information given by these Universities is being scrutinised.

(b) The University Grants Commission can only suggest norms about various facets of higher education including minimum teaching days, commencement of the academic session, date on which examinations are to be held etc. Since universities are autonomous bodies it is left to them to incorporate this in their Statutes/Ordinances and abide by it.

(c) A list of 65 colleges affiliated to L.N. Mithila University to which financial grants have been provided by the Commission in the Seventh Plan is given below as statement. No college of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University is eligible to receive UGC grants.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the college</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	A.P. Singh Memorial College, Barauni (Begusarai)
2.	A.N. Deva College, Shahpur Patory
3.	Araria College, Araria (Purnea)
4.	Bharat Sevak Samaj College, Supaul (Saharsa)
5.	Bharti Manda College, Rohika (Madhubani)
6.	Bali Ram Bhagat College, Samastipur

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the college</i>
1	2
7.	C.M. College (Arts & Commerce), Darbhanga
8.	C.M. Science College (Science & Law), Darbhanga
9.	Ghandramukhi Bhola College, Deorh, Ghoghardiha (Madhubani)
10.	Cooperative Evening College, Begusarai
11.	Chetharu Mehta Janta Mahavidyalay, Donwarihat Khutanna, Distt. Madhubani.
12.	Darshan Sah College, Katihar
13.	Dr. Lohiya Karpoori Vishweshwar Das College, Tejpur, Samastipur.
14.	Dalshirnagar Baldeo, Jainagar (Madhubani)
15.	Diwan Bahaduw Kameshwar Narayan College, Narhan (Samastipur)
16.	Forbesganj College, Forbesganj, Purnea.
17.	G.D. College, Begusaria
18.	Garhi Mahanth Rameshwar Das College, Mahanpur (Samastipur)
19.	Ramesh Jha Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Saharsa (Bihar)
20.	Gorelal Mahta College, Banmankhi (Purnea)
21.	Harihar Saha College, Uda Kishanganj (Saharsa)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the college</i>
1	2
22.	Harshpati Singh College, Madhepur (Madhubani)
23.	Jagdish Nandan College, Madhubani
24.	Janta Kashi Mahavidyalaya, Biraoul, Darbhanga
25.	Jaya Nand College, Nehra (Darbhanga)
26.	K.P. College, Murliganj, Distt. Madhepura
27.	Kalidas Vidyapati Science College, Uchaith, Benipatti, Madhubani (Bihar)
28.	Kunwar Singh College, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga
29.	Lalit Narayan Janta College, Jhanjharpur (Madhubani)
30.	Lalit Narayan Mishra Samarak College, Birpur
31.	Maharaja Hari Ballabh Memorial College, Sonebarsa
32.	Maharaja Laxmisher Singh College, Sarisabpahi, Madhubani
33.	Maharani Kalyani Mahavidyalaya, Laherisarai
34.	Mahakavi Kalidas Samarak Mahavidyalaya, Trimuhan Chandauna (Bihar)
35.	M.R. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Darbhanga

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of the college</i>
1	2
36.	M L Jaloka Memorial Mahila College, Kaithar (Purnea)
37.	Marwari Mahavidyalaya, Darbhanga
38.	Marwari College, Kishanganj (Purnea)
39.	Milat College, Laheriasarai (Darbhanga)
40.	Munshilal Arya College, Kasba (Purnea)
41.	Nirmali College, Nirmali (Saharsa)
42.	Nehru College, Sharafatnagar, PO Bahadurganj
43.	Purnea College, Purnea
44.	Purnea Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Purnea
45.	Rashnarayan College, Pandwal (Madhubani)
46.	Ram Nirikshan Atma Ram College, Samastipur
47.	Ramashray Baleshwar College, Dalsingarai
48.	Ram Charitray Singh College, Manjhaul (Begusarai)
49.	Ram Bahadur Singh College, Andaur Mohinddin Nagar, Samastipur
50.	Rama Krishna College, Madhubani

<i>S No.</i>	<i>Name of the college</i>
1	2
51.	Ramdeo Sharda Mahavidyalaya, Salmari (Purnea)
52.	Shri Krishna Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Begusarai
53.	Saharsa College, Samastipur
54.	Samastipur College, Samastipur
55.	Thakur Prasad College, Madhopura
56.	Udayanacharya Rosera College, Rosera (Samastipur)
57.	Uma Pandey College, Pusa
58.	Women's College, Samastipur
59.	B.M.A. College, Beheri, Darbhanga, Bihar
60.	V.S.J. College, Rajnaga, PO Rajnagar
61.	R.M.M. Law College, Saharsa (Bihar)
62.	Parvati Science College, Madhipura, PO Distt. Madhipura
63.	B.N.M.V. College, Sahargarh
64.	S.N.S.R.K.S. College, Saharsa (Bihar)
65.	M.L.S..M. College, Darbhanga.

312

New Youth Policy

2932. **SHRI B.N. REDDY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formulated a new youth policy,

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

(c) when the policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (c) A new National Youth Policy is under formulation and would be announced as and when finalised

313
**Financial Assistance Rendered By
 U.G.C to Universities in Kerala**

2933 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH
 Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of financial assistance rendered by the University Grants Commis-

sion for implemented the U G C Schemes in the Universities in Kerala during the last three years,

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Union Government that under-graduate courses are still run by Universities in Kerala, and

(c) whether the teachers working for the under-Graduate courses are also getting the pay scales prescribed by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) UGC do not allocate grants to universities on a year to year basis, but for a Five Year Plan According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, universities in Kerala were provided following grants during the 7th Five Year Plan

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Grants released in the 7th Plan</i>
1	2
Calicut University, Calicut	205 47
Cochin University, Cochin	347 03
Kerala University Trivandrum	381 98
Gandhiji University, Kottayam	53 85

Gandhiji University became eligible to receive grants from the UGC with effect from the year 1988 89 only

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Kerala, there are a number of composite colleges in

the State in which teachers teach in pre-degree as well as degree classes in the same college The State Government has estimated that 52% of the total number of college teachers will be in degree courses and 48% in pre-degree courses The State Government has decided to give revised

UGC pay scales to 52% teachers in the degree college with effect from 1.1.86 and to 48% teachers in pre-degree courses w.e.f. 1.4.90 as and when they complete 8 years of service, subject to other conditions in the UGC scheme.

5 *P. K. Reddy*
'ONGC's Collecting and Processing Station At Tatipaka, A.P.

2934. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given conditional clearance to ONGC's gas collecting and processing station at Tatipaka in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project envisages collection of gas through pipelines from nearby oil/gas wells and after processing, supplying it to industrial consumers. The proposal was examined and the proposed operations will not adversely affect the environmental quality. Adequate outlay have been provided towards capital and recurring expenditure for environmental protection and control.

5 Expenses of Jama Masjid, Delhi

2935. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned forty-five lakh rupees in May this year for the maintenance of objects of archaeological importance in Jama Masjid, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the purpose of sanctioning this

amount and the details of work done so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). An estimate amounting to Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been approved in April, 1990 mainly for the replacement of the sand stone flooring of the court-yard and other items of work to be taken up in phases by Archaeological Survey of India. The work is in progress.

[Translation]

316
Steps to Control Pollution in Giridih District of Bihar

2936. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people living in Bermo sub-division under Giridih District have been badly affected by industrial pollution caused by dozens of collieries of CCL, three thermal Power Plants of Damodar Valley Corporation and several factories in this area;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government since January, 1990 to date to control the air pollution and check other industrial pollution especially by the Chandrapura Thermal Power Plants of DVC;

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to take some effective measures in this regard in near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The concentration of suspended particulate matter in the ambient air

has been found to exceed the prescribed limits.

(b) Government have initiated the following steps for control of air pollution caused in collieries which will be operational after January, 1990:

- 1) All the drill machines are to be provided with dust collection and disposal units.
- 2) Wet drill should be resorted to.
- 3) Blast holes will be properly placed/ spaced.
- 4) Blast site will be properly wetted before blasting.
- 5) All long-life haul roads should be metalled. In case, these cannot be metalled, these should be regularly sprayed with water.
- 6) Tree barriers should be provided on both sides of the roads outside the quarry.
- 7) Overburden dumps shall be properly reclaimed.

A time bound programme has been given for installation of electro-static precipitators in all the units of the Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of D.V.C

The other industries have been asked to comply with the stipulated emission and effluent standards.

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

[English] Wild life, Assam
317

Rhinos of Kaziranga National Park

2937. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rhinos in Kaziranga National Park at the end of June this year;

(b) the number of Rhinos Shot in the Park last year in various incidents of poaching; and.

(c) the number of Poachers arrested and follow up action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) The present population of rhinos in Kaziranga National Park is estimated to be around 1250.

(b) and (c). As reported by the State Government of Assam. 44 rhinos were killed by poachers in the Kaziranga National Park in 1989. From 1989 up to date, 61 persons have been arrested in connection with poaching incidents and have been handed over to the police. Cases against these persons have also been registered with the police who are investigating these cases. Anti-poaching measures inside the National Park have also been strengthened.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Higher Education

2938. SHRI MANJAI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reduce the subsidy for higher education;

(b) the percentage of amount incurred on the entire education during the last three years;

(c) the percentage of subsidy being granted on this expenditure; and

(d) the head of account under which

Government now propose to spend this subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) Government is seized of the suggestion made in different quarters regarding the need to generate resources from within the higher education system to meet the growing requirement of funds for higher education

(b) Approximately 11 per cent of total amount incurred on education was spent on higher education during the last three years

(c) and (d) According to a study made by Association of Indian Universities, about 70 per cent of expenditure on universities is spent from Government sources. Grants from Central and State Governments are paid under the relevant budget heads

[English]

Financial Assistance to Ancient Religious Places

2939 SHRI J P AGARWAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to ancient temples, mosques churches etc for their conservation as given to Jama Masjid of Delhi,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (c) No financial assistance is given on the basis of the sectarian character of a monument such as temple, mosque or church. Funds are allotted for conserva-

tion and maintenance of monuments on the basis of requirement, archaeological norms and available resources. It is clarified that no grant-in-aid has been given to any person or agency for the Jama Masjid, which is being conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India itself

Private Educational Institutions in Punjab

2940 BABA SUCHA SINGH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of private educational institutions in Punjab and Chandigarh,

(b) whether there is any law regulating these institutions,

(c) the number of teachers graduates and post graduate, trained and un trained, employed by them,

(d) the minimum salary fixed by the Government and paid to them vis-a-vis recognised/aided schools, and

(e) the proposals for regulating or taking over of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House

Pollution Control Measures At Famous Pilgrims Centre in India

2941 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study on the extent of pollution

and possible measures for control of pollution at famous pilgrim centres in India;

(b) the details of pilgrim towns that are most polluted now; and

(c) the measures being taken to make them pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ganga river was studied for pollution levels by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) during mass bathing on the occasion of Kumbh Melas at Haridwar in April, 1980 and at Allahabad in January, 1982. CPCB studied the pollution level at Gangasagar in January, 1983. The Brahma-Sarovar at Kurukshetra was also studied for pollution during 'Solar Eclipse Mela' in September, 1987.

(b) Of the various centres monitored during the last two years the Ganga at Haridwar during 1980 Kumbh Mela was found most polluted due to mass bathing.

(c) The wastewaters entering river Ganga at Haridwar have been intercepted and diverted to treatment plants put up under the Ganga Action Plan with a view to improve the water quality of the river.

2943. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

Unauthorised Construction in Cantonment Areas in Kanpur

2942. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given on 7 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 7671 regarding unauthorised constructions in Kanpur Cantonment area and State:

(a) whether the authorities have issued any notice or have taken action to stop

unauthorised constructions on defence land in Mahatma Gandhi Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of unauthorised construction taken place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No unauthorised construction on defence land in Mahatma Gandhi Park has been noticed.

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

Wasteland Development

2943. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for wasteland development has not made much progress even after 5 years of its launching; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the estimated area in terms of hectares which has been greened so far; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred till date on wasteland development?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). The Wastelands Development was launched in 1985. During the last five years, the programme has focussed on afforestation and tree planting. The year-wise progress and expenditure, monitored as an item of the Twenty Point Programme is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Acheivement</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	<i>(Area in Million hectare)</i>		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1985-86	1.45	1.50	398.84
1986-87	1.71	1.74	455.08
1987-88	1.80	1.77	477.46
1988-89	2.00	2.11	588.36
1989-90	1.68	1.71	504.11*

*Outlay

**Construction work of Navodaya
Vidyalaya Shankar Nagar**

2944. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Navodaya Vidyalaya at Shankar Nagar in Naanded District in Maharastra is delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) by when the construction will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The construction agency has awarded the work to a contractor who has not completed the work as per schedule. Action is being taken to get the work completed by March 1991.

**Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas At
Damoh**

2945. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted the proposal of Collector, Damoh for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Damoh by offering a big building alongwith substantial area of land to the Union Government;

(b) if so, when the proposal had been received by the Union Government; and

(c) by what time the proposal Kendriya Vidyalaya is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal was received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 27.6.1989.

(c) A team of officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) will visit the site shortly and submit the feasibility report. The decision to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya will be taken thereafter.

Seeds Sprinkling Programme

2946. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has approached the Union Government for 'Seed Sprinkling Programme' through arial spray; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). The Aerial Seeding Programme is under implementation from 1989-89 in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu through the concerned State Governments and a total area of 19266 hectares has been covered under this programme during the period 1988-89 to 1989-90. The allocation for the current year i.e. 1990-91 is Rs. 200 lakhs to cover 20000 hectares. In addition, arial seeding is also being carried out under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ravine Reclamation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Purchase of Fire Fighting Equipments by Defence Establishments

2947. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 April, 1990 to the unstarred Question No. 3218 regarding purchase of fire fighting equipment and state:

(a) whether the defence installations and establishments have not been using fire protection doors and windows as approved by the Central Building "Research Institute, Roorkee in order to arrest recurrence of fire incidents;

(b) whether such equipments are still not available in the country and Government have to import them from time to time;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the names of the firms with countries of origin from where these are imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ex-Servicemen Working in Field Gun Factory, Kanpur

2948. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 April, 1990 to Starred Question No. 299 regarding Ex-servicemen working in the Field Gun Factory Kanpur and state:

(a) the number of the ex-servicemen working in the factory who are working on the same post on which they were recruited about 10 years back;

(b) whether the promotion rules in their respect have not been followed in spite of commitment made by Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta; and

(c) if so, the facts and details of such ex-servicemen engaged in the factory on different posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Twentynine.

(b) The rules for promotion framed by the Central Government do not provide for any reservation for the Ex-servicemen in the matter of promotion from one grade to the next higher grade.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Island Development Authority

2949. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the last Island Development Authority was constituted;

(b) whether the same was functioning under the Planning Commission;

(c) whether this has been scrapped or reconstituted or its reconstitution delayed for some unavoidable reasons; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) August, 1986.

(b) The Island Development authority is serviced by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). Proposals for making changes in the organisational arrangements are under consideration.

Updating of NCERT Text Books

2950. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training Text Books are Up-dated regularly; and

(b) if so, the factors which are taken into consideration for up-dating them and the frequency for up-dating the books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following factors are taken into consideration for updating the NCERT text-books:

- i) Changes in factual information that take place in the subjects or topics included in school syllabi.
- ii) New developments in certain disciplines necessitating changes in the contents of text books.

The text books published by the NCERT are updated every year before they are taken up for reprinting.

Maintenance of Elephanta Caves

2951. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
SHRI ER ANBARASU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Elephanta Caves which date back to the 5th Century are in shambles for want of adequate maintenance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of amount spent on maintenance of these caves; and

(d) the amount spent annually in maintenance of the caves as compared to the money collected as entry fee to the caves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

the conservation and maintenance of the Elephanta Caves vis a vis the money collected as entry fee to the caves is as under:

(c) and (d). The expenditure incurred on

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Entry Fee</i>
1987-88	Rs. 1.60 lakhs	Rs. 1,03,429.50
1988-89	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	Rs. 1,28,122.00
1989-90	Rs. 1.72 lakhs	Rs. 1,51,100.00

1 Eighth Five Year Plan

Meeting with Socio-Economic Professional Groups for Eighth Plan

Organisations,
Panchayats,
Corporations,
Consumer Groups

2952. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

14.6.1990

Agriculture

(a) whether the Planning Commission has held any meeting in June, 1990 with various socio-economic and professional groups and voluntary organisations for the formulation of the Eighth Plan; and

15.6.1990

Industry & Trade

16.6.1990

Economists &
Social Scientists

21.6.1990

Khadi & Village
Industries, Small Scale
Industries, Powerlooms
& Coir.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

22.6.1990

Handlooms,
Handicrafts,
Sericulture

(b) A statement giving details of the meetings held with the various Socio-Economic and Professional Groups is given below.

23.6.1990

SC and ST

25.6.1990

Environment

27.6.1990

Communications

STATEMENT

Details of the meetings held with the various Socio-Economic and Professional Groups

28.6.1990

Science & Technology

29.6.1990

Health

30.6.1990

Family Welfare

<i>Date</i>	<i>Group</i>
13.6.1990	Voluntary

2.7.1990

Art & Culture and Youth
Affairs and Sports

3.7.1990	Education
5.7.1990	Labour
6.7.1990	Water Resources
7.7.1990	Women's Development
9.7.1990	Housing/Urbanisation

[Translation]

Afforestation by Joint Sector

2953. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

the reasons for not making available forest areas for afforestation to joint sector or to Government companies and the reasons for which approval of the Union Government is considered necessary for setting up of new plantations where the forest areas is not to be utilised for forest purposes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): According to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 there is no restriction on any authority, Corporation Agency or other organisation managed or controlled by the Government to take up reafforestation on forest area. Approval of Central Government is considered necessary for setting up of new plantations where the forest area is not to be utilised for forest purpose because such area is proposed to be reafforested and used for forestry purpose later on. Carrying on plantation like tea, coffee, rubber etc. would mean diversion of forest land for non-forestry use for which permission of Central Government is required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[English]

332
Representation From BEL, Talaja Save Forum

2954. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronic Limited, Talaja Save Forum, Talaja (Maharashtra) has sent a representation to the Union Government on the 24 April, 1990 disapproving JCT-NEG proposal to enter into the field of B&W T.V. Glass-Shells; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this representation so far?

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

(b) The representation from the BEL Talaja Save Forum, Talaja requested Government not to approve any proposal from M/s JCT Electronics Ltd and its Japanese partner M/s NEG to set up a unit for the production of B&W TV glass shells as this would be against the interests of Bharat Electronics. It was further suggested that when such a proposal is received NEG may be advised to have a joint venture with Bharat Electronics for expansion/introduction of colour technology at the Talaja unit.

In the above context, it is clarified that so far Government have not received any proposal from JCT Electronics Ltd for foreign collaboration with NEG Japan for manufacture of B&W TV glass shells. If such a proposal is received, it will be considered in accordance with prescribed procedure. It is also mentioned that at present there is no proposal to expand the capacity of BE's Talaja unit or to introduce colour glass technology there. As such, the question of

setting up a joint venture by the company for this purpose with M/s NEG, Japan or any other foreign collaborator does not arise.

333

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

2955. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country which have been selected for Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(b) whether there is any plan to select any district in Orissa and Bihar under this programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEYGOBARDHAN): (a) The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme has been extended to all States and Union Territories, except Chandigarh by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme involves preparation of block level Integrated Rural Energy plans and projects through which all types of energy sources, conventional and non-conventional, are considered for meeting rural energy needs in the most cost effective manner.

(b) and (c). By the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, 5 blocks in Orissa and 7 blocks in Bihar have been taken up under the IREP Programme. These are:

<i>Orissa</i>	<i>Bihar</i>
1. Kashipur (Dt. Koraput)	1. Dhanarua (Dt. Patna)
2. Bansapal (Dt. Keonjhar)	2. Namkum (Dt. RAnci)
3. Jatni (Dt. Puri)	3. Vijaypur (Dt. Gopal Ganj)
4. Koksara (Dt. Kalahandi)	4. Bhawanipur (Dt. Purnea)
5. Murada (Dt. Mayurbhanj)	5. Jagganathpur (Dt. Singhbhum)
	6. Imamganj (Dt. Gaya)
	7. Gopikandar (Dt. Dumka)

Work on Drinking Water Quality by ITRC

2956. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on drinking water quality is being carried out at the Indian Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow for the past several years and if so, the salient features of observations/assessment made

at GERU Directors Laboratories for Ganga Action Plan and under technology mission;

(b) whether there is closed interaction amongst these units and if so, the details of joint meetings held if any, indicating when this was last held;

(c) whether the Director, Indian Toxicology Research Centre is also the Project Coordinator of this Project; and

(d) whether the Director is also personally incharge of any other R and D Projects apart from his duties outside Lucknow and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M.G.K. MENON): (a) ITRC as well as other laboratories of the CSIR carry out drinking water quality studies as a part of drinking water mission. A salient feature of the observations made is that there is no major problem of chemical contamination of water sources studied at GERU but data indicate bacteriological contamination in several samples.

(b) Yes, Sir; number of meetings have been held amongst the concerned groups to monitor and coordinate the programme of work. The last meeting in this regard took place on 14.5.1990.

(c) For all multi-disciplinary studies/ programme undertaken in ITRC, including this project, Director, ITRC coordinates the activities for smooth and effective interaction.

(d) Director, ITRC is personally incharge of R&D projects on preventive toxicology, immuno-biology and environmental microbiology.

[Translation]

335 *Defence*
Theft/Bungling Cases in C.O.Ds.

2957. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious cases of theft and bungling in Central Ordnance Depot have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this connection and the measures being adopted to avoid such incidents in future?

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

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

[English] 336

Environment Clearance to Power Projects

2959. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro and thermal power projects pending with Union Government for clearance;

(b) the names of these projects and the reasons for not clearing them; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite clearance to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). No hydel power project is pending for environmental clearance. A list of eight thermal power projects awaiting environmental clearance is given in the statement below.

(c) A final decision in each of the cases where complete details have been furnished is taken within a maximum period of 3 months.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Reasons for pendency
1	2	3
1.	Godavari Gas Based Project—800 MW (A.P.)	The project is to be resited in conformity with the distance criteria laid down by the Indian Board for Wildlife.
2.	Maithon Right Bank Thermal Power Station—2 x 210 MW (Bihar)	Proposal for diversion of forest land is awaited.
3.	North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project—2 x 500 MW (Bihar)	Detailed plans on Rehabilitation, Air Pollution Control etc. are awaited.
4.	Captive Power Plant of Mangalore Petrochemical—2 x 25 MW (Karnataka)	Detailed plans on Rehabilitation, Air Pollution Control etc. are awaited.
5.	Gas Based Power Plant at Trombay—1 x 180 MW (Maharashtra)	Detailed plans on Rehabilitation, Air Pollution Control etc. are awaited.
6.	Govindwal Thermal Power Station—2 x 210 MW (Punjab)	Detailed plans on Rehabilitation, Air Pollution Control etc. are awaited.
7.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project—stage-II 1000 MW (Uttar Pradesh)	Details regarding fly ash disposal and requirement of forest land are awaited.
8.	Balagarh Thermal Power Project—3 x 210 MW (West Bengal)	Details regarding fly ash disposal and requirement of forest land are awaited.

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D.A. to Staff and Executives of Public Sector Enterprises

2960. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand of executives and staff of Central Public Sector Enterprises for payment of D.A. is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Tripartite D.A. Committee to resolve the issue has been set up;

(d) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee;

(e) whether any directives to this Committee for finalisation of its findings within sometime schedule have been given; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The executives of PSEs who are on the IDA pattern are demanding DA on Central Government/Banking Sector pattern. The representatives of Trade Unions on the Tripartite DA Committee are demanding DA on slab basis. The Industrial Dearness Allowance Formula is under consideration of Tripartite

DA Committee set up by the Government and any decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of this Committee would equally apply to the executives.

(d) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

i) To review the extant DA formula applicable to employees in public sector enterprises governed under the industrial DA formula, and to recommend a suitable DA formula for such employees in replacement of the present formula;

ii) in recommending such a DA formula to keep in view the repercussions on the resource position of the public sector, whether of the Central or of the State Governments; on employees of the Central and State Governments; on employees of undertakings or industrial establishments governed by other DA formula whether in public sector of the Central or State Governments or of the organised private sector; on unorganised industrial workers, and on agricultural workers in rural areas;

iii) to examine whether the frequency of revision of DA which is at present done quarterly, should be altered, keeping in view administrative convenience and simplification of record keeping.

(e) and (f). The Tripartite DA Committee is to finalise its recommendations by 31st August 1990.

240 *Public Sector*
Recovery of Interim Relief Paid to Workers

2961. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the long term wage settlement in many of the public undertakings like FACT, Cochin, the interim relief paid to the workmen for the calendar year 1986 is being recovered;

(b) if so, whether this decision is against the spirit of the agreement between the Government and Central Trade Union when the decision was taken to give interim relief to workers; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The executives of PSEs on IDA pattern were sanctioned interim relief from 1.1.86 on account of delay in the revision of their pay scales. As the unionised workers who are governed by separate wage settlements also raised a demand for payment of interim relief, the managements of PSEs on IDA pattern were authorised in September, 1987 to sanction interim relief effective from 1.1.86. This was restricted to those enterprises where existing wage agreements had already expired by 31.7.87. In the case of FACT, no interim relief was admissible as their agreement expired only on 31.12.87. The payment made for 1986 and 1987 has been partly recovered while finalising the next wage settlement.

341
Schemes to Check Pollution of Waters of River Narmada

2962. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes drawn out for cleansing of the Narmada river and pre-

venting pollution of the waters thereof;

(b) the progress made so far in implementation of each of the projects and by what time the same are likely to be completed; and

(c) the expenditure so far incurred in respect of each project, the original estimated cost thereof and the likely cost of completion of each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing an action plan for clearing the Narmada river. A total amount of Rs. 401.60 lakhs has been sanctioned for 52 schemes.

(b) As on June, 1990, out of a total of 52 schemes, 32 schemes have been completed, 14 schemes are in progress and the remaining 6 schemes are in the final stages of preparation. The works are targetted to be completed by December, 1991.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto June, 1990 on these works is Rs. 250.26 lakhs. The likely cost of the schemes at the time of completion cannot be indicated at this stage.

342
Tribal encroachment on forest land in Karnataka

2963. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has taken a number of measures to check the encroachment by tribals on forest land in the State;

(b) if so, what is the total encroachment made and how much land has been encroached by the Tribals in Karnataka;

(c) the steps being taken to recover the land from the tribals; and

(d) the steps taken to provide them with alternative land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

III-Effects of Eucalyptus Trees

2964. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been many widely varying results of R and D and interpretation for and against Eucalyptus;

(b) whether UP Forests Department Laboratories at Kanpur have found that water consumed per unit of biomass produced was lower for Eucalyptus than for various other species of Forest trees; and

(c) whether the available data in India and abroad will be critically examined and clear directions issued to all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). Research and Development studies conducted in India show that while Eucalyptus consumes maximum water on per seedling basis, it produces maximum biomass per unit volume of water. This finding has been corroborated by the studies conducted by Forest Research Laboratory, Kanpur under the UP Forest Department. All available studies on eucalyptus are critically examined and their findings given wide publicity.

Revision of Pay and Allowances of Central Public Undertakings

2965. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding the parameters on the Basis of which revision of Scales of pay and allowances of the Executives of the Central Public Undertakings would be evolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision would be applicable uniformly to all such executives who are on industrial DA pattern; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). Broad parameters on the basis of which scales of pay of the executives on IDA pattern could be revised were notified on 4th April, 1990. These parameters were related to the IDA rates notified on the same date. Since the Tripartite DA Committee has been revived these parameters have been kept in abeyance for the time being. The present term of the Tripartite DA Committee is upto 31.8.1990. Decision on the industrial DA would be applicable to all executives who are on IDA pattern.

Spilling of Eco-System by Tourists in National Parks/Sanctuaries

2966. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 percent of the National Parks and 83 percent of the wildlife sanctuaries are officially open to tourists;

(b) whether tourist influx in these National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries is spoiling the natural eco-systems and seriously disturbing the wildlife; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated by the Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) According to a status report on National Parks and sanctuaries of the country prepared by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, it is estimated that only 90% of national parks and 83% of wildlife sanctuaries are officially open to tourists.

(b) and (c). Extensive influx of visitors in the National Parks and Sanctuaries tends to disturb the natural eco-system and the wildlife. The State Governments who are responsible for the management of the National Parks and Sanctuaries take steps to ensure that the inflow of tourists does not have an adverse effect on the habitat and also does not disturb wildlife particularly in the core areas. The Government of India have issued guidelines in this behalf which include taking measures to restrict tourist activities in the core areas of the National Parks and Sanctuaries, limiting the number of tourist vehicles which are allowed to enter the protected areas, prescribing routes that tourist vehicles will take, keeping the National Parks and Sanctuaries closed during a certain period of the year etc.

[Translation]

Illegal Felling of Kattha Producing Trees in Himachal Pradesh

2967. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether maximum number of trees have been felled in Himachal Pradesh from which kattoo is made;

(b) if so, the total number of such trees felled illegally during the last three years;

(c) whether huge quantity of kattoo prepared from these illegally felled trees has also been seized during the last three months;

(d) if so, the details thereof and month-wise quantity and value of kattoo seized during the last one year;

(e) the details of action taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Government of Himachal Pradesh have reported that no large scale illicit felling of kattoo trees has taken place in the State during last three years.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Second Unit of Narora Atomic Power Project

2968. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANJAI LAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targetted date for completion of Unit-2 of Narora Atomic Power Project,

(b) whether the unit is to be completed by the targetted date,

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

(d) the revised date for its completion, and

(e) the cost over-run on account of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (d) The earlier target date of August 1990 for achieving criticality of the second unit of Narora Atomic Power Project has been shifted to December, 1990. All efforts are being made to achieve the revised schedule and commence commercial power generation in a period of 6 months thereafter.

(e) The revised cost estimates for the two units of Narora Atomic Power Project prepared in 1986 of Rs 532.85 crores will further increase owing to various factors including shift in schedule. This is under assessment.

348
**Admission of Vocational Courses
Students in Delhi University**

2969 **SHRI R N RAKESH**
SHRI MANJAI LAL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Delhi Prashasan ne char hazar chhatron ko sadak per la dia' appearing in "Jansatta" dated 2 August, 1990 wherein it has been stated that the students who passed 10 plus 2 examination in vocational courses have been denied admissions by the Delhi University,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to remove the hurdles in the way giving admissions to these students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (c) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by Delhi University, students who have passed Senior School Certificate Examination from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Delhi, with vocational/Technical Stream are eligible for admission as follows:

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Vocational Group</i>	<i>Eligibility for the Courses of Studies</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Commerce and Business (Hons)	B A (Vocational)/B Com (P)/B Com
2	Home Science	B Sc (Home Science)
3	Miscellaneous Group (Tourism & Photography)	B A (Vocational)

These students are also eligible for

admission to B A (pass) Course. The eligi-

bility for admission to these courses is the same as general eligibility criteria for all other Courses except that at least 60% marks will be required for being eligible for B. Com (Hons.) Course.

249
Proposal of Neighbourhood Schools

2970. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANJAI LAL:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHER-
JEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for introducing the system of allowing admission in nearest school to bridge the present gap in education system and to raise the level of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any concrete steps in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) and the National Policy on Education (1986) have recommended that measures should be taken in the direction of the Common School System. The Neighbourhood School Concept is one of the steps towards realisation of this goal. Present Government's attitude is very positive on this vital point. The Government would like to bring the existing schools, as early as possible, under the Neighbourhood School Concept with a view to effecting egalitarianism in School education.

Maintenance of a broad commonality in good standards in the schools has been

sought to be achieved by the following ways:

i) Making available to all the schools a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi/textbooks designed on the basis of National Curricular Framework for elementary, secondary and higher secondary education brought out by the N C E R T.

ii) Requiring all the schools sending their students for Board Examinations to be affiliated to the concerned State Board, the CBSE or the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations, as the case may be and thereby to follow the syllabi/textbooks prescribed by the respective Board designed on the basis of the National Curricular Framework.

iii) Improving the physical facilities and other educational inputs in schools through a number of Central sponsored Scheme and programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

350

(Coastal Areas)

Reduction in 'No Construction Zone' Limit

2971. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the present "No Construction Zone" limit of 500 metres to 200 metres from the high tide line;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing the previous limit of 500 metres from the high tide line; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction to the

present limit of 200 metres?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to permit construction of beach resorts within 500 metres but beyond 200 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL).

(b) To prevent degradation and misutilisation of beaches, the coastal States and Union Territories were advised to ensure that construction and such other polluting activities are not permitted within 500 metres from the High Tide Line.

(c) Construction of beach resorts within 500 metres but beyond 200 metres from the HTL was earlier allowed only in case of four areas namely, Puri-Konark, Goa, Madras-Mahabalipuram and Trivandrum. It was felt that similar dispensation should be given to other areas subject to compliance with the environmental guidelines laid down for this purpose.

351 *Defence*
Expansion/Modernisation of High Explosives Factories

2972. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken for expansion/modernisation of the (i) High Explosives Factory at Pune (ii) Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu and (iii) Ammunition Factory at Nagpur and Ambarnath during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have permitted private manufacture of components required by these factories, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual allocation for improvement of these factories during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Projects have been sanctioned for expansion of the production capacity of three out of the four factories under reference during the last 3 years. Details are given in Para-I of the Annexure. In addition, a sum of Rs. 18.56 Cr. has been spent on the modernisation of these four factories during the last three years.

(b) Ordnance Factories, have to procure from the trade including private manufacturers, components for which there are no in-house capacities.

(c) The annual allocation for modernisation/expansion of the above four factories during the last three years is given in Para-II of the Statement given below:

STATEMENT

Para-I (relating to part (a) of the Question)

(i) **HIGH EXPLOSIVE FACTORY, PUNE**

A project costing Rs. 1.44 cr. sanctioned to undertake manufacture of certain types of propellant.

(ii) **AMMUNITION FACTORY (ORDNANCE FACTORY AMBAJHARI) NAGPUR**

Four projects sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.46 cr. for manufacture of various Ammunition hardwares

(iii) **AMMUNITION FACTORY (ORDNANCE FACTORY) AMBARNATH**

One project sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 32.16 Cr. to augment Brass Melting and Strip making capacity.

STATEMENT

Para-II (relating to part (c) of the question)

Sl. No.	Year-wise investment (Rs. in crores)							
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		7	8
	Modernisation	Project for expansion	Modernisation	Project for expansion	Modernisation	Project for expansion		
1.	0.78	—	0.92	0.18	1.15	0.38		
2.	1.79	—	1.53	—	1.09	—		
3.	2.70	—	1.06	0.45	3.72	0.12		
4.	1.48	4.24	1.19	2.01	1.15	0.90		

Central India
 Protection of Coastal Borders

2973 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the coastal States have sought the help of Defence personnel to better protect the coastal borders in South India, if so, the details thereof,

(b) whether any measures have been taken to expose Tamil Militant Camps of Sri Lankans in Tamil Nadu or elsewhere, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) On a proposal made by the Government of Tamil Nadu the Central Government have approved the setting up of Naval Detachments at Point Calimere and Rameshwaram Patrolling and Surveillance of the Indo-Srilankan International Boundary Line have also been intensified by the Indian Navy and Coast Guard.

(b) and (c) The Tamil Nadu Government have been informed of the Government of India's policy not to allow Tamil militants or any other group to operate from the Indian soil. The State Government have confirmed that there is no Sri Lankan militant Camp in Tamil Nadu and that they are firm in not allowing any Sri Lankan Tamil Organisation to run any training Camp in the State. The Central Government have extended assistance to the State Government by deputing contingents of CRPF and providing modern arms to the State Police.

[Translation]

§§
T.V. Sets to Uttar Pradesh Schools

2974 SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government had provided T V sets to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for primary and middle schools during 1987-88 and 1988-89,

(b) if so, the details of the scheme,

(c) whether financial assistance was provided to such schools to purchase antenna for the TVs,

(d) whether the schools concerned have since acquired antenna with the amount given, if not, the action taken in the matter, and

(e) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the actual use of TVs in these schools and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (c) Under the Educational Technology Programme, funds are provided for purchase of colour TV sets which include the antenna, to those States where ETV Programmes are being transmitted. 75% of the cost is borne by the Central Government and 25% of the cost by the State Government. An amount of Rs 53,47,350/- being 75% of the cost of 1,020 colour TV sets at the rate of Rs 6,990/- per set was released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89. Another sum of Rs 8,95,050/- being the difference of amount due to escalation in the cost of colour TV sets was released to the State Government during 1989-90. Thus, a total amount of Rs 62,42,400/- for purchase of 1,020 colour TV sets at the rate of 75% of Rs 8,160/- per set was released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

357

**Alleged Fraud In National Sports
Lottery of SNIPES**

2975 SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether around April, 1988 a case of fraud took place in the National Sports Lottery of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) and was referred to CBI,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry had been conducted,

(c) if so, the outcome thereof including names of persons involved therein,

(d) whether any criminal proceedings have been instituted, and

(e) the other action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) and (b) A request was received in August, 1987 urging an enquiry into the funds of National Sports Lottery and the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). The CBI conducted discrep verification regarding this allegation

(c) The CBI was of the view that while favours were shown by SNIPES to the Organising Agents of the Lottery, no offence of criminal misconduct under the Prevention of Corruption Act (PC Act), 1947 could be made out against the office bearers and the employees of SNIPES, as they could not be treated as "public servants" prior to September 9, 1988 on which date the new Prevention of Corruption Act came into effect. The matter is under further examination in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice

(d) In view of reply to para (c) the question does arise

(e) Sports Authority of India has filed a Civil Suit in the Delhi High Court against the Organising Agent of the Lottery for recovery of funds allegeding mis-appropriated by the Agent. This matter is sub-judice.

358

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

2976 SHRI BANV. AF LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) has recently taken a decision that sick Public Sector Undertakings will be looked after by the administrative Ministry,

(b) if so, the details of the various sick public sector undertakings, and

(c) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises also proposes to suggest measures to improve their efficiency and to make them profitable and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b) All the Central PSEs including the chronic loss-making enterprises are being looked after only by their administrative Minister/Department

(c) Improving efficiency and profitability in the Central Public Sector Enterprises is a continuous process. In this regard various steps such as change in product-mix, technology upgradation, improved management practices, energy conservation, modernisation and rehabilitation, organisational restructuring etc are taken. A new concept of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been introduced which clarifies the mutual

obligations of the Public Sector Enterprises and the administrative Ministries in achieving improved performance.

Regeneration of Degraded Forest Land

2977. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:
SHRINARSIINGRAO SURYAWANSHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments for involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded forest lands;

(b) if so, the main details of the guidelines issued; and

(c) the progress made by the respective States so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) The Central Government have issued guidelines to the State Governments for involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies for regeneration of degraded forest lands;

(b) The salient features of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) The programme should be implemented on degraded forest land under an arrangement between the voluntary agencies/Non Government Organisation, village communities (beneficiaries) and the State Forest Department.
- (ii) No ownership or lease rights should be given to the beneficiaries or to

the voluntary agencies/Non Government Organisation.

(iii) The beneficiaries should be entitled to a share in usufructs like grasses, lops and tops and branches and minor forest produce. If they successfully protect the forests they should be given a share out of sale proceeds of the trees on maturity.

(iv) The selection of beneficiaries should be done in such a way that any one who has a claim to any forest produce from the selected site is not left out without being given full opportunity of joining.

(v) Selected sites should be worked in accordance with a working scheme duly approved by the State Government.

(vi) For raising nurseries, preparing land for planting and protection thereof, the beneficiaries should get wages from the Forest Department.

(viii) No agriculture should be permitted on the forest land.

(c) The guidelines were issued in June, 1990. It is too early to assess the impact of the programme.

Execution of Hydel Projects

2978. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have underlined the need for taking up such hydel projects for execution by the Central and State Governments which involve minimum displacement of people and submergence of

agriculture and forest land;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Union Government have taken final decision in regard to the controversial projects of this nature in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if not, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). The need for minimising submergence of agriculture and forest land and displacement of people is emphasised in the guidelines as well as during detailed discussions with the project authorities.

(c) and (d). No hydel power project from the States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat is awaiting environmental or forestry clearance.

361 Workshop on Social Forestry, Jaipur

2979. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day national workshop on social Forestry was recently held in Jaipur;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed; and

(c) the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The Forest Department of Rajasthan organised a workshop on Social Forestry for Environmental Conservation at Jaipur from 5th to 7th June, 1990.

(b) The main subjects discussed were forest conservation and protection, social forestry, wastelands development, the role of minor forest produce in tribal development and micro-planning.

(c) No decisions were taken in the workshop. However, based on the discussions held, the workshop recommended the village level committees should be constituted for protecting the forests and that all possible measures should be taken to preserve the existing flora and fauna. The workshop also recommended that development programmes should be drawn up on the basis of local needs, identification of wastelands and provision of appropriate technological and credit support. The significant role of minor forest produce in promoting cottage industries and generating employment was also identified.

362 Foreign Exchange in VCRs/VCPs

2980. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange involved in manufacturing VCRs and VCPs during the last three years; and

(b) the total number of VCRs/VCPs manufactured during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The total number of VCRs/VCPs manufactured in the country during the last three years, (1987-89) is estimated to be about 1.42 lakh numbers. The foreign exchange outgo for its manufacture is estimated to the Rs. 40 crores.

[*Translation*]**Facilities for Women's Education**

2981 SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of female literacy in Rajasthan vis-a-vis other States,

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide facility of hostels in women's colleges in Rajasthan, and

(c) whether Union Government also propose to provide financial assistance for the construction of hostels for 100 students in each college?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) A Statement showing State-wise, the Women Literacy Rates according to 1981 census is given below

(b) The University Grants Commission provides grants for construction of Hostels in Women's Colleges, which are eligible under Section 12 (b) of the UGC Act to receive central assistance, as a part of Plan Development Scheme during any plan period. This scheme covers eligible colleges throughout the country. The amount of grants approved as UGC share for construction of Hostels in Women's Colleges in Rajasthan during the 7th Plan period is as under:

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>UGC Share</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Jaipur	1,60,000
2	M S College, Bikaner	1,80,976
3	Gandhi Sheksha Mahavidyalaya, Gulabpura	70,000
4	Smt Indra Mani Maudella Grahvighyan Shekha Niket, Piloni	80,000
5	G D Government College for Women, Alwar	2,11,000

(c) There is no proposal to provide such kind of financial assistance. However, the University Grants Commission has decided to provide grants for construction of women's hostels on 100% basis during the 8th Plan compared to a matching basis of 75% by the University Grants Commission and 25% from the Colleges' own resources, which was in practice during the earlier Plan. This is subject to the condition that 40% of the approved

ceiling of grant due to a College, which is determined on the basis of students' strength and other parameters, like enrolment of SC/ST, Women candidates etc, can be utilised for construction of buildings including hostels. It is for the college to formulate a proposal for various buildings including hostels and its plinth area for which they want grant under the Development Scheme of the University Grants Commission.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Percentage of Female Literates</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	India	24.82

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Percentage of Female Literates</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.39
2.	Assam	N.A.
3.	Bihar	13.62
4.	Gujarat	32.30
5.	Haryana	22.27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.88
8.	Karnataka	27.71
9.	Kerala	65.73
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.53
11.	Maharashtra	34.79
12.	Manipur	29.06
13.	Meghalaya	30.08
14.	Orissa	21.12
15.	Punjab	33.69
16.	Rajasthan	11.42
17.	Sikkim	22.20
18.	Tamil Nadu	34.99
19.	Tripura	32.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.04
21.	West Bengal	30.25
22.	Nagaland	33.89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Percentage of Female Literates</i>
1	2	3
Union Territories		
1.	A & N Islands	42.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.32
3.	Chandigarh	59.31
4.	D & N Haveli	16.78
5.	Delhi	53.07
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	47.56
7.	Lakshadweep	44.65
8	Mizoram	54.91
9.	Pondicherry	45.71

Note: Percentage of Female literates for Assam is not available as 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.

Development of Ecology in Aravallis

2982. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment in Aravali mountain range has become polluted due to fast depletion of vegetation and if so, the corrective action proposed/taken in this regard and the amount allotted in the Eighth Five Year Plan for this purpose;

(b) whether Government also propose to launch a special drive for reforestation in the entire Aravali region;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to seek the cooperation of tribals residing there in planting trees and protection thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Depletion of forest and vegetation has caused environmental degradation in the Aravallis. Various Centrally sponsored and State Plan Schemes, including externally aided Social Forestry Projects, have been taken up by way of corrective measures more specially for reforestation in the region. An EEC aided Project for rehabilitation of the common lands in the Arvalli Hills has been started this year in Haryana. The Projects for Rajasthan have been posed for external aid. The Eighth Plan outlay has not been finalised.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has decided in principle to implement a scheme involving local tribal people and

rural poor on community basis for regeneration of degraded forests with the following objectives:

- (i) To improve forest based biomass resource in degraded forest lands and to manage it on a sustained basis for the domestic needs of the identified communities.
- (ii) To provide gainful employment to tribal communities and rural poor.
- (iii) To provide a sustainable economic base to tribals and other rural poors in the vicinity of their habitation.

No forest land is proposed to be leased to these inhabitants for this purpose; however the communities would be benefitted in the form of the usufruct sharing of the produce.

359 Forest Development in Dungarpur,
Rajasthan

2983. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme for forest development in Dungarpur (Rajasthan) and if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a committee to ensure the proper benefit of the Waste Land Development Scheme; and

(c) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) For intergated wastelands development a project has been sanctioned for Dungarpur District and a sum of Rs. 78.27 lakhs has been sanctioned for being

spent on the project during 1990-91.

(b) and (c). A Governing Council under the chairmanship of the District Collector, Dungarpur, who is also the Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency, has been constituted. The Governing Council includes as members all concerned district level officers as well as the concerned members of the Legislative Assembly, the Zila Pramukh, all Pradhans and representatives of a few non-government organisations working in Dungarpur district. The function of the Governing Council is to supervise and monitor the implementation of the project.

[English] Education
370

A Fully Literate District Scheme

2984. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have requested the States to select one district and make it "a fully literate district" during 1990;

(b) if so, how many States have selected one district under the above scheme;

(c) the district selected by the Karnataka Government for developing it as a fully literate district during 1990; and

(d) the amount of central assistance provided to Karnataka State for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Following discussions held by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission with the Chief Ministers at the time of annual Plan discussion, the Secretary, Planning Commission had written to the Chief Secretaries of all the States and

Union Territories, suggesting that each of them may select one district in the year 1990-91 for achievement of complete literacy especially in the age-group 15-35.

2 The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has also

requested in Education Ministers of all State/UTs to take necessary steps to achieve complete eradication of illiteracy in respect of at least one district in the State/UTs during 1990-91. In response to this, some States/UTs have identified the following districts:—

	<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
i)	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Chittoor and West Godavari
ii)	Gujarat	Bhavanagar
iii)	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar
iv)	Maharashtra	Wardha
v)	Nagaland	Whokha
vi)	West Bengal	Midnapur
vii)	Chandigarh U T	Chandigarh
viii)	Lakshdweep U.T.	Kalpeni Island

3. The Central Government has already extendend support in respect of the total Literacy Programmes in the entire State of Kerala, the Districts, of Bijapur and Dakshin Kannada in Karnataka, Midnapur in West

Bengal, as well as in the UTs of Pondicherry and Goa.

4. The follwing Central assistance has been approved in respect of the two district of Karnataka:—

<i>District in Karnataka</i>	<i>Approved Central assistance</i>	<i>First instalment sanctioned</i>
	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
Bijapur	300.40	225.00
Dakshin Kannada	200.00	200.00

Preservation of Veeranarayana Temple, Belawadi (Karnataka)

Veeranarayana Temple in Belawadi, Chickkamagalur District in Karnataka is not being properly preserved by Archaeological Survey of India;

2985. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare it as a historical monument and improve the temple for tourist attraction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Veeranarayana Temple in Belawadi, District Chikkamagalur of Karnataka, which is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India as a monument of national importance is in a good state of preservation.

Some conservation works and development of the premises of this monument are already included in the conservation programme of the current financial year.

373 *Indian Institute of Management I.I.M. Bangalore*

2986. SHRI H C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, both teaching and non-teaching, in all categories working in I.I.M., Bangalore;

(b) out of which, how many of them are Kannadigas;

(c) method of selections to the various posts;

(d) whether Kannadigas are being given preference in appointments in the above Institute; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to ask the Institute to give preference to Kannadigas in making recruitments to I.I.M. Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The number of employees of the Indian Institute of Management, Banga-

lore as are follows:

i)	Faculty Member	:	48
ii)	Non-Teaching Staff	:	397
Total		:	445

(b) According to the information received from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, from among the 445 employees, 15 faculty and 339 non-teaching staff belong to Karnataka State.

(c) Faculty positions in this Institution are filled up on All-India basis through open advertisement. Recruitment to non-teaching position are made in four groups. In respect of position under Groups A & B, they are filled up through promotion/deputation/open advertisements. With regard to positions under Groups C & D, they are filled through the local Employment Exchange.

(d) Although the Recruitment Rules of this All India Institute do not give preference to Kannadigas, it is observed that 80% (approximately) of the employees in this Institute hail from Karnataka State.

(e) In view of (d) above, the Government do not consider it necessary to give any preferential directive.

374 *Foreign Visit: Visit of Armed Forces Team to China*

2987. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Armed Forces team has recently visited China; and

(b) whether a similar visit from China is to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). A group of Armed

Forces and Civilian Officers, undergoing training at the National Defence College, including Faculty Members, visited China in June 1990 on a study tour. During this visit, an invitation as extended to the Chinese National Defence University for a reciprocal visit to India.

Centre for Marine Pollutin Monitoring

2988. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start, a Centre for Marine Pollution Monitoring in Kerala; and

(b) if so, its location, functions, budget and such other details?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Under the Environmental monitoring and modelling programme, the Department of Ocean Development has established two units in Kerala, one at the Regional Office of the National Institute of Oceanography, Cochin and the other at the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum, to carry out pollution monitoring studies along the Kerala Coast. There is no proposal to start another centre.

(b) Does not arise.

Compounds Threatening Ozone Layer

2989. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of US Environmental Protection Agency about two dangerous compounds which threaten ozone layer as reported in the Indian Express of 4 July, 1990;

(b) whether any R & D work is undertaking on the above subjects in India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of import or manufacture of mythyl chloroform in India; and

(d) if so, the details of quantity used, name of manufacturers and uses?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientific research is undertaken in India on the depletion of ozone layer by the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the India Meteorological Department.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The current use of mythyl chloroform in India is approximately 1000 metric tonnes per annum. This is used as vapour degreasing agent in automobile, electronic and engineering industries. The only manufacturer of mythyl chloroform in India is M/s Standard Alkalies Ltd., with licensed capacity of 3000 tonnes per annum.

[Translation]

376

Forest
Tree Plantation

2990. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme, as a national programme for improvement in environment, is under consideration of Government for tree plantation and their protection thereafter for five years on unused land of farmers at Government expense as is done in the case of Government land and road sides; and

(b) the time by which this scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The farm forestry Programme is already under implementation in all the States. Under this programme the individual farmers are assisted for raising seedlings and nurseries and for tree planting on their own lands. The farmers are also provided seedlings free or at subsidised rates and given technical advice as well as training for raising seedlings and nurseries. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance facility to the Banks for extending loans at concessional rates to the farmers undertaking the farm forestry activities.

[English]

Guidelines for Environmental Management Plan for Coal Projects"

2991. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) have laid down clear-cut norms and parameters for the environment management plan for coal project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and whether this has resulted in considerable delay in EAC clearing up coal projects and these are being held up by it for long periods; and

(d) what steps are being taken to rectify this situation without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Guide-

lines are already available detailing the norms and parameters required for the formulation of environmental management plan for coal projects. These guidelines have been widely circulated among the concerned development agencies. Full support was extended to the engineers of Coal India Limited to prepare two model environmental management plans in 1987 so as to facilitate formulation and implementation of requisite action plans for similar other projects.

(c) and (d). Does not arise

[Translation]

378

Women's College Under Delhi University

2992. PROF. MAHADEO

SHIWANKAR:

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA

NARASIMHARAJA

WADIYAR:

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women's colleges under University of Delhi and the number of those having hostel facility;

(b) the number of girl students who had registered their names for the allotment of hostel accommodation in such colleges this year; and the number of students who have been allotted hostel accommodation; and

(c) the scheme of Government to meet the demand for hostel accommodation by girl students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are 20 Women's Colleges, including professional colleges, un-

der Delhi University and seven of them have hostel facilities.

(b) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Univesity Grants Commission has decided to provide 100% assistance for the construction of women's hostels in Colleges subject to prescribed ceiling and overall availability of funds during the VIII Plan.

[English] *Kendriya Vidyalaya*
Anomalies in pay scales of K.V. Teachers

2993. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies have arisen during implementation of pay scales for Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers as announced on 12.8.87; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether these have since been removed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a University in Memory of Dr. Ambedkar

2994. SHRI PUNLIK HARI DANWE: DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received for setting up of a university in the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar;

(d) if so, the details there; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of Government to establish a Central University in the memory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. As a matter of policy, Central Government is not in favour of establishing new Central Universities.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has established the "Uttar Pradesh Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University" through an Act of the State Legislature. Lucknow Development Authority have allocated 244.28 acres of land for setting up the University. The State Government has also made a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the University during the current financial year. Tenders for construction of the building are reported to have been invited. The State Government has estimated cost of setting up the University as Rs. 100 crores.

380 Pollution
Standards for emissions fixed for Automobiles

2995. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standards for emissions from automobiles have been fixed and are being enforced strictly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration through Directorate of Transport has been implementing a plan scheme to control pollution caused by vehicular exhaust. Free facility of pollution checking was provided between December, 1987 and April, 1989 at 24 petrol pump locations by deploying technical staff with Exhaust Gas Analyzers. Since May, 1989, this facility is being provided at all offices of the Directorate of Transport. Simultaneously, mobile teams are covering various points for providing free checking facility. Till June, 1990 owners of approximately 5,16,700 vehicles have availed this facility and it was found that approximately 1,78,000 vehicles were polluting beyond the maximum permissible limits prescribed by Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

Approximately, 77,000 vehicle owners have been issued warning slips between March, 1990 and Jun, 1990 for non-compliance of standards prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989.

A vigorous advertisement campaign has been launched through newspapers, and motories of Delhi have been advised to get their vehicles checked according to a time schedule, based on registration number series of vehicles by January, 1991. For this purpose, the Department has authorised 57 private workshops and petrol pumps to function as pollution checking centres. These centres are providing tuning facilities in case of vehicles are polluting beyond prescribed

standards.

A total number of 585 polluting vehicles of the DTC (Delhi transport Corporation) and Government Departments have been prosecuted between April and July, 1990 under the provisions of Motor (Vehicles) Act and Rules.

[Translation]

382

Education

Study of Vedas

2996. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount earmarked by Government to propagate the studies of Vedas and research thereon and to save Vedic heritage from extinction during the last three years and the details of measures taken in this regard;

(b) the provisions made for future in regard thereto;

(c) whether the institutions working in this field have been listed; and

(d) the annual grant being provided to such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Government made the following budget provisions for the purpose during:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
65.00	60.12	76.25	56.50

(b) Provisions for the future will depend upon the VIII Plan outlay.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Amount released during 1989-90
1	2	3
1.	Stee Veda Vedartha Stowtha Vidyasala, Srirangam	—
2.	Sankara Advata Research Centre, Mungambakkam, Madras	39,900
3.	Raja Veda Kavya Pathshala, Srinagar Colony, Kumbakonam	2,16,600
4.	Vedakka Madha Brahmawom Committee, Trichur District	79,800
5.	Vidaranya Trust, Hospet-583203	51,870
6.	Asom Veda Vidyalaya, Assam-781001	25,080
7.	Govindagudi Appukutti Ayyars Veda Pathshala, Kumbakonam	54,720
8.	Thanthra Vidyapeedham, Alwaya-683102	51,300
9.	Kamakoti Yajurveda Pathshala, Trichur District	25,350
10.	Sri Ranganatha Paduka Vidyalaya, Srirangam	46,550
11.	Sri Bhuvanewari Charities Trust, Pudukkottai-622001	21,660
12.	Shankara Academy of Sanskrit Karol Bagh, New Delhi	3,54,540

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Amount released during 1989-90</i>
1	2	3
13.	Bharatiya Chaturdham Ved Bhavan, Allahabad-211001	1,59,600
14.	G. Thapovanam, Sri Gnanda Trust, Thapovanam	63,270
15.	Organisations being funded by Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishtan	1,86,000

Easing of Burden of school Children

2997. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to ease the burden of school bagsat pre-primary and primary level;

(b) whether Government propose to take some decision in this regard after consulting educationist; and

(c) whether this issue has also been included for consideration by 'Ramamurthy Committee', the newly appointed education committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education—A framework, brought out by NCERT in 1988, recommends that at the pre-primary stage learning should be encouraged through group activities and play-way techniques, and no formal teaching of subjects should be under-taken. At the primary stage, in classes I & II, it recommends textbooks only in 2 subjects viz., language and maths. For classes III to V, text books are recommended only in 4 subjects viz. language, maths, environmental studies-science and environmental studies-social studies.

(c) The terms of reference of the NPE Review Committee under Acharya Ramamurthy permit consideration of this issue.

[English] Hindustan Aeronautics

387 Trainers terminated from H.A.L. Nasik

2998. SHRI INDBAJIT GUPTA:
DR. DAULAT RAO SONUJI
AHER

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Nasik Division, has terminated services of 133 Fourth year trainees from February, 1990;

(b) whether these trainees have been given specialised training in sophisticated and most vital departments of H.A.L. Nasik Division;

(c) if so, whether a lot of money spent on these trainees has gone waste and unutilised;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to retain or to give them alternative jobs; and

(e) the reasons for terminating their services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (e). Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Nasik Division had introduced a special scheme in 1982 under which such of the apprentices who had successfully completed their apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act, 1961, were given training in the desired trades. The objective of the scheme was to enable them to achieve the required level of skill in the desired trades so that they could be put directly on the jobs when ever there was requirement of additional manpower. While this scheme does not provide any guarantee for regular employment in the Company, HAL used to absorb such trainees depending upon the prevailing requirements in the division. 126 trainees who were undergoing specialised training under this scheme could not be absorbed on account of reduced workload position which compelled the Company to put a ban on induction of manpower starting from 1989-90. Therefore, 124 of them had been released after completion of their respective training periods and the remaining 2 had abandoned the training on their own.

The break up of the grades in which these 126 trainees were given specialised training is as under:—

FITTER	—	74	(1 abandoned)
INSTRUMENT	—	7	
ELECTRICAL	—	19	
ELECTRONICS	—	10	(1 abandoned)
MACHINIST	—	10	
PAINTERS	—	6	
		126	

These trainees were paid stipend of Rs. 440/- per month. Though they could not be absorbed on completion of their specialised training due to imposition of ban on recruitment of additional personnel consequent upon the anticipated decline in the workload, HAL have given an assurance that preference will be given to them subject to their being otherwise qualified, as and when necessity for additional manpower arises on improvement of the order book position. In view of this and keeping in view the objectives of the scheme, it cannot be said that the training imparted to them and the amount spent on them is a waste. As a matter of additional relief to them, HAL have also circulated a list of these trainees to other Public Sector Undertakings for considering them for appointment against suitable posts in their organisation.

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on science and technology research through various Science Research Institutes during the last three year;

(b) how many research papers were prepared by the prominent Research Institutes; and

(c) how many reports have been evaluated by the Government?

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

Task Force on Foodgrains Production

3000. SHRIBANANRAO DHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has constituted any Task Force for preparing a framework action plan for achieving the desired foodgrains production target by the end of the Eighth Plan;

89 Science and Technology
Expenditure on Science/Technology Research

2999. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Planning Commission has assured full help to the State Governments for the implementation of the action plan to achieve the target, and

(c) if so, the details of assistance likely to be provided to the States, State-wise and the time by which necessary assistance is proposed to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) No, Sir The Planning Commission has not constituted any such Task Force in the context of the Eighth Five Year Plan

(b) and (c) Do not arise

391
Wastelands Development

3001 SHRIBABANRAO DHAKNE Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised to identify such wastelands which could be covered under the afforestation programme,

(b) if so, the details of data collected

from different States and the institutional arrangements available for implementation of this scheme by the State Governments, and

(c) the effective measures being taken to locate the wasteland for its afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Detailed survey of wastelands, stage-wise, has not been done for the whole country. However, it is estimated that there are about 1295 lac hectares of wastelands in the country. State-wise figures are given in the statement below. The nodal agency for implementation of the afforestation programme in the States are the State Forest Departments. The National Wastelands Development Board had also initiated Wastelands Identification Project in 1986 for identification, classification, and mapping of wastelands through remote sensing in collaboration with the Department of space and the National Remote sensing Agency. During phases I and II of this project 146 districts above been covered. Phase III of the project, which is under implementation, covers 85 other districts.

STATEMENT

State-wise estimate of wastelands in India (in Lac hectares)

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	114 16
2	Assam	17 30
3	Bihar	54 58

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Gujarat	78.36
5.	Haryana	24.78
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19.58
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.65
8.	Karnataka	91.65
9.	Kerala	12.79
10.	Madhya Pradesh	201.42
11.	Maharashtra	144.01
12.	Manipur	14.38
13.	Meghalaya	19.18
14.	Nagaland	13.86
15.	Orissa	63.84
16.	Punjab	12.30
17.	Rajasthan	199.34
18.	Sikkim	2.81
19.	Tamil Nadu	44.01
20.	Tripura	9.73
21.	Uttar Pradesh	80.61
22.	West Bengal	25.36
	UTs	36.04
	Total	1295.74

N.B. The above estimate is not based on a country-wide survey of all wastelands in the country.

[Translation]

395

Public schools in Delhi

3002. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public/private schools in Delhi recognised by Delhi Administration have increased their tuition fee this year;

(b) if so, whether this increase was made with the permission of Delhi Administration and the reasons for this increase and the names of schools in which it has been increased;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to control such tendency of increasing fee arbitrarily and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which Government would take action to check the tendency of increasing fee in this manner and provide relief to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Some schools in Delhi have increased their tuition fee this year.

(b) Delhi Administration has not given permission to any private recognised school for enhancement of tuition fee for the year 1990-91. The permission of Delhi Administration is required only if the tuition fee is sought to be enhanced during mid-session. The managements of the private recognised schools are themselves competent to enhance the tuition fee at the beginning of the academic session.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

396

Vacancies in Education Department of Daman and Diu

3003. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts in different categories in the Education Department in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu and since when;

(b) the details of measures being taken by Government to fill these posts expeditiously; and

(c) the time by these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

396

Navy

Commissioning of Naval Ship 'Kuthar'

3004. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Naval Ship 'Kunthar' has since been commissioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with its advantages to the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Indian Naval Ship 'Kuthar' was commissioned in Bombay on the 7th June, 1990.

(b) This ship is of the Corvette Class and its addition to the Fleet will further augment the Indian Navy's Surface-to-Surface missile capability.

[Translation] *Text Book*

17

Copied Version of Books

3005. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-MAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from some Members of Parliament that copied versions of books published by Punjab Education Board are available in the market at Cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government have conducted a survey to ascertain the basis on which private publishers are selling their books at a lesser price than those of the books printed in Government press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The NCERT textbooks are used by students of schools affiliated to the CBSE. The State Government of Punjab is responsible for production and distribution of school textbooks for students of schools affiliated to the Punjab School Education Board. It is for the State Government to look into the complaint and take remedial measures. However, the complaint has been referred to the State Government for enquiry and report.

Himachal Pradesh

1) Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hamirpur

3006. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-MAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired to construct a building for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the amount provided in the current year's budget for construction of school building and whether the construction work has since commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which the construction work has not yet been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Construction of permanent school building could not be taken up so far as the Central Public Works Department to whom the work was awarded found the site unsuitable for the Vidyalaya.

398 *Fruits and Vegetables*
Alternative to wood packing cases for fruits in Himachal Pradesh

3007. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-MAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of cubic metres of wood is being used in the country for making packing cases for fruits;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to grant subsidy on manufacture of corrugated fibre board boxed and collapsible plastic crates to replace wooden cases so that the forests are saved from being destroyed and ecological balance is maintained; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). Wood is being used

for making packing cases for fruits. However, no green fellings are done for making wooden packing cases. Central Government is encouraging substitutes for wooden packing cases. Kraft paper used for packaging of horticulture produce has been exempted from levy of excise duty. Financial assistance for an amount of Rs. 13.5 crores has been given to Government of Himachal Pradesh by Central Government for setting up a factory for manufacture of corrugated fibre board boxes which would replace wooden boxes for fruit packaging.

[English]

399 *Tamil Nadu*
Western Ghats Development Programme

3008. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of works carried out in the area under the programme during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) An area of 27.9 thousand sq. kms spread over 29 talukas of 7 districts has been covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Works under this programme have been carried out in Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Power, Roads and Bridges, Water Supply, Khadi and village Industries, Sericulture, Remote Sensing, Poultry Development, Dairy Development and tribal Development.

400
Demarcation of Forest Land

3009. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are programmes under consideration of the Government for the demarcation of Forests land from other Bri-vate land to prevent encroachment of Forest land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no scheme under the consideration of Central Government for demarcation of forest land to prevent encroachment on such land.

[Translation]

400 *Trade Union*
Revision of J.C.M. Rules

3010. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the J.C.M. rules made for Government employees have not been revised for long;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that the demand for their revision and redrafting is being made from time to time by several Government employees' unions;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to redraft these rules; and

(d) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). There are no "J.C.M. Rules", as such, made for Government employees. However, a Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Govern-

ment employees which is a voluntary one and mutually agreed upon between the Government and the leaders of the Staff Side is in existence since 1966.

20-Point Programme
Committees for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

3011. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many States including Uttar Pradesh have dissolved the committee for implementation of 20-Point Programme at State, District and Block-level long time back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these committee are proposed to be revived; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). No reports of dissolution of committee for implementation of 20-Point Programme have been received except from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. The Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have indicated that they have made

alternative arrangements for monitoring at Block, District and State level. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have proposed to discontinue implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

[English]

602

Andhra Pradesh
River Pollution in A.P.

3012. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in Andhra Pradesh which are polluted at present;

(b) the level of pollution existing in each river; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to remove and prevent further pollution of these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Some stretches, particularly below the urban centres, of the rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar and their tributaries are polluted.

(b) The level of pollution in these rivers in terms of critical water-quality parameters such as Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is given below:

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Parameters</i>	
	<i>BOD</i>	<i>DO</i>
	<i>(Milligrams per litre)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Godavari	2.5 to 3.11	6.5 to 7.1
Krishna	2.68 to 3.18	5.14 to 7.27

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Parameters</i>	
	<i>BOD</i> (Milligrams per litre)	<i>DO</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Pennar	3.7	7.8

(c) The steps taken to control pollution include:

- (i) Industries located on the banks of these rivers have been directed to install effluent treatment plants within a time-frame and to treat their effluents to prescribed limits before discharge into the rivers.
- (ii) Consents are issued to industries to operate, subject to their adopting adequate pollution control measures.
- (iii) Task forces have been set up to oversee the progress made by industries in putting up pollution control devices.
- (iv) Regular monitoring of the river water quality is being done.
- (v) Prosecutions are launched against the defaulting units.

403
Centres for Development of Materials for Electronic Industry

3013. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up various centres for the development of materials for the electronic industry with a view to strengthen indigenous capabilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) has been set up as an autonomous society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 under the administrative control of the Department of Electronics with its Headquarters at Delhi and three laboratories, in specialised areas of Electronics Materials, at Hyderabad, Pune and Trichur. The main objective of C-MET would be to develop technology at pilot scale level for a range of critical electronics materials and transfer the technology to industry for commercial exploitation. The scope of activities of C-MET, Hyderabad would be in the area of high purity metals & alloys and related products. C-MET, Pune would develop thick film materials, MOS chemicals and special plastics. Areas of Electronics Ceramics and rare earth materials are being identified to be taken up at C-MET, Trichur.

404
Clearance to Yeleru Reservoir Project

3014. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have not given clearance to Yeleru Reservoir Project which is to supply water to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to reconsider and accord clearance to the above project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). The Yeleru Reservoir Project was rejected in October, 1987 due to non-submission of requisite environmental action plans.

(c) Such cases can be reconsidered only on submission of complete information and action plans along with a satisfactory explanation for the delay in providing the data. No such proposal has been received.

405 Forest Land Lying Unused

3015. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of forest land in various States is lying unused;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received by Union Government from the State Governments for its utilisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). As per the studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using Satellite Emagery, out of the recorded forest area of 75.18 million hectares, the area

under actual tree cover is 64.01 million hectares giving a degraded forest area of 11.17 million hectares. It is proposed to reafforest 9 million hectares of degraded forest land during Eighth Five Year Plan. No specific suggestions have been received by Union Government from the State Governments for utilisation of degraded forest land.

406 Industry Growth rate in Electronics Sector

306. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate in the consumer electronics sector in the country in general and TV segment in particular at present;

(b) the target set for the Seventh Plan and what was the achievement in the above sector;

(c) the plans drawn up for the Eighth Plan; and

(d) the estimated production and demand at the end of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Production in the consumer electronics sector increased from Rs. 665 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 2850 crores in 1989-90 at current prices, achieving a cumulative growth rate of 34%.

The production of Black & White and Colour Television sets during 1984-85 to 1989-90 has been as follows:—

Year	B&W TV sets (in million nos)	% Growth	CTV (sets in million nos)	% Growth
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	1.1		0.35	

<i>Year</i>	<i>B&W TV sets (in million nos)</i>	<i>% Growth</i>	<i>CTV (sets in million nos)</i>	<i>% Growth</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985-86	1.9	72.7	0.70	100.0
1986-87	2.3	21.0	0.90	28.6
1987-88	3.6	56.5	1.2	33.3
1988-89	4.5	25.0	1.5	7.5
1989-90	3.8 (-)	15.5	1.2	(-) 20.0

(b) Production target of Rs. 2000 crores was set in the Consumer Electronics Sector for the terminal year (1989-90) of Seventh Plan against which a production of Rs. 2850 crores was achieved.

(c) and (d). The Working Group for Electronics Industry for VIII Five Year Plan has recommended a production target of Rs. 8500 crores in the Consumer Electronics Sector for the terminal year (1994-95) of VIII Plan. This includes Rs. 500 crores for export.

407
Purchase of Light Water Reactors from
France

3017. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revived negotiation with France for the purchase of two 900 mw Light Water Reactors (LWR);

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down for the purchase of these two LWR earlier;

(c) whether the same terms and condi-

tions still exist now; and

(d) if not, what are the present terms and conditions?

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

(b) to (d). The terms and conditions are still under consideration and have not yet been finalised.

408
Tissue Culture by National Botanical
Research Institute

3018. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Botanical Research Institute has developed tissue culture of economic plants and if so the details thereof indicating the names of such plants and number of saplings developed, distributed and sold so far; and

(b) whether it is being ensured that there is no overlapping and full coordination with

CSIR Laboratories like the National Chemical Laboratory and the Indian Council for Agriculture Research Laboratories like IARI etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow has developed protocols for multiplication of economic plants through tissue culture. The details are given in the statement below.

Moderately large scale field trials on *discorea floribunda* have been carried out at the farm of Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at Lucknow and on bamboo at Banthra Research Station, Lucknow.

The laboratory is engaged in research and does not deal with large scale production and sale of plants.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is being ensured that there is no unnecessary overlapping with work at national Chemical Laboratory, Pune, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi etc. Besides multiplication, based on tissue culture, National Botanical Research Institute is engaged in developing innovative methods for germplasm preservation, synthetic seeds and better understanding of growth and differentiation in terms of growth hormones, organic metabolites and inorganic salts. All of this constitutes an integrated programme of research investigations. The results from these studies are coordinated with similar work done at other research laboratories.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of plants</i>	<i>Name of Plants</i>	<i>No. of sapling developed</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Ornamentals	Chrysanthemum morifolium	100
		Amaryllis hybrid	+ 150
		Gladiolus	300
		Bougainvillea Gabra	200
		Rosa hybrida	25
		Vanda hybrid (in vitro)	25
2.	Orchids	Vanda hybrid (in vitro)	100
		Rhynchosstylis retusa (in vitro)	100
		Dendrobium chrysotoxum (in vitro)	100
3.	Medicinals	Dioscorea floribunda	1000
		Dioscorea deltoidea	50
		Rauvolfia serpentina	200

Sl. No.	Category of plants	Name of Plants	No. of sapling developed
1	2	3	4
4.	Fruits	Costus speciosus	50
		Rosmarinus officianalis	200
		Citrus aurantifolia	50
		Citrus sinensis	50
		Citrus grandis	50
		Citrus grandis	50
		Citrus karna	25
		Citrus jambhiri	25
5.	Woody plants	Simmondsi chinensis	50
		Dendrocalamus strictus	100
		Bambua balcooa	100
		Thyrsostachys oliveri	100
		Mitragyna parvifolia	10
		Delbergia latifolia	10

Pollution
**Presence of Toxic Elements around
 Union Carbide Plant, Bhopal**

3019. SHRI BHABANI SHANKER

HOTA:

SHRI RAM BAHADUR

SINGH:

SHRI HARISH PAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after six years of Bhopal gas tragedy a high level of toxic elements still exist in the environment around the Union Carbide Plant in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details of toxic elements found and how long are they likely to be present there and their area of coverage; and

(c) the preventive measures being taken to control the presence of toxic elements so as to prevent a further damage to the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) Of the 25 chemicals which were present in the UCIL premises after the unit was shut down, 22 chemicals have been shifted. Action has already been initiated by Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal for safe disposal of the remaining three chemicals.

Education
**Pass percentage in SSC Examination,
 1990**

3020. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

SHRI HET RAM:

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA

MUNDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the pass percentage of students in S.S.C. Examination, 1990 of Delhi and how does this compare with that of last three years;

(b) reasons for the drastic dip in the pass percentage this year; and

(c) details of steps taken to improve the standard of education in Government Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The pass percentages of Delhi Senior School Certificate (SSC) Examination for the 4 year period of 1987-90 are given below:—

1987	72.7 %
1988	82.8 %
1989	81.2 %
1990	71.9 %

(b) There have always been fluctuations in the pass percentages from year to year. The dip in 1990 may be attributed to the sudden and unusual increase of about 20% in the number of candidates.

(c) Improvement of standards of education in all schools including Government schools in the country is sought to be achieved by:—

- (i) Making available to them textbooks developed on the basis of the guidelines in the National Curricular Framework brought out by the NCERT for all stages of education.
- (ii) Improving the pedagogic/physical inputs through a number of Centrally sponsored schemes.

- (iii) Selection of qualified teachers, provision of good pay-scales/allowances to them and providing them promotional avenues to generate motivation.
- (iv) Improved facilities for in-service training for teachers.
- (v) Providing for disciplinary action under the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 in respect of Delhi School teachers for breach of the Code of Conduct provided in the rules. The Code prohibits wilful negligence of duties, unauthorised absence from the schools or classes and giving private tuition to any student.
- (vi) Involvement of parents through the forum of Parent-Teachers Association.

417
Delay in sanctioning pension to Armed Forces Personnel

3021. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 7755 regarding delay in sanctioning pension to Armed Forces personnel and state the present position thereof together with the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): As on 30th June, 1990, pension had been sanctioned in 134 cases of Armed Forces personnel out of the 171 cases pending on 31st March, 1990. The main reasons for delay in the remaining cases are the requirement of special dispensations for sanction of pension and incomplete/defective documentation. Pension has also been sanctioned in all the 6 cases of Civilians employed in Armed forces Headquarters.

3022. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether future planning is likely to be done after a census is taken on manpower availability in the country; and

(b) if not, in what manner planning will take into its fold the issue of a major resource known as man power and its utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The magnitudes and broad patterns of manpower supply are available from various sources from time to time, including the decennial population census. These are utilized for the purpose of planning including planning of manpower utilization. There is, therefore, no proposal for holding a special census on manpower availability specifically for the purpose of future planning.

418 *Tamil Nadu*
AID for Building stadium in School in Salem District

3023. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any school in the District of Salem has been aided by the Sports Authority of India for building a stadium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Sharda Girls' Vidyalaya, Salem, an adopted school of Sports Authority of

India, has been given aid for the development of sports infrastructure, for its maintenance and for organising sports activities.

(b) A grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was disbursed to the school initially in 1986 for the development of sports infrastructure. Rs. 50,000/- was disbursed in the year 1989-90 and Rs. 50,000/- in 1990-91 for the maintenance of infrastructure and for sports activities.

419 Earth Science
Weather Forecast

3024. DR. DAULAT RAO SONUJI
AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Population 1990 report indicates that the people of Rajasthan may have face more sweltering summers and Kashmir's cool climate may become a thing of the past; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to overcome/combat the situation forecast in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The United Nations Organisation's publication "The State of World population 1990" speaks of the possibility of global warming by 1.50-2.80 C by the middle of next century, without spelling out the specific impact on Rajasthan and Kashmir. Studies made at India Meteorological Department do not indicate any systematic change or trend in the climate of Rajasthan or Kashmir. However, the area of global climate changes in the short term future of the order of decades is a matter of intensive international cooperative research, which should yield more decisive and precise information and analysis. On the basis of this, remedial actions as appropriate can be initiated.

[Translation]

420 Madhya Pradesh

U.G.C. Grants to Sagar University

3025. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided by University Grants Commission to Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh during last three years; and

(b) the details of the colleges in Balaghat district whose applications for grants are pending with University Grants Commission for the extension work of colleges and for the purchase of scientific instruments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI KEHTA): (a) The University Grants Commission does not provide grants to universities on year to year basis but for a five year plan. Accordingly the Sagar University was provided with a grant of Rs. 134.49 lakhs for development purposes during the 7th Plan period.

(b) During the 7th Plan period four colleges of Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh approached the University Grants Commission for grants for extension work and purchase of scientific instruments. Of these, grants to Government P.G. College, Balaghat and Government S.S.P. Art and Commerce College, Warasooni (Balaghat) were sanctioned, however, grants could not be released to Kamala Nehru College, Balaghat and Government A.B. Arts and Commerce College, Baihar (Balaghat) due to non-receipt of revised proposal as required by the UGC.

[English]

420 Government Employee

Litigation cases on Service matters

3026. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the litigation cases on service matters in the recent times;

(b) if so, the number of cases filed by Government servants in the Principal Bench, Central Administrative Tribunal during the last three years; year-wise; and

(c) the number of S.L.Ps. filed by Government departments against the orders of

the C.A.T. during the last three years, year-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There has been substantial increase in the number of cases instituted in the Central Administrative Tribunal.

(b) The number of cases (excluding miscellaneous petitions) filed in the Principal Bench of C.A.T. from 1987 to June, 1990 is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Institution</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Transferred Applications</i>		<i>Org. Applications</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
1987	183		2058	2241
1988	31		2729	2760
1989	48		3044	3092
upto June, 190	06		1421	1427

(c) Statistics about S.L.Ps filed by Government departments against the order of C.A.T are not compiled/maintained centrally as the S.L.Ps are filed by different departments separately. The information will be collected and laid on the Table.

25

Steps to preserve Forests

3027. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether any police action to prevent the clearing and destruction of forests in India, parallel to that in force in Brazil to save rain forests whereby Brazillian space agency gets information from a NASA satellite on any destruction of even five yards of forests and punish the guilty after identifying perpetrators of forest destruction by aerial and helicopter survey is also proposed to be introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other measures have been adopted to punish persons found guilty of denuding forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Use of police force for protection of forests on the lines of Brazillian model is not practised in India.

(c) Punishment is being awarded to persons found guilty of denuding forests in accordance with the provisions of Indian forest Act, 1927.

Scattered Idols in Kaytha Village

3028. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

that ancient idols and pieces of archaeological importance are lying scattered all over the Kayatha Village, the birthplace of the renowned astrologer Varahamihir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps the Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The site is not under Central protection. Most of these sculptures lying over the platforms are under worship. Some of the important sculptures have been shifted to Ujjain for safety by the State Government.

Right of Education as a Fundamental Right

3029. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of grant of "Right of Education" as a fundamental right of all children in particular and of all citizens in general;

(b) if so, the Government's decision in this regard; and

(c) what is the latest estimate of the number and percentage of children, boys and girls, between 5 and 14 years of age who remain out of schooling curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Central and State Governments, including Administrations of Union Territories, are making all out efforts

to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6-14 years by following a number of programmes. The National Literacy Mission has also been launched by the Government make adults within the age group 15-35 years literate and acquire other skills. Adequate facilities and infrastructure for higher education have also been provided by Government and the fees charged from the students are nominal. The Government have been making consistent efforts to increase the allocation for educa-

tion over the years. Even under the existing provisions of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, 14 States and 4 U.Ts. have enacted laws for compulsory elementary education. Having regard to these factors, it would be superfluous to include the "Right to Education" among the Fundamental Rights.

(c) According to the Fifth All India Education Survey conducted by the NCERT in 1986-87, the requisite information is as under:—

Age Group	Estimated Population	Enrolment (in Lakhs)	No. of out of School Children	% of total Population
1	2	3	4	5
6-14 Yrs.	1506	1002	504	33.5

431 *National Development Council*
Strengthening of N.D.C

3030. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to strengthen the National Development Council to make it is genuing forum for consultations on national issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): Government are committed to regular consultations with State Governments by activating and stengthening the National Development Council. A 2-day meeting of the National Development Council was called in June, 1990 to consider the Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan.

431 **Rate of Deforestation**

3031. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is listed among the elevan countries responsible for the 82 percent carbon release from deforestation; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated deforestation rate according to satellite sensing studies a year; if so, the reasons for high rate of deforestation in our country;

(c) whether large areas legally designated as forest land are virtually treeless resulting not only in the extinction of about 100 species every day but also adversely affecting the soil beneath the forests which deteriorates rapidly when the tree cover is gone; and

(d) if so, measures contemplated to preserve and protect the forest land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). According to the annual report for 1990-91 of the World Resources Institute brought out in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India is one of the 11 countries responsible for 82 percent carbon release from deforestation. The list of the countries giving details of forest cleared annually and the anthropogenic addition to carbon dioxide flux is given in the statement below. However, the annual rate of loss of tree cover for India as per studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using Satellite Imagery between 1981-83 and 1985-87 is 47,500 hectares and not 5 lakh hectares as mentioned in the report.

The reasons is for deforestation are as follows:

- (i) Higher demand for fuelwood and timber due to increased popula-tion.
- (ii) Overgrazing leading to degrada-tion of forests land.
- (iii) Requirement of wood based indus-tries.
- (iv) Insufficient financial outlays for regeneration of degraded forest lands.
- (v) Problem of shifting cultivation in tribal areas especially in the North Eastern Regions.

(c) and (d). As per the State of Forest Report (S.F.R.) 1989 the recorded forest area of the country is 75.18 million hectares and the area under actual forest cover is 64.01 million hectares. Hence an area of 11.17 million hectares out of the recorded forest area of 75.18 million hectares is de-

graded forest land. The steps taken by the Government to protect and preserve the forest land include;

- (1) The National Forest Policy 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachments.
- (2) Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
- (3) A Centrally sponsored Scheme is under implementation to help the States for development of infrastructure for protection of forests.
- (4) Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuel-wood in domestic and commercial sectors.
- (5) Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
- (6) Import Policy for timber has been liberalised.
- (7) Fiscal incentives are given to in-

dustries for wood substitution.

- (8) Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
- (9) Guidelines have been issued to State/U.T. Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:
 - (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - (ii) To consider banning of felling in the hills above 1,000 metres, atleast for some years.
 - (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical areas as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reacerve etc;
 - ((v) Special guidelines have been issued for regulation of saw mills.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Country	Area of forest cleared annually (000 ha)	Anthropogenic addition to the Carbon dioxide flux (in 000 metric tones)	Carbon dioxide per centage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Brazil	8,000	1,200,000	42.85
2.	Indonesia	900	220,000	7.85
3.	Myanmar (Burma)	677	150,000	5.35
4.	India	1,500	140,000	5.00
5.	Colombia	—	120,000	4.28
6.	Cote d' Ivore	—	100,000	3.57
7.	Thailand	397	94,000	3.36
8.	Laos People's Dem. Rep.	—	85,000	3.30
9.	Philippines	143	68,000	2.42
10.	Vietnam	173	58,000	2.07
11.	Nigeria	—	58,000	2.07
	Total	11,790	22,93,000	82.12

437
Financial Assistance to Schools in Punjab

3033. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to schools in Punjab under Vocational Education Programme during last two years;

(b) whether Government have increased or propose to increase the assistance for the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, the State Government of Punjab was given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 261.84 lakhs during 1987-90 for starting vocational courses at +2 level in 67 schools with 201 vocational sections.

(b) and (c). During 1990-91 assistance is being given for starting 285 vocational sections in 95 schools. An amount of Rs. 371.71 lakhs is being released as first instalment for this purpose.

7
Pollution by Industries in Punjab

3034. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries in Punjab causing pollution;

(b) the level of pollution caused by each such industry in Punjab;

(c) the corrective measures Government have taken in this regard; and

(d) the instructions/directives given by Government to these Industrial units to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). In the State of Punjab 6000 water and 3500 air polluting industries have been identified. The details of the level of emissions and effluents from each until are not available with the Government.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have prescribed industry specific effluent and emission standards. The polluting industries are to install suitable pollution control equipments to meet the prescribed standards within a stipulated time-frame. Consent to operate have to be taken by the polluting units from the State Pollution Control Board. Legal action is being taken against the defaulting units under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Fiscal incentives are given to units to take steps to reduce pollution.

[Translation]

438

Defence
Supply of substandard Goods

3035. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8540 regarding supply of substandard goods and state:

(a) the reasons for issuing orders for enquiry in 33 cases only and the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken thereon; and

(b) the outcome of initial enquiry for which orders were issued against some

persons and whether cases have been registered against all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Enquiries were ordered earlier only in 33 cases, since in the remaining 53 cases preliminary investigations were yet to be completed.

Out of 33 cases, enquiry reports have been received in respect of 31 cases of which 8 cases are such where inspection lapses have been identified. The enquiry reports of the remaining 23 cases are under examination.

(b) As regards 53 cases which were under preliminary investigations earlier, in respect of 2 cases disciplinary action has been initiated against the concerned officials. For the remaining 51 cases enquiries have been ordered.

[English]

Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra

3036. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects of Maharashtra having command area of more than 10,000 ha. that are pending clearance with Union Government;

(b) whether Government have received any catchment area treatment plan for irrigation projects having command area of more than 10,000 ha. from Maharashtra Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and what action Government proposes regarding clearance of these irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Only the Waghur and Lower Wunna Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra are awaiting environmental clearance.

(b) and (c). The project authorities have submitted catchment Area Treatment Plan based on the available information for both these projects. The project authorities are to discuss these plans with the Environmental Appraisal Committee in its next meeting for deciding these cases.

Cases Pending before CAT bench at New Bombay

3037. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) Additional Bench, New Bombay; and

(b) the number of posts of Members of CAT's Additional Bench at New Bombay lying vacant and when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 25727 cases (excluding miscellaneous petitions) are pending with New Bombay Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal, as on 31.7.1990.

(b) At present, one post of vice-Chairman and one post of Member (Judicial) are vacant at the New Bombay Bench of C.A.T. These two posts are expected to be filled up soon.

Stopping of Indian Military Band at Berlin Wall

3038. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Military band was stopped at a short notice from performing at a recent ceremony at the Berlin Wall;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the band was later on sent to England; if so, the expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether Government have received a report regarding ban on Indian band performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (e). An Inter-Services Band had initially been invited to perform at Berlin under the aegis of the World War Memorial Fund. However, since it had been decided by the Allied Powers not to have foreign non-allied military bands at the concert at Berlin, the proposed trip of the band to Berlin was cancelled.

A visit of the Indian Inter-Services Band to London was arranged subsequently, on the invitation of the Chief of General Staff, U.K. This trip was sponsored by the World War Memorial Fund with all expenses paid. The band gave a number of performances at various venues in U.K. which was greatly appreciated by the British public.

Admissions to Engineering Colleges

3039. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council For Technical Education has recommended that common entrance tests in Physics and Maths at the plus two level should be conducted in each state as a basis for admissions to engineering institutions;

(b) if so, whether any set guidelines have been framed by the council in this regard;

(c) if so, how many States have been provided such guidelines; and

(d) by what time the State Governments are likely to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Guidelines for admissions to technical institutions have been issued to all State Governments/UTs for initiating steps to implement these with effect from the academic year 1991-92.

As per the guidelines prescribed, the minimum qualification for admission to degree programmes in engineering will be passing the 10+2 Science Stream examination with a minimum aggregate of 60 per cent marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics obtained in a single sitting. This criteria will apply where admissions are made on the basis of marks obtained in the 10+2 Science Stream examination and not on entrance test.

It has further been suggested that all States should conduct entrance tests in the subject of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at 12+ level. The entrance test should be common to all engineering degree institutions in the State. The minimum marks need not be prescribed for eligibility for the entrance test and all the students who have passed the qualifying examination be permitted to appear in the entrance test. The merit ranking in the entrance test only should be the basis for admission.

Free Distribution of Seedlings

3040. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for free distribution of seedlings to the farmers, schools, colleges and other organisations in view of good rains during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of places where it has been freely distributed; and

(c) the total cost of the seedlings which they have distributed free of cost so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Distribution of seedlings free or otherwise to the farmers, schools, colleges and other organisations is done at the State level and necessary arrangement for this purpose are made by the concerned State governments. In view of this and since this work continues throughout the rainy season, it is not possible to give details of places and the total cost of seedlings distributed at this stage.

4) Appointment on compassionate grounds
Employment to dependants of Deceased IPKF personnel

3041. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IPKF personnel that lost lives in Sri Lanka;

(b) the total number of widows and dependents of the IPKF who have been offered jobs and alternative source of employment;

(c) whether any time-bound programme has been made for providing employment to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) 1157 (including 34 person-

nel reported missing and presumed killed).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Upto two dependants of Defence Service personnel killed/disabled in action, including war widows, are entitled to Priority II (a) (disabled over 50% disability and unfit for employment, but disability attributable to military service) for the purposes of employment against Group 'C' and 'D' posts under the Central Government. In respect of IPKF casualties, as a special dispensation, Govt. have issued guidelines. as follows, to various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings:—

(i) priority for employment to be given to disabled personnel for employment under Government, over other normal cases of ex-Servicemen against vacancies reserved for them.

(ii) priority and compassionate appointment to dependants of IPKF personnel killed in Sri Lanka operations with suitable relaxation to the extent possible, especially regarding criteria for consideration of terminal benefits received, while assessing need for such appointment.

[Translation]

Madhya Pradesh
 444 **Theft of Idols from Rewa (M.P.)**

3043. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some previous idols of archaeological importance belonging to sixth century have been stolen from Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to make the preservation and protection arrangements more effective in regard to such precious wealth of historical and archaeological importance in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). As per the available information 38 idols are reported to have been stolen from the area of Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, during 1990 but the dates of idols have not been specified. None of these belong to any of the centrally protected monument of the area.

(c) to (e). Besides bringing the idol thieves to book through law enforcing agencies, the Government of India has taken following measures to prevent thefts and smuggling of antiquities:

(1) Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides:

(i) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts);

(ii) Recording the movements of registered antiquities;

(iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers; and

(iv) Restriction on export of antiquities.

(2) Other measures include (i) posting

of Armed Guards in important centrally protected monuments/museums, (ii) maintenance of sculpture-sheds and Archaeological museums at important sites (iii) tightening of watch and ward arrangements including appointment of Security Officers, (iv) posting of officers at important custom points to help the customs authorities and (v) setting up of Expert Advisory Committee for examination of art/craft objects to be exported.

(3) After the ratification of the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties in 1977, India is in a position to put claims for the return of stolen/lost antiquities and art treasures of Indian origin from the country where these are surfaced from the date of ratification.

(4) An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.

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Setting up of sampling stations to monitor pollution level

3044. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up four sampling stations at Jamshedpur under Nakam project to monitor the level of pollution;

(b) whether these four sampling stations were proposed to be set up and commissioned in Adityapur, Jagsalai, Sakichi and Golmmuri in Jamshedpur by April, 1990 and whether similar sampling stations are

already functioning in Dhanbad city for the last four years;

(c) whether non-commissioning of these sampling stations has created many doubts; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take action against persons responsible for this delay and ensure that these stations start functioning at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The establishment of monitoring stations under the National Ambient Air Quality (NAAQM) Programme involves a number of preparatory steps such as selection of an appropriate site, obtaining permission of the owner of the site, arrangement for power supply, recruitment of staff, procurement of instruments, chemicals, glasswares, etc. which takes time. The Central Pollution Control Board is pursuing the matter with the Bihar Pollution Control Board for early establishment of the sanctioned stations.

[English]

Pollution

147
Action against Persons polluting Environment

3045. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the environment aspect has been neglected or has not received the requisite amount of attention;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to create pollution free environment in those States; and

(c) the number of such persons/organisations/units, State-wise against whom cases have been filed for polluting environment and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) All the States except Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have taken steps for implementing the Environmental Laws by setting up State Pollution Control Boards.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board has initiated steps to set up a Joint Board for both the States under Section 13 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Central Government has approached the North Eastern Council for taking on the functions of the State Board for Nagaland.

(c) 3160 cases under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 830 cases under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been filed and State wise details are given in the Statement below. Details of the persons, organisations and units are not available.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Board Water Act	Air Act	Total cases under Both the Act	Total Decision Under Water Act	Against the Board	Total Decision Under Air Act	Against the Board	No. of In favour Decision of the Board		Against the Board	Dismissed with drawn	Total Decision cases pending	
								7	8				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	1	16	6	3	3	1	—	1	1	7	8
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	123	42	165	32	29	2	3	—	3	1	35	120
4.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	1013	263	1276	252	118	134	45	28	18	—	297	979
6.	Haryana	247	166	413	121	106	15	18	18	—	—	139	274
7.	Himachal Pradesh	46	22	68	21	13	8	8	7	1	—	29	39
8.	J & K	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	60	27	87	8	4	4	1	—	1	—	9	78
10.	Kerala	52	—	52	24	21	3	—	—	—	1	24	27

Sl. No.	Name of the Board Water Act	Air Act	Total cases under Both the Act	Total Decision Under Water Act		Against the Board		Total Decision Under Air Act		Against the Board		Total Decision with drawn		Total No. of Decision cases pending
				No. of Decision of the Board	In favour of the Board	No. of Decision of the Board	In favour of the Board	No. of Decision of the Board	In favour of the Board	No. of Decision of the Board	In favour of the Board			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
UNION TERRITORY														
1.	Chandigarh	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	183	1	184	117	115	2	1	—	1	—	—	118	66
5.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	5	—	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
7.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		8160	830	3990	906	606	298	228	189	49	102	1134	2754	



**Safeguard of Property in
Chattisgarh Area**

3046. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government's clear directives, the famous ancient treasures of India continue to find their way out of the country, especially from Chattisgarh area;

(b) what corrective steps Government have in mind to safeguard ancient heritage of India;

(c) whether customs staff would also be given suitable training as also other watch and ward staff as also Intelligence Services in this delicate and difficult job; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI
MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has taken the following preventive measures to safeguard the ancient heritage of India and to check thefts of antiquities;

(i) Enforcement of Antiquities and Art Treasures-Act, 1972, which *inter-alia* provides for the following:

(a) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (Sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering Officer;

(b) Registering Officer to be informed regarding movement of such registered antiquities;

(c) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;

(d) Restriction on export of antiquities.

(ii) In addition, Armed Guards have been posted in some of the important centrally protected monuments and museum under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India, besides tighten of watch ward arrangements and appointment of Security/Officers Sculpture-sheds to house the loose sculptures, antiquities etc. safely have been constructed.

(iii) In the year 1977, India has ratified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *Inter-alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import, into their territories, of stolen cultural properties and for tracing and restoring such stolen properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under the Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

(iv) An Antique Cell has been opened in Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.

(v) Steps have already been initiated for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts etc.

(vi) Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at important international sea-ports and air-ports in India to help the customs authori-

ties in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are antiquities. Further, Expert Advisory Committees have been setup in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

- (vii) Coordination has been maintained between Archaeological Survey of India, Central Bureau of Investigation, National Crime Records Bureau, State Police, State C.I.D., Customs, Check posts etc. for prompt reporting of cultural properties and smuggling of objects.

(c) and (d). Such training courses are organised as and when necessary under qualified experts from within the Survey and outside covering different aspects of antiquarian Laws, contents of India arts and crafts including paintings, illustrated manuscript, etc, features of antiquities and non-antiquities, problem of imitation of art objects and clues for their detection and other related matters.

Growth of Agriculture in Eighth Plan

3047. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between the Planning Commission and Agricultural scientists was held in June, 1990, to prepare a plan programme to accelerate the growth of agriculture in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals have emerged from the discussion; and

(c) if so, to what extent these proposals

are proposed to be incorporated in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Concrete suggestions with respect to input delivery system, agricultural exports, remunerative prices, development of plantation crops, development of minor irrigation, development of agro-industries to arrest rural exodus to the cities, were made. It was also stressed that greater emphasis should be laid on biotechnology to overcome the situation when the petroleum based fertilisers become scarce and costly. With reference to rainfed/dryland agriculture, watershed development was stressed. The need for developing rural infrastructure like roads, markets, etc. were suggested. It was also suggested that there should be farmers' exchange programme so that the farmers of one State can go to other States and learn improved methods of cultivation. It was suggested that there should be closer linkage between the farmers and the research workers in knowing their problems. Suggestions were also made for the development of horticulture with better planting material made easily available. It was also suggested that export of non-traditional items like basmati rice should also be encouraged. All these suggestions would receive consideration in formulating the Eighth Plan.

458 *Madhya Pradesh*
Central food Technology research
Institute in M.P.

3048. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Food Technology Research Institute is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

12.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal in the VIII Plan of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister will make a statement. Mr. Prime Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): On 7th August, 1990...

259 *Delhi*
Accommodation to Nehru Cambridge Society in Teenmurti Bhavan

[*Translation*]

3049. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

SHRI MADAN LA KHURANA (South Delhi): I am on a point of order.

(a) whether Government have allotted accommodation to Nehru Cambridge Society, Kamla Nehru Hospital Society etc. in Teenmurti Bhavan, New Delhi;

MR. SPEAKER: Rakesh ji, Please sit down, I am not allowing you.

(b) if so, the details of the rules followed in this regard;

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am on a point of order. As I have been told... (*Interruptions*)

(c) whether Government propose to give accommodation to other institutions also in Teenmurti Bhavan; and

MR. SPEAKER: Rakesh ji, please take your seat. I am listening to a point of order.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My point of order is this that the hon. Prime Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Under which rule? Which rule has been violated?

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I want to raise the question of propriety as well as the point of order.

(c) No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What are they?

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir firstly, how the hon. Prime Minister is making a statement in the House in regard to reservation?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is making the statement with my permission.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Kindly listen to me first.

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have two points to raise. First is this that a consensus had emerged after the discussion held on Friday that all the parties would be invited by the Government or the Prime Minister to discuss the reservation issue and then only a statement would be made. I would like to submit that three days have passed since then. Is the hon. Prime Minister making this statement after consultations with all the parties? Secondly, in yesterday's evening news bulletins of Doordarshan and AIR it was announced that 10 per cent reservation is to be given to the economically weaker sections of the people also. It has been reported in today's newspapers also. I would like to know how this announcement was made over TV and AIR when the House is in session and why the Prime Minister is making the statement which has already been announced over TV/Radio?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is a point of order. I have also stated that this is a question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is a question of breach of privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising the question of propriety. The statement has already been

reported in the newspapers and has been broadcast and telecast in the yesterday news bulletins of the AIR? TV. The hon. Prime Minister is making statement in the House now. I want your ruling on the matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order involved in it. Please sit down. Rawat Sahib, you also sit down. Yes, Mr. Poojari.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, kindly see the Agenda that has been circulated.

If you kindly read Article 15 (4)

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

Here again, on the implementation of Mandal Commission report, the hon. Prime Minister is coming before the House with an intention to provide for economically weaker sections of upper castes or other castes. There is no specific provision in the Constitution for providing any reservation for economically weaker section or for other upper castes. That means, there is no economic criterion. I want to put one question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Even before knowing my statement, he is debating on it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am

raising a very important question about the constitutional provision. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, will you please conclude?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am concluding now. I am not against the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: When you are raising a point of order, I have to see whether you have raised a correct point of order. That is my point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is why I am quoting the relevant rule. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, my submission is this. So far as the economic criterion is concerned, so far as the socially and educationally backward classes are concerned, our policy is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, Do you say that the Constitutional provision has been violated? That is my point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am also a backward—class man.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is why I am saying that so far as the backward classes are concerned, they should get it. Janardhana Poojary doesn't require any reservation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You can't go on saying like this. I will not permit you to speak indefinitely, Mr. Poojary.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the economic criterion is concerned,

the poorest among the poor backward-class people should get the benefit and not Poojary. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not know what the Prime Minister is going to say. I do not know what the Prime Minister is going to say.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : My point is that the poorest among the poorer sections of other upper castes should also get the benefit. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, Mr. Poojary is raising an objection. He is absolutely wrong. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, take your seat. Now, Mr. Vasant Sathe to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to make one submission.

SHRI SPEAKER: You had your say. Please take your seat. There is no point of order. You are not raising any point of order. No rule has been violated. You have said enough.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am raising a Constitutional point. Please permit me to conclude by saying a few words.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude within a second.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, there was an agitation. The students were making a representation and they were lathi charged. They should not have done that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please take your seat. You had your say. Now I permit Mr. Vasant Sathe. What is your point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 222. I think the hon. Prime Minister has committed a serious breach of privilege of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing Mr. Sathe since there is no question of privilege motion before me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The standing practice, convention of this House is that any policy statement should be made first in the House when the Parliament is in Session *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): He is going to make that statement now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are aware of it. Kindly see the rule. *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sathe-ji, just I take one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are here to listen to you but kindly listen to me first.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, this is not a policy decision. It is a proposal...not decision. It is only a proposal. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When Government wants to make a policy proposal, even then, when the parliament is in session, it is the well established convention, practice and dignity of the House that the Prime Minister must give respect to Parliament and

make that proposal before the parliament. You have already made it on the Television. You have already told the country. It has come in the newspapers today. I would like to know what is the sanctity now in the Prime Minister coming with a statement today in the House. We are opposed to this idea of taking the parliament for a ride. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice. I will see.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have to take note of this. Please give your ruling. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I said that I would look into the matter, that it all, please sit down.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important and sensitive issue. The Government, however, is taking the matter in a very casual manner. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am coming to that. You kindly listen to me. Without listening me, how will you know whether it is a point of order or not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: What is his point of order? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The way this matter is being taken in a casual manner by the Government may lead to alarming situation. As reported in yesterday's evening

news bulletins of TV/AIR and today's newspapers, a policy decision has been taken in the meeting of C.C.P.A. to provide 5 to 10 percent reservation to economically weaker section also. It seems that this news was deliberately given to the media. On the one hand closed door meetings are being held to discuss the issue, on the other they are giving a call to the people in the public meetings to fight in the streets.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever there is any disturbance in the country, the Government and the ministers are supposed to issue well considered statements which could help in controlling the situation. But this was not done. Yesterday a call was given and it has been reiterated today also that people belonging to backward castes should fight for their honour in the streets. They have to show their strength through rallies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what does the Government intend. Does the present Government want to control the situation and to solve the problem through negotiations? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): He is violating the norms (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is present here. I do not challenge his rights. But I would like to submit that the way in which the Ministers of his Cabinet are instigating the public to create a situation of confrontation in the country openly is not good..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say. Now take your seat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that you should direct the hon. Minister to clarify his position as to whether he has given any such call or not. If he has made such a statement, it is really a very sad thing that this Government has such Ministers. Who are openly instigating the people on the issue of implementation of Mandal Commission Report. It would lead to destruction in the country. The people belonging to backward classes will also suffer and those who are launching movements will also have to face the consequences. Therefore I would like to urge upon you to kindly direct the hon. Minister to clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shri Ram Naik.

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Shri Harish Rawat can speak why can't? I kindly allow me to speak. I also want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat? Shri Ram Naik to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order. Under Rule 31, the List of business has been circulated to us. Now the question... (*Interruptions*)

Under Rule 31, the List of Business has been circulated to us. Serial Number 1, that is, Question Hour, is over. Serial Number 2 has to be taken up and we have been circulated a Supplementary List of Business, that is, a Statement by the Prime Minister which is under Serial Number 5 A. Now Serial Number 5 A will come after Serial Number 5 is over. Now if the Prime Minister is making

a statement at this stage, it will not lie in a order. This is my point of order. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Prime Minister to speak immediately after Question Hour. So you should know the Speaker has already prevailed upon the Prime Minister..... (*Interruptions*) ...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi-Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know what happened to the assurances given during the Zero Hour? I have given a notice regarding Delhi Bandh today at 10 a.m. It is for the first time that people have come out in the streets against each other on Delhi bandh.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister is about to make a statement.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: For the first time in the history of Delhi, a bandh was observed in the city without a call being given by any political party. Another thing, which never happened in the history of Delhi is that the Ministers of the Union Cabinet themselves gave a call to the people to come out in the streets to fight with each other. Today, people have come out duly armed with swords and lathis in the streets. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know whether you want to save the country or destroy it. Thirdly, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to the difficulty in initiating dialogue in deference to the wishes of the entire House to this effect. He has been saying that his Government is being run through consensus. Why this issue cannot be solved through consensus? We are not against Mandal Commission, but the entire house is in favour of evolving a consensus and negotiated settlement of the issue. If Prime Minister can hold meetings with the terrorists of Punjab and separatists of Kashmir, why

can't he talk with the youth and political parties of the country? Fourthly, where these reservations of 10 or 15 per cent will be made in the jobs? Since 1984, there has been a ban on filling up posts in the Central Government. When there are no jobs, what will be given and to whom? The hon. Prime Minister should also tell as to whether this ban will be lifted or not..... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Prime Minister.

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SCS/ST/10/6/5
Statement (S)
STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Measures for promotion of Employment for the Youth in Addition to Reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (St.)

(*English*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): On 7th August, 1990, I announced in this House the decision taken by my Government to implement the Mandal Commission's Report.

As the House is aware, the Mandal Commission submitted its report on 31st December, 1980 to the President. Thereafter, this has been discussed a number of times in both the Houses and there was substantial support and forceful demands for the implementation of the Mandal Commission's Report. The National Front had declared in its manifesto that it will implement the Mandal Commission's report at the earliest and during the elections it had made a solemn commitment to the people to implement it within a year of its coming to office.

When this Government took office, the President stated in his address that the

Government is committed to the implementation of the Mandal Commission's report. In both the Houses, there was persistent demand from a large section of the Members for its implementation. In the last Session I had assured in the Rajya Sabha that the Government will take its decision expeditiously.

This Government has taken a number of decisions to render justice to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Women, Minorities, Labourers and Other Weaker Sections. The decision of the Government on the Mandal Commission Report, in accordance with its prior commitment to render justice to the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes who constitute 52% of our population, is part of these measures in this "Year of Social Justice", Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary Year.

In extending reservation to them, the intention of the Government is to give them social justice and a share in the governance and shaping of the country in fulfilment of our Constitution obligations. As Members are aware, a number of State have already provided reservation for the backward Classes in their services. This Government's decision on the Mandal Commission's recommendations is in respect of service under the Government of India and the Public sector Undertakings.

The Mandal Commission's Report is only with regard to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Introduction of economic criteria into it will dilute its purpose. So, the Government wants to make it clear that it is not possible to make any dilution of the 27% reservation for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and 22.5% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At the same time, the Government is equally concerned about the future of our Youth in general. In the Rajya Sabha, there

was a suggestion from the Members to provide reservation for the poor over and above the reservation for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, and I had said that we would sympathetically consider some reservation for the poor, irrespective of social groups. This was reiterated by the Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavateji in his intervention in the Lok Sabha. We propose to provide an additional reservation of 5% to 10% for the poor irrespective of social groups, entirely on the basis of appropriate economic criteria, after taking the sense of this august House.

It was another solemn commitment of the national Front to enshrine the Right to Work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. The Government intends, after interacting with political parties, to introduce in this session a Constitutional Amendment Bill to make the Right to Work a Fundamental Right within the available resources and seeks the cooperation of all parties in passing it after due deliberations.

Arising from our concern for our Youth is our decision to make employment the central thrust of the Eighth Plan. The Approach Paper to the VIII Plan has spelt out the Central task of the Plan as expanding of opportunities for productive employment at a rapid rate. The Plan target has been fixed in terms of annual rate of increase in employment and has been fixed at 3% increase per annum over the next decade. It is through vastly and rapidly expanding employment opportunities, particularly professional and commercial self-employment, and through all-round productive employment-oriented growth of the economy that the problem of unemployment of the educated as well as of the poor can really be resolved.

Here it will not be out of place to mention that the Government intends to establish a National Youth Council to ensure the involvement of the Youth in the building of the

Nation and to focus on the problems of the Youth. In the light of this Government's concern for the employment prospects and the future of our educated youth in general, on 15th August, 1990, I announced our decision to increase the flow of resources for various programmes of youth from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 265 crores, mainly for self-employment, higher studies, and for involvement of youth in literacy programmes. This was done in the light of the fact that Government jobs alone cannot solve the unemployment problem and other avenues of gainful employment have to be enhanced.

Appreciating these facts in true perspective, I trust that all sections of the country, and Hon'ble Members of Parliament will fully co-operate with us in the fulfilment of our social and Constitutional obligations and in our march towards social justice.

—————
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.
(Interruptions)

Mr. Kumaramangalam. Be precise.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Sir, I have a notice about the present situation especially in Delhi and all over the country. This statement, which Mr. Prime Minister read out, has already come out in the papers. It is not very surprising to us. The misfortune is that today the students are agitating with no real political support at all. (Interruptions) No political party supports them.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): You are supporting them. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The present situation is that we have two Ministers here. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hear your own Member, Mr. Akbar. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, in this delicate situation instead of talking to the students and really bringing about a climate whereby a social reform could be implemented, we find the Ministers who have taken their oath under the constitution openly calling for violence and dividing the society. They are dividing the country. If they have the courage, let them resign. The Ministers who are sitting here have violated their oath which they have taken under our Constitution by inciting violence openly misusing their position. Sir, they are dividing the country and starting a class war. How can they remain as Ministers in this situation? I demand their resignations. If they have courage, let them resign. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): A full discussion should be held on it. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. Please take your seat now. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that I have just come from Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital where a youth of 16 years has been admitted with serious brain injury and whose condition is stated to be very critical. This is an instance as to what happened on the 24th. This situation has been created by you. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not permissible, Mr. Khurana. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to submit that the situation in Delhi is such..... (*Interruptions*) ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): That boy received injury as he fell down from the roof of the bus. Police action has nothing to do with it. He fell done from the bus.... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you shouldn't exhibit such things in the House.... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I want to say this much only that today the situation in Delhi has come to such a pass, as Shri Malhotra mentioned, that two rival groups i.e. ant—ireservationists and pro-reservationists duly armed with hockey sticks were about to start pitched battle near Khalsa college. Where do you want to take this country.... (*Interruptions*) My submission is that on that day...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will you kindly listen to me? I am not concerned with it as to who is behind these disturbances, whether it is the Congress party or any other party which is instigating them to do so. I have only one request which I made on Friday also that for God's sake... (*Interruptions*) ...

I would like to request that the Government should initiate dialogue with the parties

concerned and youths and hear their viewpoint..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Actually, it is a very strange thing that a situation like this has been created in the name of reservation... (*Interruptions*) ... Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one is against reservation as such but they are creating such situation as if only they are in favour of reservation and others are against it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have had your say that no one is against reservations... (*Interruptions*) ...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. K. V. Thomas.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called only Mr. K.V. Thomas.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, I have not permitted you. Please sit down. I have called upon Mr. Thomas.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, Government's action on the implementation of Mandal Commission's Report has divided the country on the basis of caste and...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, I am not permitting you on that subject. You have given some other subject to speak on. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am coming to that point Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am permitting you to speak only on the subject you have given. You have to speak only on that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am coming to that point Sir. This Government is dividing the country on the basis of caste and on the basis of language. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, they have called for communal violence as Minister. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The assurance give by the Prime Minister in this House is being violated by this own Ministers... *(Interruptions)*. In the case of language, we have been given an assurance that all letters, documents etc. will be bi-lingual. This is as per the Official Language Act also. I have got here a document which shows that the Indian Airlines is writing letters only in Hindi... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, five years ago, in the district headquartar of katihar in Bihar, more than 100 acres of land was acquired by the Government for construction of a godown of the Food Corporation of India, but no construction work has so far been started by the Government on the acquired land. The capacity of the small godowns located there is too small to store the foodgrains procured in the area. Therefore, I would like to request that the Construction of the proposed godown on the acquired land in Katihar district in Bihar be

started immediately.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SHATHE: What about the ruling on my point of order? It has not been given. Well it be given by the hon. Speaker tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, you have raised it before him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister made a statement outside—whether it was a policy statement or policy proposal? It was known to the public and all the newspaper have carried it, but the statement has been made here only today. The same statement has been given in all the newspapers. Satheji has raised a very pertinent point and we would like to have a ruling on it. You are in the chair; please give us a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot expect me to give a ruling on a point which has not been raised before me. You cannot expect that I have paid my attention to what you were raising earlier. It is not correct.

PROF P.J. KURIEN: What is the ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is that it would be given by the Speaker. It cannot be given by me. It has to be given by the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: If a pertinent matter is raised, the Speaker should consider it or rule that out. Without that the Speaker went

away and now the Deputy-Speaker is saying that he cannot give the ruling... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not raised it before me. How do you expect me to give a ruling?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It is the Chair. Earlier the Speaker was in the chair; now you are in the chair. It is one and the same thing... (*Interruptions*)

If you do not want our cooperation, O.K., fine.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is not raised before me and if you want a ruling from me. What can I do?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You convey our feelings to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can convey it to the Speaker.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Prime Minister has made a policy statement, which has already come in the newspapers. He has already announced it in the public meetings... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: When the Prime Minister shows scant respect for the Parliamentary procedure, it is the duty of the Chair to protect us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, you have made your point.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, you are the custodian of the House. Please protect us, that is all we are saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien,

you have made your point very very clearly, cogently and forcefully. You have made that point before the Speaker, when he was in the Chair. Now, you are going with the presumption that I have heard it, paid enough, requisite attention, and you expect me to give the ruling. This is not done. Whatever feelings you have expressed will be conveyed to the Speaker and it is for the Speaker to give the ruling. I cannot give the ruling on this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): A Member of Parliament cannot violate the rule but when the Prime Minister violates it, how can you ignore it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, I have called Mr. Malhotra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I put it to the notice of the House that I will move a Privilege motion against the Prime Minister tomorrow.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): That will meet the same fate as the Privilege Motion against the Minister, Shri Upendra.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will get the ruling on the earlier privilege motion against Shri Upendra.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that there has been a ban on creation of posts and filling the existing vacancies under the Central Government since 1984. Recently, Shri Dandavate has effected a cut of 10 per cent in plan-items as well as in non-plan items. As a result, there is very little scope for creation of additional posts. When there are no posts to be filled up, to whom you are giving 27 percent or 5 or 10 percent reservation? When you have not given the

right to work to the people and there are no posts to be filled up, what for this reservation has been made and caste-war like situation is being created in the country. All over the country, be it Haryana, Delhi or U.P., the roads are blocked. Prime Minister has been repeatedly urged upon to initiate discussion so as to arrive at a consensus and find a way out of the problem created due to Mandal Commision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the open call of caste—war given by the two Minister yesterday has caused resentment everywhere among the people.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): No caste-war.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: You have said.....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: To enlighten the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes about their rights cannot be considered a call of waging caste-war... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: We want a peaceful solution to this issue. the hon. Prime Minister should take initiative in this regard. it is a matter of regret that nowhere in the statement made by him today, it has been mentioned that efforts would be made to arrive at a consensus. he should make efforts to arrive at a consensus through negotiations... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I would like to place on record my protest against a statement and a speech made by my hon. colleague

Shrimati Scindia-she is not here-about the glorification of Sati. All the women in this House join me in protest. I want to place it on record only because the other day Chair did not allow me to protest. I would like to say that this is a total unconstitutional act. With all due respect to Shrimati Scindia's seniority in age, I am sorry to say that she must resign or be expelled from the House for this unconstitutional aberration. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): May I seek your indulgence on this point, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

I also join in what Shrimati Uma Gajapati Raju has said. Because, this is a very serious matter. All *Satis* are generally taken up in the name of voluntary *Sati*.

In the case of Roop Kanwar, it was said that it was a voluntary act. Therefore, this is a very counter productive thing that is being said. It is a dangerous thing.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I also join in the condemnation of the statement made by Shrimati Vijayraje Scindia.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni-Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I deeply regret that. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,**... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please understand why I am standing here. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want something effective, then this kind of remark made by one Member against the other is uncalled for. This will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please understand that you have to behave like a Member in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shrimati Vijayraje Scindia is not present in the House. How did you allow him to speak in her absence? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do understand that there was nothing defamatory against her.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This could have been postponed till tomorrow. Had she been here, she would have replied to it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a defamatory statement.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Without giving any notice to the hon. Member, she has made a defamatory statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not defamatory. Only if she wants to make a defamatory statement, then a notice is required.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Notice must be given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, if it has been defamatory, only then a notice is required, not in all case.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask one thing. You gave time to four parties. You allowed four Members to speak and we too have a right to make it clear that we are against the evil custom of Sati.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you may speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I just wanted to make it clear to one and all that the Bharatiya Janata Party is very much against the custom of Sati. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the strike of Delhi's lawyers have been going on for the past four five months. Despite their repeated pleas to the Government, no Minister from the Government side is prepared to hold talks with them and consequently, the citizens of Delhi are facing immense difficulties. The lawyers have been boycotting the lower courts. I want the Government to intervene in this matter. On behalf of the Government, will the hon. Minister, give an assurance to the House, to the effect that by holding talks with the lawyers and agreeing to their demands, the long drawn strike would be brought to an end in order to ease the difficulties being faced by the common people?

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, the Home Minister, along with some Minister, visited Assam and made an appeal to the AASU to lift the oil blockade, which is creating a loss of Rs. 70 crores for the Government of India.

We would like to have a statement from the Minister for Petroleum as to what is the outcome of the discussion in Guwahati and what steps they are taking to lift this oil blockade.

[Translation]

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to heavy floods in Western Madhya Pradesh, the 29 inches of rainfall in the past 24 hours has paralysed life in that area. The people are facing immense difficulties. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the urgent need to restore and normalise communication and other facilities which have been disrupted.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Ghuggus field of Western Coalfields limited in Maharashtra, land has sunk five feet deep due to blastings conducted in the open cast mines for eight days continuously from 15th and 16th August onwards. Cracks too have developed in many places. That area has been receiving quake like tremors even since and this has resulted in heavy damages to many houses in that area. The house of Shri Naresh Neelkanth Armoriwar has got damaged and the house of Shri Pramod Vithal Kavade has been razed to the ground. The residents of Ghuggus area are horrorstricken by these development. An inquiry should be conducted into it immediately. The Western

Coalfields should pay adequate compensation to those whose houses have been either completely destroyed or badly damaged. Earth has sunk there due to the fact that after mining coal from it, the open cast mines were not filled with sand. Therefore, a committee should be constituted to make the necessary inquiries in this regard. Similarly, when the open cast mines of Western Coal field sub area began its operations in January, 1990, 310 labourers were engaged to load coals into trucks. Their services were terminated later on. They went to the labour court protesting against the move and they won the case. The court in its verdict asked the Western Coalfields to make a payment of six crore rupees to recompensate them. The Western coalfields lost the case due to the arbitrary action of the General Manager, the Sub-Area Manager and the Personnel Manager and now they are seeking permission to pursue the case further. In this regard, the Government should constitute an inquiry committee to thoroughly investigate the whole issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Such issues are not to be raised here.

[English]

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): I wish to draw the attention of the Central Government to the ravaging floods in the country once again, within a span of three months. Godavari is in floods. In Andhra Pradesh, more than 40 people have died and hundreds of acres have been devastated. Many relief camps have been set up and many medical and para-medical teams are required to be sent there. It is so, not only in Andhra Pradesh. Yesterday we have seen in Gujarat also that Narmada has been in floods and hundreds of people have died. We want a statement from the Central Gov-

ernment as to what steps they are going to come forward with, to give assistance to the States which are already reeling under such calamities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the devastating floods in all the rivers of Gujarat including Tapti, Narmada, Viswamitro, Mahi etc. have claimed more than a hundred human lives. Thousands of cattle too have perished in these floods and the damages are estimated at more than two hundred crore rupees. Such a serious situation has developed in Gujarat due to these floods that the immediate attention of the Central Government is called for. Although the Gujarat Government has taken all possible steps to meet the challenges posed by these floods, the Central Government on its part, should supplement the efforts being made by the State Government. Through you, I would like to submit once again to the Central Government that the State Government has incurred a loss of more than two hundred crores due to these ravaging floods. The Centre, with the permission of the Parliament should provide maximum assistance to the State in this regard.

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about four thousand flags to be taken out in procession on the occasion of Ramnavmi from 84 villages of the Barkagaon area in Hazaribagh district are still awaiting Government permission. The District Administration has to date denied permission to take out the 'Shobha Yatra'. It has also destroyed all records of licences issued before 1985 and within the last two months especially during the Ramnavami Season a teacher was transferred and the licences of many shops were can-

celled. A.C.B.I inquiry should be ordered into the whole episode and the guilty officials should be punished. If not in the land of Lord Ram, where else will the 'Shobha Yatra' be taken out? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE (Balaghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the context of the establishment of a National Commission on Women, I would like to say that ten percent job reservation should be made for women, so as to make them self-reliant. The dream of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia should be given concrete shape, in order to fully utilize the potentialities of our womenfolk to further the cause of national development.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Such topics cannot be raised here. You should properly utilize the chance I gave you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have utilised the chance and time given by me.

SHRI MANKURAM SODHI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 22 villages in South Bastar area have been inundated by flood waters of Shabari and Indravati rivers. Flood relief operations are required to be launched on war footing. There is heavy loss of life and property due to floods. Crops have been destroyed. This has become a recurring feature in the area. A survey team from the Centre should be sent there to find out some alternative safer place to rehabilitate villagers. This central team should also be asked to submit a report regarding the compensation to be given to these poor Tribals and Harijans. Appropriate measures are required to be taken for their betterment.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.51 hrs.

9
Report of High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker Sections (Volume I and II) an explanatory Memorandum showing the action taken thereon and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections (Volumes I and II).
- (ii) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1334/90]
- (3) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 882 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1989 under subsection (3) of section 37 of the

Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1335/90]

490
Annual Reports and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for 1988-89, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi for 1988-89 and statements for delay in laying these papers, etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1336/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 1337/90]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 1338/90]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1339/90]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 1340/90]
- (8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 1341/90]
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT- 1342/90]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore for 1986-87 and 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA
RAMANNA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of Aeronautical Development Agency, Bangalore, for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1343/90]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 1988-89.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 1344/90]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there has been a lot of delay in placing these papers on the Table of the House. If you kindly look into it you will find that from 1985-86 right upto now they have not thought of placing them on the Table of the House. Why is it that they have taken such a long time in placing them on the Table of the House? Is it because they had set them aside? They should be able to give some explanation to it.

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: The delay had happened when I was not the Minister incharge of it now was this Government in operation at that time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This delay will be examined by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.52 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1990, agreed without any amendment to the National Commission for Women Bill, 1990, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1990."

12.52 1/2 hrs.

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ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on official Language

(Collection)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): On behalf of Shri Mufti Mohammd Sayeed I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Sub Section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from among themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri Ramesh Chennithala and Shri Ram Punjab Patle resigned from the Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Sub Section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, two members from among themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri Ramesh Chennithala and Shri Ram Pujan Patel resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) **General Council of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4 (ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, 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 General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in rules 4(ii) to (iv) and 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the mem-

bers 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 General Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

12.54 1/2 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S (DUTIES POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor General's Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971."

That motion was adopted

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 21.8.90

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to repeal or amend the obsolete provisions of Factories Act 1948, coming in the way of progress of women**

(MUR 377)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU

(Visakhapatnam): Although the Government of India has promised reservation of jobs for women in public sector corporations this policy is not being followed by many of the Central Government undertakings. A case in point is the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant which has very few women employees on its roster. The main reason being cited for women not being employed is the Factories Act which prohibits factories and work shops from employing women between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. This archaic provision is governed by the Central Government's Factories Act of 1948.

At a time when the focus is on uplifting the lot of the women and there is all round concern in giving equal opportunities and status to women, these obsolete and archaic laws, which come in the way of emancipation and progress of women, must be repealed or amended.

I request the Central Government to look into the matter and give it the urgency it deserves.

- (ii) **Need to take up road trim Andhra border in Nanded district to Laxitipet in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh as National Highway to facilitate the transport of coal and cement**

(MUR 377)

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): The National Highways in the State of Andhra Pradesh in general and my Parliamentary

constituency of Adilabad District in particular need attention. This district is a backward area but has rich raw materials for manufacture of cement. Coal is available from Singareni Collieries. There is a heavy traffic from the coal mines to Maharashtra and coastal Andhra. The Central Government has a plan to connect important industrial areas to major cities. There is also a need to take up a road as a National Highway from Andhra border in Nanded district to Laxitipet in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. This is an important road which facilitates the transport of coal and cement. This is only 128 km in length. The State Government has recommended for taking up the road as it is already a State highway. I request the Government to take up this as a National Highway at the earliest.

- (iii) **Need to develop Water logged land in Gopalpur regions of Bihar for Agriculture**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV

(Khagaria): In Gopalpur assembly segment of Khagaria Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar, more than one thousand acres of land has been rendered unusable due to water logging. I demand that the Government should take steps to develop this water-logged land for agriculture so that farmers could use this land which has been lying unutilized. The local farmers will be very much benefited. Therefore, I request the Government to do something to make this water logged land arable.

- (iv) **Need to give recognition to duly elected representative body of Trade union in Heavy Water plant, Talcher, Orissa**

(MUR 377)

[English]

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI (Deogarh): I want to draw the attention of the

[Sh. Ravi Narayan Pani]

House and the Government towards the action of the management of Heavy Water Plant at Talcher (Orissa) in ignoring the popular trade union functioning in the plant. This development is of great public importance because serious unrest has been created in a vital national Atomic plant by recognising the unrepresentative body ignoring the popular verdict of the majority of the workers.

The democratically elected majority group of the Union affiliated to CITU have been agitating peacefully through prolonged *dharna* since 4th August 1988 demanding a democratic solution to the problem. They have made the most reasonable and democratic suggestion of deciding the matter through a secret ballot. But instead of doing so the management has resorted to repressive methods. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to and this state of affairs in this vital plant and take steps to restore recognition to the duly and democratically elected office bearers of the Union.

13.00 hrs. 2/79

- (v) **Need to widen National Highway No. 24 passing through Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and to construct an overbridge on Bareilly-Badaun Road**

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission under Rule 377. Bareilly is one of the important industrial centres of Uttar Pradesh. Apart from being a big city there are several industrial units located in the city as also fertilizer factory of IFFCO, All India Veterinary Research, Institute Divisional Railway Office of North Eastern Railway etc. are also there. In view of its

utility and importance, the Central Government has decided to develop it as a counter-Magnet City under National Capital Region Plan. But this decision has not been implemented so far. There is a national highway No. 24 which runs between Delhi and Lucknow. There is very heavy traffic on this highway. In view of this heavy traffic, it requires to be widened near Bareilly and a bypass to be constructed. An overbridge should also be provided on Bareilly-Badaun section. This is very urgently required. There has been a constant demand by the public for this. In the absence of these facilities, accidents take place every other day and driver's time is also wasted. The Government is required to issue necessary directions for taking up the widening of the national highway and construction of overbridge on Bareilly Badaun road immediately.

500 (vi) **Need to provide cooking gas to the people of Gujarat at cheaper rates** (MUR 57)

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission under Rule 377. Many Gas reserves have been found at various places in Gujarat. The Centre has not been fair to Gujarat as far as the price and distribution of gas is concerned. The people of Gujarat are charged the same rates as are charged from others whereas States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, where coal is found, people get electricity at cheaper rates because cost of generation of electricity is lower there than that in other States. Therefore, I would like to make a demand that the people of Gujarat should be supplied cooking gas at cheaper rates. In case this is not done, the people of Gujarat will also launch a mass-movement in support of this demand as was done by the people of Assam. Besides, G. A. I. L.'s agency should be scrapped and the gas for industrial purposes should be supplied at the rate fixed by the O. N. G. C. and domestic demand should be met at still

lower rate (about Rs. 800).

- (vii) **Need to issue directions to Jammu and Kashmir Government to release salary of Government employees who have migrated from Kashmir Valley to Jammu** (H 02377)

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO

(Anantnag): Among thousands of migrants from Kashmir Valley, there are quite a few hundreds who were salaried Government employees of various departments including low-paid police officials and men of fire-fighting force. They had to flee with members of their families and have now been in Jammu since middle of March, 1990 while State employees of various departments have been given their salaries periodically even after long delays, these officers of the police and fire-fighting services have not been paid their salary dues since 1.4.1990. They are not entitled to any financial relief since they are Government employees. The employees have been on hunger strike for quite some days now at Jammu and members of their families are on the verge of starvation. Directions are required to be issued, to State Government for release of pay for these starving families immediately to end their agony of these unfortunate citizens of the country.

- (viii) **Need to increase the capacity of Nagpur Telephone exchange by 15000 additional lines** (MUK 377)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT
(Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the House towards the poor performance of the Nagpur Telephone Exchange. Major part of the development of any region in the country depends upon the functioning of the telephone system. Tele-

phone facility has a major role in the development of Industry and business in and in strengthening the economy of the region.

Nagpur Telephone Exchange was converted into Electronic Exchange some time back and there was hope to the persons who were in waiting list. The Government has set up the Electronic Exchange and scrapped the earlier one. Due to commissioning of the new Electronic Telephone Exchange at Nagpur, there was hope among the people who were in waiting list to get the lines, but now the position is totally reversed. The waiting list is mounting day by day. New lines have not been provided due to which Industry and business development of the city is retarded.

In view of this there is urgency to expand the main Nagpur Telephone Exchange immediately by additional 15000 lines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we adjourn for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

1306 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

RE. SITUATION IN PUNJAB

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): Madam Chairman, I wish to bring

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

to the notice of this hon. House that more than thirty thousand people have assembled at the Boat Club. They have come from Punjab and they are holding a *Dharna* which is being organised by the CPI (M) and CPI. They have demanded an early solution to the serious problem that is facing the people of Punjab and which is not only affecting peace and normalcy but is also affecting the unity and integrity of the country. They have also demanded that the Government should take up a firm policy and should give up the policy of drift and *ad hocism* which is only complicating the situation. Therefore, I demand and I wish to reflect the views of the people who are holding the 'dharna' and they are genuinely concerned and they are demanding from the Government an early solution to this matter. I hope the Government will respond to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lokanath Choudhury, you wanted to speak on this subject. So, I allow you to make your submission.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Madam, on the call given by both CPM and CPI parties, about 30,000 people have come from Punjab and they have assembled in the Boat Club. They are having their 'dharna' and they are demanding that the Government must immediately take a firm policy. The situation in Punjab is getting worse. Punjab issue should be considered as a national issue. The Government should immediately take note of it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Madam Chairman, whenever discussions on Punjab took place in the House, I found that my colleagues belonging to C.P.I.(M) were on the same wave length as we were. I would like to submit in regard to the issue raised by

Somnathji that high hopes were raised and a new atmosphere was created after the installation of the new Government. Had ad hoc decisions not been taken and concrete and right steps were taken, the situation would have improved a lot during the last 7-8 months. I am pained to say that the situation did not improve as was expected rather situation in Punjab deteriorated further. The situation has worsened not only due to killings but also due to the ransom and kidnappings. As a result, migration from Punjab has again started and a large number of people alongwith their members of family are sitting over dharna with heavy heart. They are demonstrating today. I also associate with them and would like to request that the Government should stop taking adhoc measures and adopt a concrete policy and the border should be sealed. You should protect these people from ransom, kidnapping and killings.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (Tripura West): Madam, on Punjab issue, our party is always demanding a firm plan of action from this Government. I am glad that today this matter has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The Left parties have always played a very good role. During our time also we appreciated their role and our leaders have in the past acknowledged it. Unfortunately, the situation is going worse day by day and the interference from across the border has increased and the death toll is daily raising more than 25. It is a very serious situation and Government are not taking any firm action and not discussing with other political parties. I appreciate the movement that has been done today by the Left parties. I welcome it. But at the same time, I would like to urge upon the Government to take all the parties into confidence It is a national issue, not a regional issue and it is an All-India issue. Some positive steps should be taken so that the situation does

not get worsened in Punjab.

SHRICHITTABASU (Barasat): Madam, I would like to congratulate the great people of Punjab who have come all the way from different parts of India and assembled in the Boat Club to draw the attention of the Parliament and also through the Parliament the nation as a whole that the solution to the Punjab problem does not get further delayed.

Madam, as has been pointed by many that despite some indication of improvement about 7 or 8 months ago, particularly after the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of the country by visiting Punjab several times, the situation, of late, has further deteriorated and it causes great concern to the people of the country and of course, great concern to all the parties who want that the unity and integrity of the country should be strengthened, maintained and preserved and all forces which are working against the unity of the country are to be defeated. Therefore, Madam, it is very much necessary that the Government should take fresh initiative to bring about the political solution of the problem. Madam, it is not time to take much of the time of the House. I allow other distinguished colleagues to speak. I also urge upon the Government to see that they take fresh initiative and along with taking very strong and stern measures to combat the secessionist forces, some initiative should be taken at this stage for the political solution of this problem. Thank you.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Madam Chairman, I join my other friends in the House to strongly urge for the need for a clear-cut policy on Punjab. (*Interruptions*). The situation has unfortunately grown..... (*Interruptions*). The situation over the last few months has become a lot more grave and I would like to urge upon the Government particularly to convene..... (*Interrup-*

tions). Madam Chairman, I would like particularly to urge upon the Government to convene all-party meeting and not merely a meeting of the major political parties to hammer out a possible solution. Much time has already been wasted and therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to come out with a clear-cut policy.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow): Madam Chairman, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the leaders of various political parties in the House today. I wish to underline the fact that since the talk of revival of the State Assembly has begun there are legal luminaries also present in this House, before the High Court delivers the judgment people have already started calculating the number of Members belonging to this group of the Akali Dal or to that group of the Akali Dal. There are conjectures going around as to who will take over the reins of Administration as Chief Minister and so on, whether they would like to go in for coalition or not. When all this thrash talk is being published daily in national newspapers, I personally feel, and probably most Members of the Janata Dal also feel, as also other members of the other sections of the House and essentially I again reiterate what I have said earlier, this is my personal feeling that since this chapter has begun regarding the so-called revival of the Assembly by some order of the High Court which is yet to come, that added a new dimension to the problem and the aspiring politicians, budding politicians, who want to capture seats of power, are also manipulating things in their own way and they are probably becoming more active by giving protection or encouragement or abetment to the heinous crimes, call them kidnapping or ransom or loot, the talk of the revival of the Assembly by these budding politicians must come to a halt.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):
What is the idea that the High Court will
revive the Assembly?

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Before the
High Court pronounces the judgment, what
is the sense? What is that politician talking?
Who is that politician? Let us identify them,
who can pre-judge the decision of the Punjab
and Haryana High Court. I am simply hinting
that this kind of a situation and propaganda
has aggravated the issue in spite of the best
intentions of the rulers today and in spite of
the sentiments expressed by the Prime
Minister regarding his visit to villages and
also about the healing touch. Now, every-
body talks about the revival of the political
process in Punjab and Kashmir. Let us not
talk about Kashmir for a while; let us talk only
about Punjab. What do you mean by the
revival of political exercise? I do not know
whether the so-called revival of the Assem-
bly is coming about or not. It is in the womb
of the future. Who is presuming as to what
the High Court is going to do? That is the
current main cause which has aggravated
the situation. I again express my solidarity
with the sentiments expressed by various
leaders and various sections of the House. I
would like to suggest that merely by deliver-
ing sentimental and emotional speeches in
the House, the political process in Punjab
cannot begin. Let us muster courage to go to
every village and township in Punjab with
this message of peace and solidarity and
without mustering courage on our part, no
tall talk is going to deliver the goods.

07-56

14.22 hrs.

Bill (C)

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING
CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL ~~1990~~

— Corrid

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we move on to

further consideration of the Prasar Bharati
Bill, Motion for consideration of which was
moved by Shri Upendra on 21st August 90.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):
Madam, before you call upon the next
speaker, I would like to make one point. Last
Friday, it was suggested that the Govern-
ment should call us and consider our amend-
ments. The Minister for Information and
Broadcasting was kind enough to call us. We
discussed with him for about an hour-and-a-
half. We explained to him each of our amend-
ments. Now, except for a brief telephone call
which he made to some of us yesterday,
where he said they are still considering and
there are some difficulties, we do not yet
have a formal answer from the Government.
What we read is only in the newspapers that
the Government was not going to accept
these amendment and the Government had
difficulty in accepting those amendments.
We expected that there would be a discus-
sion and the entire House said that if the
Congress Party wants a discussion, what is
the harm in discussing. Now, we have dis-
cussed with the Government; we have ex-
plained our amendments. Why should the
Government fight shy of calling us to tell us
whether they are accepting our amendments
or not? If they are accepting, they should tell
us whether they are accepting with or with-
out modifications. Why should we have to
know about them from the newspapers when
we have briefed them about our amend-
ments. I think, this is treating us with scant
respect and treating us with a great deal of
casualness. All the parties have supported;
Advaniji and Somnathji said that if the Con-
gress Party is serious about pressing its
amendments, why don't they have a serious
discussion? We have had a serious discus-
sion. Why can't they give us a serious an-
swer? I am told this debate will go upto 4.00
p.m. and at 4.00 p.m. the Kuwait debate will
start. But, I still think the Government should
take us more seriously and consider our
amendments and give us answer to those

amendments. After all, these amendments have been drafted and submitted after very careful deliberations within our Party. Why should they be rejected out of hand and why should we be treated with such scant respect? I do not understand at all.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Madam, I had a discussion with the representatives of the Congress Party on Friday. I told them that I would revert back to them after discussion among ourselves. I promptly conveyed our views to Mr. Chidambaram on telephone and told what we can accept and what we cannot accept. He promised that he would consult his leader last night and ring me back his reactions. I was waiting for his call the whole night yesterday and I did not get a call from him. After having failed to get a reply, I have contacted Mr. Kurien and requested him to give their views. After that, I myself tried to see Mr. Rajiv Gandhi today, to find out this party's views. I was told that he was unwell and he was unable to speak and all that. I cannot be blamed for that, if they cannot make up their mind.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, this requires to be clarified. Mr. Upendra telephoned me to say that he was holding consultations within Government. They have some idea about one amendment. So, he said, he would come back and tell us in what modified form, he would be able to accept that amendment. Regarding the third amendment, he has got some difficulty; he is looking into the matter; regarding the fifth amendment, they have not even formed a view. This is what he said. Then, I said, you formally call us and in the meanwhile we will consult.

Where has he called us? After discussing with five or six of us, he telephones once and says: "I would like to see Mr. Rajiv

Gandhi." I said, of course, you can see Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. But he is ill.....

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Even this morning, they did not respond. (*Interruptions*) They have not made up their mind.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He very conveniently puts the ball in our court.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Are you ready? Even in the evening, I will sit with you. You want to avoid the issue. That is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: My I appeal to both the sides. After all, the discussion will not be over today. Therefore, let us take up the discussion and carry it on up to 4 O'clock. After that again, you can discuss all these things.

I hope and believe that since you are all inter-acting still, the chapter is not closed. Therefore, I will proceed with the debate and I will call upon Shri Lokanath Chaudhary to speak.

510-16
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Madam Chairman, first of all, I thank the Government for bringing forward the Bill to give autonomy to the electronic media. Giving autonomy to the media, under the circumstances is urgent. Though the Bill confers some autonomy to the media and have deficiencies yet is a laudable move. It creates a basis for autonomy and I think, in course of time, by experience against it will be amended and the autonomy will be complete.

Moreover, I also thank the Minister because he has tried to bring a consensus on this Bill. This was never like this before. The very fact that the Minister agreeing to discuss with the Opposition to bring correctives and take the advice of the Opposition they may accept or may not accept-but invit-

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ing the advice of the Opposition itself is a good chapter. I think, it is a beginning and let us start with this beginning and we will go ahead with this type of attitude.

I would also request our friends in the Opposition to make some suggestions, taking all factors into consideration because they had the experience of utilising the media, not for the Government but for them as party in power. I differentiate—just like Mr. Upendra differentiates between censoring and editing—between the Party and the Government. But unfortunately, the Congress friends who were in the Government never differentiated between the Government and their Party. So, they always thought that they were the Government and they were the Party. So, the media had become an instrument of a particular party. Therefore, the necessity for making the electronic media free from a particular Party which was in the Government assumed great importance. Before the elections, all the parties in the country promised the people to make the electronic Media autonomous. Before saying something on what should be the limit of autonomy, I want to say that today in our country, the newspaper media is mostly held in the hands of big businessmen. They always try to give information, educate the people in their own interest.

In this context, the importance of the electronic media is very great. It has more coverage and it is interesting to the common people because you know most people are illiterate and so they can learn more from the electronic media. They can be informed and educated by the electronic media than by the press. I am not speaking from the party position. The media has so far been vulnerable to focus the different interests of our society and, therefore, the abuse of media is not only from the Government side. There is the danger of its being abused from many

other positions. As you know, in our society which is full of contradictions, different sections of the society want their position to be strengthened in the society and they try to use the media. In their interest. To protect against all abuses, when we think of autonomy, our autonomy should be to the extent that this media is not abused by those who are opposed in one way or the other to the principles enshrined in our Constitution along with the Directive Principles of State Policy. So, keeping this in view and taking our society as it stands today, we have to consider from which position the media should be protected so that it is not misused but used to strengthen democracy and socialism and to our democracy. It should be kept in mind that abuses can come from the commercial houses, from big business, from the dominant classes in the society to incite communal passions and abuses can come from vested interests who are detrimental to our democracy.

The objectives for which the media will work have been defined in Clause 12 though there are deficiencies. But I would take this opportunity to say that along with other abuses, we always expect the abuse from the bureaucracy. We have taken many good measures in our country. Most of the good measures have been distorted and have not worked because the bureaucracy distorts and they have greater power in our administrative set up. The bureaucracy was created by Lord Hastings and you know what sort of man he was. He has laid down the basis of Indian bureaucracy which was within the framework. But still after that, what are the mistakes that we have committed by not making social and administrative reforms? So, the bureaucracy may also distort all the things that we desire to achieve through this act. While telling this, I would like to say that the present Bill has been brought forward after a great deal of consultation. It has limitations. I have said that it has got deficiencies. In our province there is a saying

that when there is no maternal uncle, even a blind maternal uncle is accepted. In this connection I want to bring some features of the Bill. Now, I would like to touch on the Board of Governors. As per this Bill, there will be 11 persons in the Board of Governors. As far as the Board and the persons working in the media are concerned, there is no organic link. This is a set up which is an example of beaucocratic set up. There is the danger that the media will not develop. Therefore, the organic link is required. I think the Government, which is advocating the workers participation in the management, has forgotten to accomodate the employees, who are working in the media, in the Board of Governors. As you know, we support the Government. We have different perceptions and different programmes. We do not want this Govt to implement our programmes. We support you that you will honestly implement your programmes. The National front has in its programme declared the participation of workers in the management. There was a time when it was not necessary to have the workers participation in the management. But today, with the scientific and technological revolution, it is the worker whose mind works, whose intelligence works. He is not a mere physical worker. So, how can you assimilate him? You cannot assimilate the worker by keeping him away from the Board of Governors—I mean the artists and the employees. Therefore I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should accept that at least two of the Members of the Board of Governors must be from among the employees and artists. This is a vital thing which will ensure the democratic functioning of the Corporation. If you want the Corporation to be democratic, if you want to protect the interests of the people and if you want that it should work in the desired direction, then it is necessary that representatives of the employees and the artists must be there in the Board of Governors. I would request the Government to accept this suggestion.

Secondly, we have decided to form a Committee to nominate Governors the Vice Chairman will be the Vice President. But there is a suggestion that the Chairman of the Press Council should be the Chairman of this nominating Board. I think it is better if the Vice President is made the Chairmen. The concept of the Committee, which will nominate the Board of Governors, is reasonable. There should not be any change in it. But one thing should be there. What would be the mechanism, what would be the nodality by which the Members will be nominated should also be clarified. You are tailing about the Executive Governor. Who will be the Executive Governor? The qualification of Executive Governor has been defined keeping only a bureaucrat in mind. I think, there should be an improvement in that and so that people from other fields should also have the chance to become the Executive Governor and the modalities for nominating the Members should also be worked out. If the modalities are not worked out properly, then there is apprehension that again it in the bureaucrats who will rule.

The Government has said that in the original Bill here is a provision that there will be a Broadcasting Council. I welcome that the Broadcasting Council has been opposed. I thank the Minister that he has changed it. In the original Bill it was mentioned 'in consultation with the Chairman'. Now it has been changed. It is a welcome step. Instead of 'consulting the Chairman', it will be rather better if a Committee is set up like other Committee consisting of Members of the Public Service Commission and other people and also nominating some Vice-Chancellors as Members of the Broadcasting Council. What will be the powers of the Broadcasting Council?

When there will be difference, when Governors will return the noting giving reasons, I think, there should be a provision that when the recommendations of the Broad-

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casting Council are rejected, that should also be announced, that should also be broadcasted and thereby people will know everything. That way, the Board of Governors will function under the full view of the Public and the people will now how the Government is working. I think, here the provision should be changed.

About removal or suspension of the Board. There was a provision which has now been amended. It is a welcome step. But the Board can only be superseded not by the Parliament, having two-third majority.

The time for Broadcasting for commercial Houses should be fixed in the Act and that should not be more than 5% of the total broadcasting time. Once you do not fix the timing, you leave it to the Broadcasting Corporation. Here is a possibility of abuse after by the monopoly houses. Therefore, we are of the serious view that there should be a definite time limit for advertisement for the commercial houses. There should be another provision in the Act that the prime time should not be given to them. There should be another provision in the Act that what is broadcasted that should be consistent with the democratic, secular and socialistic values which are enshrined in the Constitution. If that is not there, there is a possibility of its being again abused. So, with all the corrections that have come, I know there is a view now that there should be privatisation and private houses will be given the licence to have the broadcasting. I think it is the most dangerous proposition. It will lead to privatization. The Doordarshan cannot be handed over to the monopoly houses. I know those who are advocating this idea. It should be rejected and should not be accepted because it is not in the interest for which the broadcasting and Doordarshan should work.

My next point is about the finances,

about the transfer of the property of the broadcasting corporation. There may be some changes. Different propositions may be tried; but the Govt. must finance the Corporation besides the income it will be from. Sources that is given in the Bill. All the Hardware of Doordarshan will be handed over to the corporation on lease basis.

While welcoming it I will commend the Minister that in bringing this Bill forward he has definitely done a good thing. But if he does not change it as I said earlier, if it is used by the party in power, if he allows it to be used by the commercial houses, if he allows it to be used for communal purposes, the worst will take place. Against all these possible dangers in our society, there are so many contradictions, So there is a need to strike out a balance and getting the society transformed in the direction as enshrined in the Constitution and its Directives Principles for which the media will educate, curtain, inform and motivate our great people.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the time.

516-27

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon):
Madam, I beg to oppose this Bill to the extent to which it goes beyond the genuine requirements of functional autonomy and takes this powerful media outside the influence and control of not only the political executive, but also of the sovereign Parliament and the people. I oppose the bill because theoretically at least the political executive or the Government on India seems to abdicate its responsibility of utilising powerful medium of the people as an instrument of nation building, for social-economic development, for building a modern socialistic welfare state and they are attempting to create a private fiefdom of a coterie of individuals called the Governors whom they seek to invest them with unbridled power without even a semblance of accountability to the Parliament.

It requires no clairvoyance to foresee that the new Prasar Bharati is going to sink into a morass of uncontrollable inefficiency and corruption.

What the Janata Dal seems to do is possibly best summarised by one of their own mentors and or acts. Shri Morarji Desai, who speaking on the autonomy of the media said, 'one should not go from the frying pan to the fire; a corporation can also be completely destructive' November 4th, 1977.

Is the intention of this Government in bringing the Prasar Bharati Bill *bona-fide*? We are all aware, it is not the structure of the corporation but the attitude towards fairplay in the media; it is not the letter of the law but the spirit in which the media is managed which is relevant in ensuring that the media conforms principles of justice and fairplay especially when it is portraying news and current events. Much is made out of the model of the British Broadcasting Corporation. In actual fact, the assets of the BBC are owned by the British Government. The Home Secretary of UK has enormous powers with respect to the BBC. But by convention, by tradition, they do not use them. Also, the BBC's reputation was built brick by brick by the first legendary Governor, Lord Reeth, who created tradition, who set the norms for operation of the BBC, who withstood partisan political interference. What do we have here? Do we think that Mr. Upendra is the herald of a new era of media freedom in this country?

What is the track record of this Government in the last eight months in dealing with the media? This Government has indulged in for crass, blatant misuse of the media for partisan political propoganda. These *Khula Manch*ers have thrown all sense of objectivity and truth to the winds. Here is an Information and Broadcasting Minister who censors his own Cabinet colleagues, and this is a subject-matter of a privilege motion before

you. He is packing every single current affairs programme of Doordarshan and All India Radio with his apologists. He has already made a *Prachar Bharati* out of the media. Here is an I & B Minister who is personally subverting the freedom and autonomy of the media and the people's right to information.

Today, we have heard from the newspapers that the Cabinet Sub-Committee, which was formed as one of the first acts of this Government for considering citizen's right of Freedom of Information Act, has been disbanded by this Government. This is the attitude of this Government towards freedom of information.

The Government's intention is very clear. They want to give the Prasar Bharati a veneer of autonomy and respectability. But they want to pack the Governing Body with fellow-travellers, henchmen and hangers-on. They want to run the media by proxy without having to answer anybody, including Members of Parliament or the public. The intention is confidence trickery. The intention is to commit a phenomenal fraud on the people.

The stand of the Congress Party about this Bill is clear. It has been only presented to the House by my hon. senior colleague, Shri Vasant Sathe. It is a tribute to the vision of Indiraji and our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi that in the last decade, All India Radio and Doordarshan infrastructure has been built up into one of the foremost broadcasting organisations in the world. In the Seventh Plan itself, infrastructure of All India Radio was doubled from 90 to 180 transmitting stations. The infrastructure of Doordarshan was trebled from 171 transmitting stations to 520 stations. We believe that this massive infrastructure built with the people's money should be utilised for spreading literacy and for the task of human resources development, for achieving participation of the people in build-

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ing a socialist State. We believe that in a parliamentary democracy, this task should be led by the political executive of whatever hue, whether it is the Congress or the Janata Dal, whoever gets elected by the people, it is their political mandate and through the implementation of this mandate, the country has to be carried forward and the media has to be legitimately used for this. Even the Verghese Committee said, "Absolute autonomy is not conceivable in the context of national planning." We believe that the fundamental responsibility of the elected representatives should not be diluted or abdicated. There was even a mention even from that side that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be extinguished and the whole field has to be actually handed over to media persons. Madam, if they carry forward this logic, then why can't they extinguish the Ministry of Education and hand over the field of education to educationists, hand over the Industry to industrialists and multinationals? The Government of India has a cardinal role to play in carrying this nation forward and this Bill abdicates this responsibility as far as the Government media is concerned. That is why we always believe that if anybody in this House or outside advocates that there is a public morality in this country which is higher than the morality of the elected representatives of the people, then any sense of justice above the sense of justice of the elected representatives and the political executives, so long as they do not act within the Constitution and Law, is a dangerous thesis which is antithetical to the very survival of democracy in this country. That is why, Congress Party is only for functional autonomy and not for divesting the electronic media totally of the direction and control of Parliament and the Executives. I would like to quote the words of Jawaharlal Nehru and we stand by Nehru's vision about the media. Nehru's vision and ideology are now becoming the global ideal-

ogy. He said: "It would be better if we have a semi-autonomous corporation under, of course, Government with a policy controlled by Government but otherwise not conducted as Government Department." This is his words on 15th March, 1948. When Mr Sathe said yesterday that the media should be owned by Government, he was reflecting this vision. Madam, the Bill bristles with infirmities and deficiencies. The main infirmity, according to me, is that there is no provision in the Bill to make the Governors conform to our national priorities and objectives. When I say national priorities and objectives, I am taking a non-partisan posture where the consensus is for secularism, the consensus is to fight against communalism and the consensus in building a socialist welfare state in this country. There is no constructive role for the political executive in the Bill. For example, if the Governing body, in its wisdom, decides to de-emphasise any vital national programme of Government like that of empowerment of women, family welfare programme, maternal and child health, anti-poverty programme or any other legitimate programme, then where is the provision in this Bill which can make this Governing body conform to our priorities? I say that there is no provision in the Bill and it has been emphasised by fellow members from the left. Supposing they want to de-emphasise educational programmes and want to increase advertisements or give a free run to the multi-nationals, then does it does not come within the ambit of misconduct or moral turpitude? In such a case, there is no way out in which this Governing body can be made to conform to our national socio economic priorities.

The Information and Broadcasting Minister was uttering falsehood when he stated that the Bill provides for adequate control by Parliament over Prasar Bharati. If the Members ask questions about the media, which is our inalienable right, then the Minister can very well say that he cannot answer as

Prasar Bharati is outside the control of the Government or that he has to collect information and so on. Prasar Bharati is not bound to give any information within any time limit. As Mr. Sathe said, we can only express our dissatisfaction. Let me state another situation. A couple of years ago, in power when we were in power, Members of the Eighth Lok Sabha would at least remember that the Parliament News slot was changed from prime time to some other time. There was a hue and cry in this Parliament and the Government was made to restore the timing and the importance of the Parliament news. If the proposed Governing body of this Corporation decides to de-emphasise the Parliament News and takes it away from the prime slot, then what is the remedy in this Bill? There is no remedy at all. They say that the Bill has been fashioned after the BBC Act. I am quoting Clause 13(2) of Licence under which the BBC functions. It says: "The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament."

15.00 hrs.

This is the British Broadcasting licence condition. Where is the corresponding safeguard for Parliament in this Bill? They are taking this powerful media through their shortsightedness beyond the control of Parliament, abridging the rights of individual Members as well as the whole Parliament.

Another vital lacuna in the Bill is with reference to external broadcasting. We are aware that the external broadcasting is an important function of Government, linked to our foreign policy imperative. Information aggression is taking place all over the world by the developed countries, for instance by the United States against Cuba from Florida coast. We ourselves in India are facing information aggression from Pakistan in our border areas and they are using their media

for subversion in Kashmir and Punjab. This Government through this Bill wants to hand over the external broadcasting also without any control whatsoever to these eleven wise men, these eleven super Ministers called Governors unaccountable to Parliament.

And what about the possibility of subversion and infiltration into these powerful media by foreign intelligence agencies such as CIA? Do you think that it is beyond the realm of possibility? If there is anybody who has studied the destabilization of countries in Latin America and the Third world, it is entirely within the realm of possibilities that the organizations as such CIA can buy up the Executive Governor or the handful of Governors without our knowing. One day we would wake up and see that this powerful medium which was so far under the Central Government has been *inflated* top to bottom by these agencies. Where is the safeguard in this Bill against something like this happening?

The B. G. Verghese concept of trusteeship is absent in the Bill. Here the trusteeship as well as the day-to-day management of the Prasar Bharati has been telescoped with the result that the Ombudsman function or the guardian function which was expected of the trustees would be extinguished and the power of the Executive Governors would be dangerously enhanced. Shri Sathe had emphasised that no autonomy is being given to the Directors-General of the electronic media. The seniormost officers who have grown up with the media, Doordarshan and All India Radio, are going to be simply subordinates of these Governors Boards; outside the Governing Boards. They are not members of the Board. The Thirty-eight thousand work force is going to be dis-empowered, not powered; the engineers, the programmers, the professionals are not going to be invested with additional powers. On the other hand the power that they now have is being taken away. The Congress Government can

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be proud that under them the Directors General of Doordarshan and All India Radio were some of the most powerful Heads of Departments of the Government of India. Normally, in the Government the Head of the Department cannot transfer his immediate subordinate. This power is vested with the Government, but the Director General, Doordarshan and Director General, All India Radio can transfer their immediate subordinates, the Directors of the Kendras. Such autonomy, such decentralization had been achieved under the Congress Government. Now, the erstwhile Chief Executives of the organization as well as professionals in the organization are going to deal not only with Shri Upendra, but eleven Upendras, who are going to be supra-Ministers, who are going to be supra-executive and who are going to be supra-Parliament. This 38000 work force can be divested, of their states anybody can be brought from outside and introduced at any level. They cease to have the protection of Government service and they do not have recourse to administrative Tribunals. Do you think that this is investing autonomy on the existing system. The new Czars of the media can exercise tyranny over these 38000 strong work force and this is what is going to happen.

The Broadcasting Council, as contemplated in the Bill, is redundant because it is toothless, it is impotent, it is a mere white elephant and a futile exercise.

It is against this background that my party had made a strong demand that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, not to reinvent the wheel not to go through the entire seminar and consultative procedure, as have been the various opinions which have been voiced in the last three months, but only to consider the amendments which have been put forward by the hon. Members and arrive at a consensus.

Mr. Upendra, has of course, discussed with us but he has not come forward with any concrete response to our requests. We are for constructive cooperation. We are for functional autonomy. The amendments which have been moved by me, by Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Madhav Rao Scindia have been moved on behalf of the Party after a great deal of discussion within the party. Madam, these amendments are reasonable. They are to cure the anomalies and lacunae in the Bill. We request that they get due consideration of the Government.

In a nutshell, the amendments are: in order to preclude partisan choice, we have asked that the selection committee may include elected Members of Parliament from both sides. We have also demanded that in order to have a modicum of control by Members of Parliament; in order to protect their interest the Director Board should have at least three members elected by the Parliament like many other Boards in the country, reflecting representation of all political parties. We have demanded that the Director General of Doordarshan and All India Radio should be in the Governing Council in order to give them adequate status so that they may function effectively. We have said that there is no need for giving them the designation of Governor. This exalted designation has been given in the Constitution to the Governors of the State and the Governor of the Reserve Bank. This is not a constitutional bill. So, let such designation be not given to the members of the Board insofar as the officials of the Government of India of the rank of Joint Secretary, etc. are going to be the members are the Board. Instead of the Broadcasting Council, which is a white elephant, we have suggested two bodies: one a Statutory grievances Committee of the Director, Board itself which will hear day-to-day grievances, day-to-day complaints and its decision shall be carried out by the Executive Governors. And the other is an Appellate Parliamentary committed on the media fashioned on the lines of Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee which will be the watch dog body and which will ensure the supremacy of Parlia-

ment in this important aspect of Parliamentary democracy. It can be appellate to the Director Board and it will ensure that this media is used for building our nation. We have also suggested that new Kendras should not be opened without the prior approval of the Government. I had been in the Ministry, Madam, and I am aware that each of the people representatives have their grievances, their own ideas as to where these kendras or the transmitting stations should be located. They are going to give this power to these 11 outsiders who are bureaucrats and who are not amenable to the views of public representatives. They will not listen to us give some technical opinion and locate these transmitting stations wherever they like and there is no redress for the Members of Parliament. If this power is retained by the Government—whoever be the Minister—he will have to listen at least to a certain extent to the peoples representative. We believe, Madam, that the power to give direction—let me make it clear that it is not partisan political direction but power to give direction about socio-economic development programmes—should remain with the State. Now, in the Bill the entire power to give direction is confined to the matters of public order and internal security. Supposing, they de-emphasise some programme like the Family Planning Programme, what are we going to do? Supposing they cut down Broadcasting term on the economic development programmes of the State, what will we do? There should be sufficient safeguards.

Madam, we need a stricter provision for external broadcasting. It may be handled by the Prasar Bharti but its planning and control should remain with the Government.

Much ado has been made of our shall amendment, the enabling provision for competition. It should not be taken to mean that we are advocating privatisation. Even now under the Indian Telegraph Act, under which licence has been given to A.I.R. and Doordarshan. It is within the competence of the Government to give broadcasting licence to any social service organisation.

Madam, the boundaries of science are expanding fast. Even now, if you pay Rs. 1,000 and get a small equipment, you can get broadcasts and telecasts from anywhere in the world, whether U.S.S.R., U.S.A. or Europe.

We want Prasar Bharati to face competition not from outside world but from within India. There is nothing wrong in an enabling clause. That does not mean, tomorrow, you should start giving private licences. But in so far as the Scheme of this Bill is monopolistic, it is necessary that this Clause is also there so that, in its wisdom, if the Government decides to do so, it is empowered to do so.

We have made all these suggestions in good faith and in all sincerity. In our Amendments, we have added a very pertinent Clause that is having safeguarded the interest of the State and of the nation, there can be a Clause in the Bill. It has been taken from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act—"Save as otherwise provided in this Act, this Corporation shall not be subject to any direction or interference from Government." That will preclude partisan, daily political interference, whichever be the Government. In order to insulate this Corporation—after all the crux of the debate is about the news and the current affairs, how they are handled—this specific Clause will ensure that "the Government can only interfere in the stated situations and not generally."

We would beseech Mr. Upendra and the Government to consider our Amendments dispassionately and accept them. If they do not and try to steamroller this Bill with all its infirmities, they will be doing incalculable harm to the electronic media and the nation's vital interest. They will be releasing an evil gene in the procession of injuries, his is a minority Government—minority Government according to Mr. Advani also. It is inflicting on this nation, in the train of price rise, in the disastrous economic management, in the train of a caste war, they have unleashed on this nation, in the religious and linguistic fanaticism they are storing. One

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more thing will be added, i.e. destruction of electronic media, which was built up over the last forty years.

They is a famous statement of Winston Churchill during the Second World War about valour of the pilots of the Royal Air Force:

"That England owed so much to so few people in so little a time."

If I make a parody, this nation is going to say when they make an assessment, when they make an analysis, a historical judgement on the Janata Dal Rule, that never in the history of India, has so much harm been done to the country by so few men, in so little time.

15.15 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE in
the Chair]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA
(Jadavpur): Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support this Bill with some important modifications. let us start by saying that we are not enamored of autonomy per se, autonomy for the electronic media is an abstract idea. But we are trying to understand the implications of autonomy for the electronic media in a particular context, in the context of a country, which is poor, a country which is underdeveloped, a country which suffers from uneven developments. We are trying to understand the implications of an autonomous Corporation for electronic media in this country.

Now, it has been said by the hon. Members of the Opposition that if Government control is taken away, there is a danger of commercialisations.

Let me start by saying that we are entirely aware of this danger. We are ourselves very much concerned with this danger. They have spoken about the possibility of giving more freedom to the 34,000 employees

working in the media now. Let me also say that this also concerns us. But, at the same time, I want to say that we have found from experience that simply if electronic media are kept under Government control, commercialization cannot be prevented. The tyranny of big business interests, multi-nationals, cannot be prevented simply if Government control is there. That has been our experience in the past.

In the past, we have seen an unholy three-cornered alliance between the Government machinery, the ruling party and the big business interests. So, there has been autonomy, an autonomy for a very small minority indeed. The people at large, the people of this country have remained largely invisible and inaudible. The electronic media have not been used for their benefit. So, it is more autonomy for the people that we want. We know it is very difficult to break this three-cornered alliance that I have been speaking on. It is well nigh impossible. But we want to drive a small wedge somewhere in this alliance; and if this present Government and if the present ruling party is amenable to this, I thank them for it. I thank them, because they have come forward to regulate to a certain extent this possibility of an unholy alliance between Government machinery, big business interest and the ruling party. If they have come forward to do this, that effort is to be welcomed.

I would also recall here, since electronic media are of the range of what we might call a consciousness-producing industry, what has been said in the Haksar Committee Report, about the generation of cultural values. The Haksar Committee Report also knows the predominance of the market forces in the generation of cultural values; and it says:

"The market needs to be tamed, and harnessed to serve the interest of man, nature and society."

We agree with this recommendation, and we are concerned that the new Act should represent autonomy from a tyranny which al-

ready existed in the electronic media for some time, and a tyranny which has worked through Government.

Autonomy in the sense in which I am speaking of it, is not opposed to the use of Government funds for the Corporation. In the Financial memorandum of the Bill, it has been said that the Corporation must gradually reduce dependence on the budgetary support of the Government.

Now this may have some sense in our present context, in our present social context where it is said that the government is really constrained for funds. So, out of dire necessity, the government itself has to explore other sources of funding. Thus, we find that while we think that education should be completely in the public sector, it should be subsidised completely by the government, in actuality, we cannot altogether reject private funding of education. So, out of dire necessity, government might say that the Corporation for electronic media may have to tap other sources of funds. But I want to stress that government funding should have a predominant role as it still has in education. This search, this exploration for funds from private sources should not be done in the name of autonomy. In other words, it should not be said, simply if government funding is taken away then there will be more autonomy. After all, government money is public money. If the government abdicates its responsibility of supplying certain basic public services to the people, then what will ensue is not autonomy but a complete slavery to big business and to the multi-nationals in our country. So, we don't want the government to abdicate its responsibility so far as this very important public service is concerned. It is not a sector which is meant to generate profit; it is meant to be a public service. There is a saying in English that "He who Pays the Piper calls the tune." This is not an attitude which should be taken in regard to government funding of electronic media. Government is supposed to have control over media because it is supplying funds; this should not be the attitude; rather the government supplies funds because it has a

certain responsibility, and in order to fulfil this responsibility it is supplying funds. This is why we feel that certain constitutional guarantees, certain constitutional ideals have to be accepted by this Corporation as well; this is why we have suggested that lines 30-31 on page 9 where it is said "That Corporation must not advocate any opinion or ideology of its own" should be dropped. Of course, our nation does have a certain ideology of its own—democratic, secular, social ideology—and that must be propagated.

So, one of the amendments that we have brought forward is to preserve the pre-eminence of government funding. It has been mentioned by the earlier speaker that at present the outlay of the government is Rs. 463.45 crores. The gross amount of money coming from commercial advertisements is Rs. 230 crores. Now if the predominance of government funding has to be maintained, we must also ask from what sources the government may fund this sector. In this case, the possibility of reviving the licence fee need not be ruled out; we can consider graded licensing for radio, a certain degree of licence fee for black and white TV set.

The maximum licence fee may be there for colour television sets. But this has to be seriously considered. And there must be not only a limiting of time from commercial advertisements, but also a limiting of funds. We have said that the maximum funds which the Government can take from commercial advertisements must be specified in the rules. Also, as far as time is concerned, the time given to commercial advertisements must be limited and this delimitation must be done not only in the totality of the time available but also segmentally. Because, while we find that if we take the totality of programme time, really the time taken by commercial advertisements is not very great; yet at certain peak hours we find that the rate of commercial advertisements rises even up to 20 to 25 per cent. That is why we have suggested that time should be limited both in the totality and segmentally.

Thirdly, the programmes which are to

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

be sponsored by the commercial advertisers should not be completely under the control of the sponsors. In other words, these commercial companies have their own ideas of what is saleable. The Corporation should not give in to their idea of what is easily saleable.

Educational and informative programmes made independently must also be sponsored. Again, there is an overwhelming number of advertisements of consumer goods. Advertisement of consumer goods affecting only a very small minority of our population, such advertisements should be curtailed.

Of course, the programmes which emphasise the diversity of our national culture also must be sponsored.

The Corporation, should of course have the final say in these matters, but—there is a but here—the Corporation also, as an autonomous body, may not be able to retain its autonomy; it may also give in to certain external influences. This, we have already found in the case of various autonomous research institutes and cultural organisations. We have found how these become small empires ruled over by a small coterie of vested interests and Government money is wasted and mismanaged in these institutes. This is why we have been very specific and here we agree with the Members of the Opposition that there has to be parliamentary accountability and on this my party colleague will be speaking; so I am not elaborating this point. However, I think, that there are certain other ways in which possible arbitrariness, possible bureaucraism and possible coterie rule within the Corporation may be prevented.

On the one hand we find that there is a welcome move on the part of the Government that certain clauses by which the Government might have breathed down the neck of the Corporation have been removed. For instance, Clause 19 has been revised. Then, the supersession clause has been

dropped. Now we think that some arrangement for supersession of the Board in certain extreme cases has to be there, but the ultimate responsibility for supersession must not lie with the Government but with Parliament. We also feel that when the Government demands information, the sources of information must be protected as in the case of the press.

We have also talked about employees' representation and staff artistes' representation. There is one clause on page 9 lines 10 to 18, where certain rather arbitrary measures about the dismissal or demotion of employees have been stated. Now even if this has something to do with the formal rules of the Government, I think, these formal rules have to be altered in the interest of employees. No employee ought to be sacked or demoted without any enquiry being conducted against him or her.

Now I come to my final point. Hence, I disagree with the Opposition entirely. They have suggested the dropping of the Broadcasting Council altogether because they have said that it has no teeth. Now if it has no teeth, it should be given more teeth. There is no reason why it should be dropped. Some people have said that to give the Broadcasting Council more teeth would mean having a dual authority, no one would know whether more power is vested in the Corporation or more power is vested in the Broadcasting Council. Now here again, I should say that the Broadcasting Council should not have the decisive power over the Corporation but the matter has to be brought to the Parliament and it is the Parliament which will decide whether the Corporation has transgressed its limits or not. However, the Broadcasting Council is the only means of contact with the public that we have in this Bill, the direct means of contact with the grassroots. Not just Members of the parliament, but ordinary men in the street also can come to the Broadcasting Council and complain. So, it can serve as the eyes and the ears of the Corporation. It can prevent the Corporation from remaining immured within itself. I think, in our amendments we have added certain

clauses, whereby the recommendations of the Broadcasting Council will have to be brought before the Parliament and the Corporation will have to answer if it has not abided by the recommendations, it must give reasons. So, the Broadcasting Council should remain and should be strengthened as a forum for the people to exert their pressure.

I agree with some Members of the Opposition who have said that there is a very grave danger with which we are confronted today, that is the danger of cultural imperialism. Media has become a worldwide affair, a worldwide network in which naturally advanced capitalist countries, multinational companies have a great stranglehold. We do find this worldwide network importing media software continually to poorer countries. There are good programmes. There are ordinary programmes. There are bad programmes. But the fact of the matter is that information comes from these sources, these agencies, as structured information and a process of brain washing inevitably goes on. So, the point is that the Corporation may be the channel for this but if the control remains with the Government entirely—we have seen that this can happen—the Government also can become a channel for such cultural imperialism.

The only safeguard against this is the people and we want *Prasar Bharati* to promote indigenous software industry to be of the people, for the people and by the people.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the *Prasar Bharati* Bill and commend it to the House with all the emphasis at my command. I would particularly commend it to my friends in the Opposition, who in their 1989 manifesto, for the first time in the history of the Congress promised the people that they too stand for an autonomous Corporation though on closely looking at the manifesto, I found that the word 'autonomous' has been omitted as an epithet from the word Corporation. I have a manifesto with me here and I found that the 'autonomous' word was not there though the

impression given all through the campaign and even in the course of the press briefing was that the Congress Party also was in favour of an autonomous Corporation, whereas the text does not quite indicate that. As I said, Shri Vasant Sathe began his speech by saying that there is no difference of opinion that the media should be autonomous. He quoted his manifesto, he quoted the Janata Dal or the National Front manifesto, he quoted my Party's manifesto, may be the CPM manifesto and also several other manifestoes. He quoted to say that on the question of autonomy itself, we do not disagree. Having said this I am not quite able to understand the various positions that have been taken by the Party between 1989 and 1990.

Shri Krishna Kumar, who is not here at the moment, tried to explain away the amendment that has been given notice of by Shri P. Chidambaram, which stands at Serial Number 300, in which Shri Chidambaram has said:

"that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, the Central Government may entrust to any person or authority any functions entrusted to the Corporation under this Act and such person or authority shall have the right to organise and conduct public broadcasting services subject to the conditions of the licences granted in that behalf and such persons or authority may also be required to observe such a direction as the Central Government may give in order to inform, educate and entertain the people or to ensure a balanced development of broadcasting the radio and television."

If this amendment is not a plea for privatisation of broadcasting network in India, what is it? I can completely respect the view, the view point of a person who favours privatisation of the network. That is one view. Whereas what Shri Krishna Kumar Ji said today or what substantially Sathe Ji said the other day, amounted to opposing autonomy

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as such and insisting that the present governmental control over the electronic media should continue, otherwise these 11 wise-men, whom Shri P. Upendra is going to appoint and whom he is going to make super ministers and whom he is going to make 11 Upendras', they will play havoc with the country. (Interruptions)

Till now my experience has been that no one wants to give away powers and here Shri Upendra, in his very wisdom or whatever mood he is in, is in a mood to give away anything.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur) Mood of benign dispensation

SHRI L. K. ADVANI Yes, benign mood

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM Advaniji, he wants to set up eleven Upendras who are not answerable. He wants to rule by proxy. If one Upendra is answerable, he will be grilled in Parliament. Privilege Motion will be against him. So, he wants to set up ten Upendras there. And do you know whom he has in mind for Governors? Two years on deputation, no employee of the Corporation.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI. Mr Chidambaram, I am not yielding. Perhaps someone reminded me— Krishna Kumari herself—that you addressed this Government as a minority Government. It is a statement of fact...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are glad you recognised it after nine months.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I wish you went through my first speech. When I spoke in this House why my Party is giving support to this Government, at that point also I emphasised this particular aspect very strongly, which I generally emphasise. Whenever the Government goes wrong, I would like to emphasise that, not on an occasion of this kind where I think it is your track record which has given a near unanimous support to this

government on the question of Prasar Bharati and on the question of autonomy. Krishna Kumar was asking about the track record of this Government, eight months old Government.

AN HON MEMBER: Khula Manch

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: *Khula Manch* I said myself is indefensible. But I can point out hundred *Khula Manch*s so far as your Government is concerned.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In ten years

SHRI L. K. ADVANI. I need not go into it because the track record of one Emergency and the role that you had during that period, is sufficient to tell the whole country that it is only when this Government and the media is broken that there can be some democracy in the country.

AN. HON MEMBER: Where is Mr. Shukla?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI I am not answerable for anyone, I am answerable for myself...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, I am not going through the amendments now because the amendments can be interpreted in hundred ways. But what is the rationale of the amendments? Here I have with me the interview given by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to Sunday, in which he is asked about Doordarshan and Prasar Bharati...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That juvenile speech?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: No, it is an interview, it is not a speech. He has asked about the Prasar Bharati Bill and the reply Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has given is: "What they are now proposing in the Prasar Bharati Bill is a total capitulation of Doordarshan. It is absolutely against the Preamble of the Bill."—which means that you agree with the Preamble of the Bill—"What we need here is to open up T.V. Broadcasting to private Indian channels. The formula can be the U.S. formula or

the British formula. In fact, I have forced an Amendment in the Prasar Bharati Bill. Chidambaramji has put it in to bring this about." Frankly, Chidambaramji, I am unable to understand. It is baffling how, on the one hand, you oppose the Governmental control over Prasar Bharati or Akashvani and Door-darshan to be broken, as is proposed in the Prasar Bharati Bill...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We do not oppose it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You are opposing totally. You see what Krishna Kumar Ji has said that the Government is totally removing the control the Government had...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Satheji said.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am afraid, you are tying yourself up into knots. Both these viewpoints can have their logic and rationale. You are opposed to it. And even Nehruji, who was the first to talk about BBC, talk about autonomy. It was way back in 1948 that Nehruji said...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Semi-autonomous body

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes, he said semi-autonomous body but akin to the BBC. He spoke about it and he said we are not ready for it now. He said that in 1948: "My own view of the set up for broadcasting is that we should approximate, as far as possible, to the British model, the BBC. I do not think that is immediately feasible. I have merely mentioned this to the House. I think we should aim at that." This is what he said in 1948. And it was not an off the cuff remark. It was not a pious intention, so much so that after that whenever anyone, any officer, was appointed in the All India Radio—TV came much later—the appointment letter contained the stipulation which said: "you will be liable to transfer at any time to service under public Corporation, if formed and that on such transfer you will be liable to conditions of Service to be

laid down for the employees of that Corporation". Now, this was the stipulation contained in the letters of appointment given to AIR officials at that time and perhaps even till today, I do not know. So, the point is that when Nehruji spoke about this, it was his considered view that he expressed and he went on to say "the country is not ready as yet". Then in 1964, after Panditji's death, Shastriji became the Prime Minister and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was appointed Information & Broadcasting Minister and it was she who set up the Chanda Committee to go into this particular question. Apart from other issues connected with the functioning of the broadcasting network, the Chanda Committee came out with an excellent report on Radio and TV in which they strongly commended that the All India Radio and the TV—TV was in its infancy at that time—should be converted into an autonomous Corporation. And it gave a very weighty reasons and the suggestions were akin to what have been in the Prasar Bharati Bill. 7 wise men were conceived, not 11, at that time. At that time the Chanda Committee even suggested that it should be by the Chief Justice or by some other bodies, this and that. They said: "No, it is not necessary. The Government can be trusted. The Government should appoint all these Directors. There is no reason why there should be a special body for the appointment of these". And they recommended that it should be run entirely by the Committee. The arguments that it gave were remarkable. It said: "Why should it be?" They referred to the All India Radio and recalled Nehruji's desire that it should be converted into a Public Service Broadcasting and they said that "we have today a system which conforms to a pattern which is in vogue in some Asian countries—perhaps Pakistan may have been in mind—and the nation of Soviet Socialist Republic and the countries in Eastern Europe which are changing now one by one. Even in the USSR and the East European countries the broadcasting media are changing. Then it went on to say that the Chanda Committee deprecated the situation and observed that "radio and Television in these countries are instruments of a monolithic State for propagating

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an ideology of function inappropriate in media in a democracy'

Now even at that time, the broadcasting media were not being abused in a manner as to create a sense of revulsion in the people in those early 1960's. This started later. I do not want to go into the entire analysis of it as to how it started, when it started and who started. But there is no doubt that it is agreed by all that in 1975, 1976 and 1977, during the emergency period, abuse of this media touched the lowest depth, so much so that there was an AIR Code, which was scrapped even though the Code had been adopted by the Cabinet. It was scrapped even without reference to the Cabinet.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM Who was the I & B Minister then?

SHRI L K ADVANI I am not concerned with him. (Interruptions) I can only say that your party might have spoken of autonomy in 1989. Even the National Front Government—it was formed only in May 1989—and the Janata Dal may have spoken of autonomy in 1989. So far as my party was concerned, as far back as in 1962, we spoke about autonomy of the media when there was no such problem.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV You did not do it in 1977-78.

SHRI L K ADVANI Yes, I could not do it. (Interruptions) I will certainly come to that. (Interruptions) If the Chair gives me time, I will deal with it at length.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM He must tell us what happened in 1977. (Interruptions)

SHRI L K ADVANI It was scrapped during the Emergency and it was scrapped even without reference to the I & B Minister at that time. (Interruptions) There was a White Paper on abuse of media during the Emergency which goes into this question at

length. If you want, I have with me the Akash Bharati Report.

[Translation]

DR RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) Smt. Indira Gandhi was the strongest Prime Minister the country has seen. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI L K ADVANI My friends are keen to know the history, so I will remind them. I quote from the Verghese Committee Report as follows—

% 'The then Prime Minister told the Conference of Akashvani Station Directors in September 1975 that she did not understand what the concept of 'credibility' implied since there was no doubt that Akashvani was and was going to remain a Government organ. The AIR Code which was finalised with the Cabinet's approval in 1967 and amended in March 1970 again with the Cabinet approval was according to the White Paper summarily scrapped in a meeting presided over by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting.'

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhinowara) Who was he?

SHRI L K ADVANI He is not here.

SHRI KAMAL NATH There must be some name.

SHRI L K ADVANI The name has not been mentioned here but I know and so do this House. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM If it is not Advani, then who was that?

AN HON MEMBER It may be Gujral. (Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Not Gujral. During the Emergency it was. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your memory is so sharp.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I need no be apologetic.

"...In this it was tated that strict adherence to the existing code by Akashvani was not feasible in view of the changed circumstances. It was further decided by the Minister that if the Prime Minister approved the action, it would be necessary to go to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister noted on May 4, 1976, as follows: 'The guidelines given to the broadcasters are now obsolete. Hence the Code should lapse. But I do not think that it is necessary to formally inform Parliament.'..."

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have no intention to offend Mr. Advani...*(Interruptions)*...on the Verghese Committee Report, but he forgot what he himself has said in 1979...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You must tell us what did you do at that time.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We revived the code immediately.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Advani, I believe that you can say sometimes by addressing me and not them.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: They are addressing me all the while. I address them through you because this is a matter about which I feel strongly and I hold that the moment this Bill is passed—and it can be passed unanimously also if my friends on the Opposition support it; if this is passed, it would be a landmark in the history of broadcasting in this Country. If it is passed, it would be a

major stride forward in strengthening democracy in the country. And personally speaking, it it is passed it would give me immense satisfaction that a task that I had started in 1979, which remained unfinished because of a political earthquake that intervened is now finished. It is because of this that I try to persuade my friends stating that 'your stand today is contradictory.' I could understand if you were all out, that the Government control should end and it should be privatised/either on the American model or the British model.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are distorting us.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not distorting; I am quoting.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I request Mr. Advani to yield for a minute so that we can explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, you know the rules. You have to request through me only. You will be allowed to explain all your contradictions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am sorry, the Chair should not say we are contradictory. The Chair should not say that the Opposition has got contradictions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not said that you are contradictory. I have only said that you would be allowed to explain all your contradictions.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, there was a time in 1985 when the government that assumed office in 1985, it came out with a rationale as to why it was a post-autonomy. Earlier, no one opposed autonomy except saying that the country was not ready for it as yet. But in 1985, when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Leader of Opposition today, became Prime Minister he was subjected to a very irritant questioning at a Press conference. This Press conference was held sometime in June-July, 1985 and in this one of the journalist asked him about autonomy and said:

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"Sir, except for a mercifully brief period, we have been a functioning democracy for about 40 years. We have a vigorous Parliament, we have an independent judiciary and we have an articulate press. All these have only enriched our democratic system. It is, therefore, rather too late in the day to try to convince the world that giving freedom to radio and television would be a risky venture."

His answer was that he did not want to give autonomy to radio and television because he would not like them to behave like the Press. "I do not think you have behaved responsibly at all." This is what he told the press. He did not want the radio and television to become as irresponsible as the press. When he was questioned again on this, he said:

"That may be your submission. I do not think the Janata Party gave any autonomy to radio and television; neither did the BJP, nor did anybody else."

The BJP came out even at that time. The BJP was not there in the Government. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi further said:

"It is when you are in Government that you realise the responsibilities that you have. It is very easy for BJP to talk about autonomy, but when they had the responsibility to bear, and shoulder the responsibility, they realised that the time was not for it and they did not do it."

I think I am not a Minister today; at least given credit to Upendraji. Why did you shirk in it? Even while he is in office, he is giving autonomy. The accusation was that the Janata Government did not pass the Prasar Bharati Bill because it had no desire and it was not bonafide in its intentions. That was the charge at that time. I refute it strongly. That was the Government which implemented something which, for the earlier 20 years the Election

Commission had been pleading for. That is about giving equal time to all recognised political parties during the election campaign and the Government, the ruling party used to say that they could not give equal time. They used to say: 'how can we give equal time? After all, they are a small party, the time allocation should be on the basis of the strength of the party.' When the Janata Government came to power and I had occasion to deal with this matter, within three months without any formal statute, without any formal legislation, I convened a meeting of all political parties and a unanimous decision was taken there that equal time should be given on the radio and television to all the political parties recognised by the Election Commission. That became a landmark in the history of broadcasting and in the history of elections in this country.

16.00 hrs.

That proved our *bona fides*. The Prasar Bharati Bill which we introduced in 1979 further proved our *bona fides*, our earnest intention to confer autonomy on the media. If it did not go through, the reason lies elsewhere. I must say, the Members of your Party who were on the Select Committee had a very positive approach. I wish you had a positive approach. Otherwise this kind of contradictions would not have been there.

I agree with one point made by Mr. Krishna Kumar and I told the Minister: I am not happy with the choice of the word "Governor". I would favour simple "member" or "trustee". I would agree to the major submission of yours, namely what Mr. Krishna Kumar has said that let there be a committee on the lines of PAC or Estimates Committee. Having said this, he went on to say that, it has to be an appellate body. I would like to know, since when PAC has become an appellate body or Estimates Committee has become an appellate body. I would agree to a parliamentary committee comprising of both the Houses of parliament functioning as a body to oversee the Broadcasting Corporation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You do that.

You move an amendment.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: All of us support you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have said, there must be joint parliamentary committee. We want a joint parliamentary committee to be an oversight committee, to oversee the working of this corporation, then there are words which must be changed, commas to be added, words are to be deleted. We are willing to sit with you and we can give a joint amendment. Unfortunately the hon. Minister does not want to contemplate the idea.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, this is untrue. This is one of the suggestions which I have accepted to consider. He is misleading everything. Last time, I have told them that we will consider it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let everyone appreciate that today the composition of Parliament is of such a nature, where every group has its weight. But tomorrow as has been for the last 4 decades, it is very likely that the composition of Parliament would be no different from the composition of the Government. *(Interruptions)*

What I am saying is, when I talk of autonomy to the media, I do not want the Government to be controlling the media in the name of Parliament. I would never favour that. Therefore, a body similar to the Committee on Public Undertakings or Committee on Estimates or Committee on Public Accounts cannot be a substitute for the Government.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, when I conveyed the Government's readiness to consider the suggestions, the only thing is, I have some reservations about the word "oversee" because that should not be misinterpreted as day-to-day interference in the working of the Corporation. Therefore, I would prefer words like "to ensure accountability of the Corporation to Parliament". We can discuss that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): There was a understanding between Mr. Satya Pal Malik and Deputy-Speaker, outside the House after the lunch break that at 4 p.m., we would take up Kuwait situation.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: No, Sir. Today at 5-30 p.m., there is an Half-an-hour discussion. Therefore, this discussion cannot be interrupted. Let Mr. L.K. Advani continue his speech.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Let Mr. Advani finish. Then we will take it up.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): If the hon. Minister does not agree, then we cannot take it up.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I said I am not agreeing to this now. There should be uninterrupted discussion. Tomorrow, after passing the Bill, we can take up that *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you. Kindly sit down. Let Mr. Advani speak.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Let Mr. Advani complete his speech and after that, we will take it up.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Tomorrow after taking the vote, we take up Kuwait. I have no objection.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat the same point.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL: We are all speaking. It will take time. Tomorrow only it can be taken up and we need some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for reminding us that it will take time.

SHRI L K ADVANI As I said, at the outset, I strongly commend this Bill because I hold that in India there are a number of Bodies which are supposed to be autonomous. But, some times their functioning is worse than that of Government departments. They are so subversive because the Heads those Corporations survive at the pleasure of the executive. The Chairman can be removed at will, appointed at will. Even Universities which are supposed to be autonomous are hardly autonomous. They are not autonomous at all and it was, therefore, that when this Bill was conceived in 1979 adequate precautions were taken to see that those who are nominated to this Board are insulated from the arbitrary manner of the executive. I am surprised that this kind of insulation should be regarded as handing over to them and making them arbitrary. No. Because so far as Parliament is concerned any time it can repeal a Bill. It is an ordinary Bill. I do not agree with the Verghese Committee recommendation that this kind of Bill will be incorporated into the Constitution. I was not agreeable to that at that time also. Perhaps one of the points of criticism against my Government at that time was that this Verghese Committee had recommended that Prasar Bharati should be written into the Constitution. I said No. This should not be. Particularly when we are about to embark on a new kind of chapter a new adventure, we should wait and watch and see and therefore, this proposal for a parliamentary committee I immediately agreed to and said 'It is fine and particularly when the Government had agreed to withdraw all these amendments that it brought it later on which I did not agree to, namely the right to supersede the Corporation, the reference to the emergency, and all that. Those were the provisions which we could not find ourselves with agreement and, therefore, after mutual consultation they agreed to drop that. Now having done all these things, we have moved in the right direction. At this point of time, what the Congress party does is very very pertinent and, therefore, it is that I say that even if on certain points where there is consensus among us three and you are not able to agree, you wait for a time, some time may

come, but please for god's sake do not throw away the baby to the bath water. If you disagree on any point, a time may come when you also may agree after running this Corporation for some time. Today as it is, on the basis of the discussion which has gone on for the last two decades nearly and on the basis of what the Verghese' Committee said and what Chanda Committee has said and on the basis of what various people who are in this field have said, we have come to this proposal. This is the proposal before you. Therefore please do not reject it. Accept it. I am not among those who are in favour of scrapping I & B Ministry. In this House particularly, there are so many former I & B Ministers, that I keep counting. Shri H K L Bhagat is not here. Shri Vasant Sathe is not here. Shri V N Gadgil is not here. Shri S Krishna Kumar is here. Here, on our side also we have Kaushik-ji, we have Upendra-ji, we have Gujral ji. So many of us are there. (Interruptions) This is in a way the sum total of our deliberations for the past three decades that has brought this Prasar Bharati Bill. I am grateful to the Government and grateful to Upendra ji that he did not choose even to change the word change the title of the Bill that I had brought forward. He could have done it in order to show that it is this Government's legislation. But he introduced the same Bill. Though I am not in favour of scrapping of the I & B Ministry I am very much in favour of converting the I & B Ministry into a simple Information Ministry not the Broadcasting Ministry. Broadcasting here after, should cease to be Upendra-ji's direct concern. Let it be entrusted to the Prasar Bharati. The day it happens, I will be very happy. I would be particularly grateful to the Congress Party if it cooperates in doing so. (Interruptions)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM I want to make a submission. The understanding was that Kuwait will be discussed. The External Affairs Minister has also come. This is too important a matter. Let us not have a wrangle on that. Let us discuss Kuwait now, as agreed to among the Whip, the Minister and the Deputy-Speaker. Let us not have another wrangle on that. Let us discuss Kuwait now

The Minister has come.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I am making a proposal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have we completed discussion under Rule 193 on atrocities on women?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: No. Nothing has been completed. They are all pending. The way they are raising the issues, nothing can be finished. I explain my difficulties. There are three Bills to replace the Ordinances which are to be finished within six weeks. There are three financial Bills. All of them have to be completed this week and next week. If we go on postponing the passing of these Bills, much of the time will be lost. What I suggest is that in case the hon. Members are agreeable to forgo lunch tomorrow, sit late tomorrow evening and finish this Bill tomorrow, on that ground you can take up Kuwait issue immediately. I have no objection in losing one more hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can we say now what happens tomorrow? How do we know what happens tonight or what will happen tomorrow? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Something has to be planned.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Business Advisory Committee allotted 8 hours to this Bill. How many hours have been consumed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We started it at 2.30 p.m. Now, we have not even completed two hours. That means, more than three-and-half hours will be required tomorrow, or may be four hours. If you agree to sit for four hours tomorrow, I have no objection. We will take up Kuwait now. Everything, they cannot have in their own way.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is something different. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Please show some concern for the other issues also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Are you not concerned about what is happening in Kuwait?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I am not saying that way. Please cooperate with us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are cooperating with you. But you are putting pre-conditions that we should finish the discussion tomorrow. We are not standing in your way. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. He is speaking now.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Cooperation doesn't mean that we should stick to that. Government should never feel like this. There is the BAC. The point is so many new issues are coming up. You are coming to the Lok Sabha with so many statements. Naturally, we will ask for a discussion. It is our right. As far as Kuwait is concerned, there is a grave situation. Hon. Minister Gujral-ji knows the Gulf situation. The whole country is concerned about it. When we ask for a discussion we say that it should have precedence. You should be prepared. You say that you are not prepared for it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: You are not reacting to my appeal. If you are prepared to sit tomorrow during Lunch hour and also after that, we can finish. We can take up tomorrow. I am agreeable to that. We will take it up.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN. There is time tomorrow. Tomorrow we can talk about it and discuss. I am bringing to the notice of the House that a consensus and understanding was reached among Shri Satya Pal Malik, the hon. Minister, hon. Deputy-Speaker and myself in the noon. I am only bringing to your notice this fact. Are you not going to honour it? If you are not going to honour it, how can we come to an understanding with you? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Discussion on Kuwait can be taken up after 6 O'clock. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Do they see any seriousness in that? Every discussion that we want, you want to do it piecemeal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Life of one lakh and twenty thousand people is more important. That is more important. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you mind addressing me? Let him also say what he wants to say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you sit down? You have to sit down first. I have allowed him. I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): There is a way of addressing her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am addressing her on behalf of the House. I have to see that the House is respected.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We also want that discussion on Kuwait should be taken up today. But discussion on this bill is also going on. We can take up discussion on Kuwait at 6 O'clock. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What are you talking? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We can take it up at 6 O'clock.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I cannot understand why this heated exchange is taking place. One hon. Member suggested that discussion on the situation in Kuwait be taken up now and there came the other suggestion that it be taken up after 6 p.m. The hon. Minister said that there was no problem in taking up the matter for discussion now if the Prasar Bharati Bill is to be passed tomorrow. This is what he said, and I do not see anything wrong in it. There is no difficulty in agreeing to this proposal. This is because the discussion on the Prasar Bharati Bill has been continuing for the last several days and we have to devote eight hours to it. It is for that reason the hon. Minister made a request for it, or the sitting may be extended beyond 6 p.m., there is no problem in that. There should be no difficulty in opting either of these alternatives. There were many occasions when such suggestion came from your side when you were in the Government and we agreed to all that. Why did you adopt such an attitude today all of a sudden that nothing will be allowed to be taken up unless your conditions are fulfilled? This is not good.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Kurien said it in my absence that I consented to this proposal which is not a fact. When he referred to this, I said that Shri P. Upendra ji is present in the House, you talk to him and see whether he agrees to it but I did not make any commitment on my part.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 193, a discussion on the Atrocities on Women is slated on the Agenda paper daily for the last one week but the discussion could not concluded till date. It is daily written on the Agenda paper that further discussion under Rule 193 on the atrocities committed on women in different parts of the country will continue, but I would like to know from the Chair as to when will this be taken up? Should this issue not be treated on priority basis? This attitude shows that here in this House itself, there are atrocities on women there, not to talk of them being

committed outside. Are not the matters related to women worth priority? Atrocities are already being committed in the society but they are committed here in the Agenda as well. Why do not you take up this issue first and conclude it soon... (*Interruptions*)

The discussion 'Atrocities on Women' could not be conducted for the last one week. Why is it that you are not taking it up? It should be given priority. Why is it just getting dragged on?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are right. I think today it cannot be taken up.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: It will never come. It is a bad male society; it will never come. Injustice is done with women here also. There is atrocity on women in this House also. It should be taken up first. Why is it left out?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I think we can take up discussion on Kuwait now. The Minister is here; he has got notes and he has got a mind to take it up also.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: The Home Minister must come and reply to the debate. Why is it just dragging on? It is one week now already.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Mahjeri): It is not the question of we and they. It is the question of precious lives of lakhs and lakhs of Indians in the Middle East, particularly in Kuwait. This matter was agreed; Shri Satya Pal Malik is here, he said that he will convey our views to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the discussion will be taken up at 4 O' clock. That is why the Minister for External Affairs has come here in time. The very fact that the Minister is present here in time shows that it was agreed upon. So we shall not avoid this and we should start the discussion just now.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: We will dis-

cuss it on Monday. The House never fixes up time. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I only request you to start the discussion on Kuwait. The Prasar Bharati Bill is important, I accept. But there are important emergency matters and urgent matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you is, should we only start it or try to conclude it also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We can start the discussion on Kuwait and conclude it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K., let us conclude the discussion on Kuwait today. There is a Half-an-Hour discussion at 5.30 p.m. also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then we will sit after 6 O' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will conclude the discussion on Kuwait today. The Minister is also here. After 6 O' clock also they will continue the discussion on Kuwait and conclude it

SHRI MANGRAJ MALLIK (Bhadrak): Today does not mean that it should go into night. We should fix up the time that by such and such time we will finish the discussion.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Whenever it suits them they will sit beyond 6 O' clock and whenever we request them, they will not agree. That is what is looking like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are agreeable. Today we are going to extend the sitting in order to conclude the discussion on Kuwait.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We will start discussion on Kuwait and conclude today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have an half-an-Hour discussion also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Half-an-Hour discussion will come in between; but the discussion on Kuwait will also be concluded today.

I believe it will not extend beyond eight. (Interruptions) Shri A.N. Singh Deo, now you just begin your speech but you take it up tomorrow. After that, we will begin with Kuwait.

SSS
SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Sir, after nearly 60 years, the electronic media, as we call it now, is going out of the control of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech tomorrow. We will now take up the next item.

SSS-604
16.26 hrs. Foreign Affairs

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs re, his recent visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad & Kuwait in connection with the situation in the Gulf

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 23rd August, 1990 regarding his visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in connection with the situation in Gulf, raised by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava on the 24th August, 1990.

Shri A. Charles.

SSS-501
SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I share the deep concern of the entire nation on the unfortunate development in Kuwait and on the safety and welfare of over 1,72,000 Indians who live and work in Kuwait. We are thankful to the hon. Minister for his visit to that country and for his first-hand information he has been very kind enough to give us. In fact, about 1,72,000 Indians who live in

Kuwait are in deep agony. We are not able to get any information about their safety and welfare. Under the circumstances, the report, he has given, has, to a certain extent, thrown some light on what is happening in Kuwait. But on going through the report, I am very sorry to say that the statement has only increased our anxiety and our concern. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister and this august House to some of the facts given on page 2.

16.28 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI in the Chair]

(Interruptions) It is stated that:

"There is naturally considerable anxiety about the future and a great deal of tension at present. However... while the law and order situation is not normal, there is no cause for grave anxiety."

This is a contradictory statement which we cannot understand. There is anxiety about the future. There is tension. The situation is not normal. There is looting. There is no food. Banks are not working and almost all shops are closed. The whole life is paralysed. But in spite of these facts, I am surprised that the statement is saying that "there is no cause for grave anxiety". There is cause for anxiety and grave anxiety to all those who are involved and their relatives who are here in this country. It has been stated in page 3 that the Embassy was doing excellent work. I would request you to kindly let this august House know as to what transpired there and what kind of work have they done from 2nd August on which Kuwait was occupied by Iraq till the day the hon. Minister reached Kuwait. It is true that some of the Indians and voluntary associations and a group of Indians have done some marvellous work. It is also true that the Embassy has also helped in feeding about 6000 people in different groups. I am sorry to say that

because of the limited staff, as stated in the report, they were not able to do that type of work on a war-footing. We would have been happy if the Government had acted immediately when this critical situation had arisen. The limited staff could have been strengthened. It is stated that from 24th August onwards, all Embassies will stand closed. But there is a report that most of the Embassies are still working. They were not closed. I saw a news item yesterday that they were not closed. I would like to have some information about our position there. The report clearly says that there is little option for the Missions located in Kuwait but to comply with this decision. I do not know whether the news item is correct or not. So, I would like to have a clarification on that as to whether any Embassy is continuing to work there and as to what exactly is our position under the circumstances. I would like to know the improvement in the last three days. There report says: "We had made arrangements for repatriation of Indian nationals on a regular basis and we would gradually step up the numbers who could be repatriated." I request the hon. Minister to let this House know as to how many are since to be repatriated and what type of work is going on there. It is also stated: "An Iraqi aircraft will be chartered from Basrah which is close to Kuwait." How many flights have been operated and how many people have been repatriated by these flights? It is also stated that there is one ship owned by a non-resident Indian, M.V. Safir, which has been in Kuwait since the crisis began and it was agreed that the ship will be released. I would like to know whether the ship has subsequently been released or not and if so, how many people have been rescued from that ship? I do not want to take much of the time of the House as more Members from Kerala would like to talk on this issue as more than one lakh are Keralites in Kuwait alone. And so, it is natural for everybody to show concern for them. I am really unhappy the way in which the Government have been attending to this crisis. The

crisis happened on the 2nd August and we took up the matter on the 9th August, the third day of Parliament in this Session. I am sorry to say that till then the Government had not come with any policy statement or any action. We finally asked on that day that the Prime Minister of this country should directly talk to the Head of Iraqi Government. The reply given by the hon. Minister was that, at that point of time the Prime Minister was not able to talk to the Head of Iraqi Nation because the moment the Prime Minister would talk, they will ask about our policy and we are not ready with our policy. I am constrained to believe that this Government has, to a certain extent, yielded to the pressures of the United States. The last sentence says that the Arab League and the Non-Aligned Movement have to play an important role in this regard. Government themselves have admitted that the no-aligned movement, NAM, has an important role in this, but what has the Government done? It is going to be a month; either you should have contacted NAM, or taken initiative or action through the NAM. It was India who has always been giving a great leadership to this movement. With the efforts of our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it was started with 25 countries, and it is now having a membership of 101 countries. It is really disappointing that this important non-aligned movement has not been used. It is only because of that that there was a vacuum in that area and American forces have come. It is still more disturbing that the Pakistan and Bangladesh have sent their forces. I would not say that India should send our forces, but it is rather unfortunate that the Prime Minister has categorically given a statement that we would not be sending our forces. It is very disappointing and disturbing that we are even now keeping silent. We do not know how in a few days things are going to develop. If a real war situation comes, how will we be able to evacuate our 1.72 lakh Indians, now stranded there. I humbly plead that no time should be lost.

[Sh A Charles]

NAM should be contacted and urgent steps taken through its good offices to see that these helpless people are brought back to India as early as possible

I would also request that at least once in two days, a statement may be made by the External Affairs Minister showing the progress made, how many Indians have been repatriated and how we are going to rescue our other brothers and sisters still stranded there

With these few words, I conclude

559, 60

SHRI M RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod)

Mr Chairman, Sir we are mainly concerned with the evacuation of Indians in Kuwait, that is about 1,72 lakh people. My apprehension is that if a shooting war starts in the Gulf area, we will have to evacuate about fifteen lakhs of Indian people. If a shooting war does not take place, there is no need to evacuate Indians from Kuwait also. But if a shooting war takes place, we shall have to evacuate 15 lakhs of Indians. I would like to know whether the Government is considering this or whether they have any plan regarding that aspect.

We know, and the entire world knows, that India is one of the leading non-aligned countries. In the past, India has risen to the occasion many times and amicably settled many disputes throughout the world. But though twenty-five days have passed since Iraq occupied Kuwait on the 2nd August Indian Government have not taken any steps and the Indian Government have failed to discharge its duty and responsibility as a non-aligned country. I would like to know whether even at this stage, the Indian Government is considering taking any steps to avoid war in the Gulf area.

Our External Affairs Minister has al-

ready visited Soviet Union, USA and other countries. Probably, he has understood their thinking. I would like to know whether even at this stage our External Affairs Minister thinks that it is time to enter into the field, enter in his capacity as an External Affairs Minister of a great non aligned country and mediate and take necessary steps to avert the war. Now, the main thing is that even after 25 days the shooting war has not taken place, and I feel that there is no possibility of it now. The question is whether the Government of India, as a Member of the Non-aligned movement, has discharged its responsibility. The apprehension is that if the Government of India takes some initiative in this regard it may be successful. If that is so, should we not try to avert this war? The Government of India must decide about it. There is a famous saying in the Bhagwat Geeta. Shri Krishna told Arjuna

Karmanye vadika raste me phaleshu kadachana

That is very very important at this juncture. We have to take the initiative and avert the war. If that is done the posterity will remember India for ever. They will remember that the Government of India and the External Affairs Minister interferred in proper time and averted the war. So my request even at this stage is that we have to discharge our duty and we must remember,

"Karmanye vadika raste ma phaleshu kadachane"

[Translation]

559, 60

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar) Mr Chairman Sir, discussion on the statement made by the External Affairs Minister in the House is taking place today. In his statement he said that he had gone to Baghdad from here and returned enroute to Washington, Amman, Kuwait and Moscow. The question before us is that Iraq invaded Kuwait and annexed it

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his visit to Moscow, Washington,

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etc. in connection with
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After that Kuwait, America and its allies jointly imposed an embargo on Iraq. The U.S. Navy is on an alert there and from the situation as it prevails there, it seems that the economic power is prevailing on the military power. India has always occupied a prominent position amongst the non-aligned nations of the world and I frankly admit that we have not been able to register our protest on the basis of our moral values against the invasion with the intensity desired of us because Iraq is a friendly country of ours. On the other hand, the example of Japan is before us, the country that imports 99 per cent of its oil requirements while we import only 40 per cent of our petroleum need and the major contribution therein coming from Iraq. The question facing us today is that approximately 1,75,000 people of the Indian origin have been stranded there. Nearly 15 lakh foreigners and stranded in the Gulf countries and their condition is so bad, as just now one of our hon. Members said here that people are without any food or water there and great difficulties are being faced in the supply of both. America deployed its armies for the liberation of Kuwait, once a sovereign state, and the Security Council also gave its approval to lay seize of Iraq. Therefore, the greatest question facing us today is that all our people stranded in the Gulf countries, as I said that 1,75,000 people of Indian origin are stranded there, lakhs of labourers and technicians go there, are all in a very bad condition. Our Embassy was there in Kuwait but that has been closed down now and it seems that the situation has turned grave now. Fortunately certain signs of a compromise are visible in the series of negotiations being held at international level.

Sir, I would like to say that the process of evacuation of the Indian nationals stranded there is very slow. Again I want to know as to what steps are being taken in the direction of making up of our lapses and deficiencies in the arrangements made for the repatriation and whether we will be able to evacuate our

distressed people through the sea route after deploying big passenger ships.

India is a neutral country but I would like to say that the modern warfare is not something which can be fought with the help of missiles, automatic weapons and rifles alone. Every country possesses atomic weapons today and that is why today Iraq is in dilemma since a seize has been laid all around it. We can not likewise support the U.S. armed action as well but we would certainly like Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and also wish that America and its allies stop their army operations and call cack their forces so that constructive negotiations between the hostile states do not get impeded. Despite all that, it becomes obligatory upon us to facilitate the evacuation of foreign nationals from Kuwait—be they British, Americans or our Indian brethren. There is dearth of every commodity there, so cannot we help those people out by sending from humanitarian aid in the shape of necessities of life? This aid can be air-lifted to Kuwait just within 4-6 hours, and foodgrains stored there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the arrangements being made by Government to help our stranded brethren there? We are anxious not first be cause our people are stranded there but because they are in great distress. The purchasing power of our Indian brethren is the lowest among all the development countries. Indians have the lowest purchasing power. Indians sold their cars for just 100 dollars. They sold everything they had. They are facing starvation today and they are facing death. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government is making arrangements for the deployment of ships so as to bring the stranded Indians back home. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we have failed in our policy of non-alignment, the policy of mediation and in leaving an impression of our role on world politics. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raise these questions. We favour neither the army operations of America and other

[Sh Yuvraj]

European countries in the Gulf nor occupation of Kuwait by Iraq displaying its intransigence. Since we cherish service of humanity our Minister of External Affairs while giving a reply to our questions will enlighten us about the endeavours being made to mitigate the distresses of the people and in evacuating them from there because we are as anxious for them as they are for themselves.

With these words, I conclude

[English] 5. 2. 67

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem) Mr Chairman Sir when originally the situation in Kuwait and the problem that the Indians who are there in Kuwait facing arose, strong suggestions were made from both the supporting parties as well as the Opposition, thru the Minister himself or if possible a Special Envoy or the Foreign Secretary should go across to Baghdad and discuss with the Iraqi counterparts and if possible find a method by which we could bring our Indians back and look into their problems and interests. Initially of course, though the reaction was a little negative or not so positive, the fact that the Minister has responded, and visited Baghdad and Kuwait as well as Amman, one cannot but thank him for having taken our suggestion seriously. However one expected a little more in the form of real development from the visits of the hon Minister for External Affairs as well as the hon Minister for Civil Aviation, Mr Arif Mohammad

There are a few points on which I would like to seek specific clarifications. Firstly, while the Minister in his statement has said that the House would like to express its appreciation of the efforts that have been made by the hon Minister for Civil Aviation for his success, I would like to know what is

the position of the oil stock, to the knowledge of the External Affairs Minister. Is it 3 weeks or 4 weeks as we hear today? (Interruptions) Can I ask the Minister of External Affairs to hear what the Members in this House say? (Interruptions)

I was trying to draw the attention of the Minister of External Affairs, and to say that I would like to know whether he has personal knowledge, or at least knowledge from official circles, as to what is the amount of oil stock we have available in our country, in terms of number of weeks, and what is the amount of oil stock that we have, in reserve, in terms of number of weeks of supply, and also whether we have been able at least to tie up the depletion of the import account on oil that is likely to take place due to the present situation in the Gulf, in terms of quantity. I would like to know what does reasonable price mean. Has it been tied up, or is it going to be somewhere near the spot prices, because the spot price has risen to a level which is almost unreachable, if one looks at our foreign exchange position.

I would also like to know specifically in connection with this, whether there is any financial help coming forth to us from the developed countries who have really imposed these economic sanctions, in any special form. I am not referring to the IMF loan, I am referring to really more soft loans which could be given bilaterally, by these developed countries, to help us get over the crisis.

I notice that in paragraph 14 of his statement he has mentioned about it, but in his usual vague and referencing manner, made a statement without committing anything, has touched the topic and moved on. I would also take this opportunity to inform the hon Minister for External Affairs that his visit has been to the best of information that we received, welcomed by Indians in Kuwait. But nearly 20,000 families, I under-

stand, have moved over to Baghdad with the hope that from there, they would be able to move out and come to India from Amman. But they have a problem today, because of the sudden blockade of the land route, and no availability of shelter, shortage of food, and no toilet facilities; and above all due to shortage of money, they are unable to manage in Baghdad. This has caused a minor crisis to which, I think, the Minister would pay some attention and look into it.

I also understand that the data with regard to the number of Indians who have lost their lives is not really correct.

The figure is large. I wonder if the Minister would be kind enough to correct the figure.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your correct figure?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have been told that the figure is nine. My sources cannot be as reliable as that of the hon. Minister's. My sources are almost the same because we had heard him on the air when the wireless transmission was taking place at that particular period of time.

The most important factor is with regard to shortage of essential commodities, looting and theft. The Minister said that there was no grave cause for anxiety; but it is not so. Let us not forget that. All the money that had been deposited in the banks has become almost a nullity. It is your private possession, which is in your possession, actually, physically. Whenever it is taken away either by burglary or looting or by theft, this would affect you in a very grave manner. I understand that over 2000 Indian homes have been involved either in some theft or looting or burglary. It is relevant to find out what is going to happen to the amount that has been deposited by Indian nationals especially NRIs in the Kuwaiti Bank? Is that

money going to be wiped off or would the government do something about it in terms of negotiations with the Iraqi Government to try to recover it.

Lastly, though not the least, I would like specifically to know how many trips have been made by the so-called Iraqi Aircraft which are chartered from Basra to Amman from where the Air India planes were to pick up the Indian nationals? Now that seems to be the only route at the moment, because the land route seems to have been closed down. We would like to know what is the exact programme with regard to this? Quite a lot of time has passed since the statement has been made. We would like to know specifically whether a programme has been drawn up for evacuation of those Indians who wish to return to India. In general, I think, it is important for the Minister of External Affairs to realise that, all over India, irrespective of caste, creed or language that we speak, all of us are disturbed by the situation, because almost every part of India is represented in Kuwait. There is almost a mini India available if one looks at the number of Indian nationals who are working in Kuwait. What is going to be our relationship with regard to every problem that every Indian is facing over there? You have suggested that you might consider taking of shipment of food over there. But the US sanction includes food. They say, even food cannot be taken. Today, with the United Nations giving support to the US using what could be called the minimum force, what is the situation with regard to taking food, which is a fundamental shortage; whether it is in Baghdad or Kuwait, in the whole of Iraq and Kuwait together? What is our approach with regard to the economic sanction being imposed, of course, now after the UN has approved it? Are we going to condemn it or are we going to join with it or are we going to take another line? What is our approach with regard to the whole situation? It is almost hitting a Tinder Box ready to be set off. Are we going to keep

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramanglam]

silent? Are we going to play a mediatory role? Are we going to ensure that this Gulf crisis does not become a Third World War? One is very clear that many Arab countries have started backing and supporting Saddam Hussein's point of view essentially because of his Israeli angle where he said, why does the Israel not give up the occupied territory in return for the demand for giving up Kuwait?

17.00 hrs.

And, this has attracted quite a number of people the world over and there are many Indians who mildly seem to be supporting this line. I would like to know what the Government of India's clear stand is now. Initially, you may have felt that this was a very delicate situation, but you cannot take that stand now. Now that the UNO has taken a stand and the U.N. Secretary-General has come out clearly about this, are we going to take a policy decision and clearly enunciate our policy, or are we going to evade it, or is it our policy to evade the issue? Even if that is so, let us know, let the people of India know what is likely to be the future role of India, the role that India will play in the Gulf crisis.

I would only request the Minister of External Affairs that in such matters of delicate international issues too much delay causes more confusion and makes us look weak in the international arena.

Time is running out and the need of the hour is India show itself as a strong, clearly dedicated non-aligned country.

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SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I should be brief and confine myself to seeking certain clarifications on the statement made by the hon. Minister on the last occasion, the 23rd August.

If you look into the long statement made you would find that in paragraph 19, as a matter of fact the contents, the approach or the position of the Government of India with regard to the unfolding situation in the Gulf countries, there are certain position enunciated. As for example, one positions is, now, after the onset of the crisis, we expressed our regret that the differences between Iraq and Kuwait could not be settled peacefully and stated our well-known position against the use of force in any form. That means we expressed our resentment or we made our position clear that in the matter of a dispute between Iraq and Kuwait force should not be applied and on that account we have also protested against the action of Iraq.

Again, it has been said that we are opposed to the unilateral action by any power on the basis of the situation which was prevailing prior to August 23. I think that the hon. Minister would be kind enough to explain or rather describe the changes in the situation after August 23rd.

From this statement, as I have mentioned earlier, certain questions arise.

Firstly, that today there is no question of unilateral action by the United States of America. The Security Council has also approved, or rather authorised, the Powers to use force and the U.S. presence in the Gulf area is very much considerable. And I think that it is assuming alarming proportions. What is the attitude of the Government towards the role which has already been played by the United States of America, or which is likely to be? So far as the United States of America is concerned, we are very much well-acquainted with their position. It is known that the British imperialists have left and now it is the United States of America which is trying to get hold of or rather to set its foot there for their global interests. All these days it was not possible for the United States of America to set their foot there very

firmly because there was consistent opposition from the Arab world and there was also opposition from the non-aligned Movement. The situation is advantageous for them today because Arab countries are also divided amongst themselves. The United States of America also tried to divide the Arab world. Therefore, taking advantage of this situation, they are trying to be present in the area and use the area for their global intents. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister the attitude of the Government of India towards the new situation which has developed because of increased presence of the United States of America after the authorisation by the Security Council for use of force. This is my first point, which I want to be clarified.

Secondly, the Iraq has ordered for the pull out of all embassies in Kuwait. The United States of America has refused to do so. Other western countries also have refused to do so. The reason for their refusal, it appears to me, is that the United States administration does not rather want to demonstrate that they have accepted the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. That is the position which they want to demonstrate graphically. Our position is also something of that nature. We have condemned the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq. We have pulled out our mission. How can we explain to them? Does it not mean that by pull out of our embassies from Kuwait, we have also accepted the position of the Iraq Government? On the other hand, we say that Iraq has committed wrong by invasion, by annexation. Now it requires to be explained by the hon. Minister.

The hon. Minister had been to the Soviet Union and had discussion with his counterpart. The Soviet Union is very much interested in this situation as it is developing. But as I see today in the press that the Soviet Union has not agreed to join the blockade or military action. As far as India is concerned, what is the actual position? Are we going to

accept the use of force, support the use of force in the matter of enforcing this sanction? Or should we oppose it? The statement of the 23rd August does not make any mention about it. Therefore, it is also necessary for us to know the actual attitude of the Government of India regarding this authorisation by the Security Council for use of force. The Soviet Union and our Government have common views, common perceptions on many issues. I want to know whether our hon. Minister had exchanged our views. Can he assure the House that there was common approach, common perception on this issue both by the USSR and India? And if not, what are the differences of perception with regard to the developing situation in the gulf areas today? As he has hinted that dispute between Iraq and Kuwait is an internal affair of the Arab world—has has been hinted at—Now, if that position is still being held by the Government of India, why does not the Government of India condemn the position of the United States of America. Why are they interfering in the internal affairs of the Arab world? In this case the role of India becomes very very important as the leading member of the NAM. The hon. Minister has mentioned something about it. But, I want to know what actual initiative has so far been taken by the Government of India as the leading NAM country to bring about a solution to the problem. The hon. Minister might be knowing that there have been some ethos, some initiative made by Algeria and some other countries and think more initiatives are likely to be taken by other countries also in Arab world. Why India is lagging behind? Why are you not taking a political initiative as a leading Member of the NAM. Of course, it was told earlier that situation is very delicate. It is very difficult to take a formal position as the situation was still developing. But after 23 August and today is the 27 August, the situation has taken a shape.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): After the U.N. Resolution

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): After the U.N. Resolution and the authorisation by the Security Council. Therefore, we cannot afford to take more time. Government of India should take a firm position with regard to the role taken by the United States of America, with regard to the role taken by the USSR and the role we should take as a leading NAM member and also take certain initiatives in collaboration with the Arab League and other countries which have already taken initiative in this matter. As regards evacuation question.

I think the situation has eased a little because Jordan has opened its border, Iraq has also opened its border and there is no much difficulty to facilitate the evacuation of those who are willing to come back to the country. But the question is what actual material arrangements are being made by the Government of India. I would be very much glad to know if Government of India. I would be very much glad to know if Government gives us the details of the arrangements the flights that they have been able to announce, what relief measures they have been able to announce, etc.etc.

Now, the question of Red Cross. He has mentioned about the shortage of food, medicine etc. I think it is international practice the Red Cross can take up the responsibility of providing power supply and all these kinds of materials, visit those who are affected, etc. Whether the Government of India has contacted Red Cross of India and taken such other steps which can help them to intervene in the matter particularly in matters of supply of food and medicine to those who have been very seriously affected.

[Translation]

571-74
PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL
(Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, about eight to nine thousand people, particularly ex-serv-

iceman from Himachal Pradesh who were proficient in technical jobs are stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. My friends from other States have established contact on telephone with the stranded people from their respective states. In my state there is no facility of direct telephone to contact these stranded people.

I thank the Minister of External Affairs for taking personal interest in understanding their problems and for visiting that place in person. Today the action of America has received U.N. sanction in a way or in other words its action has been approved. Now it has two aspects. It has appeared in the newspapers that the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs has said in a statement that America has violated the U.N. Charter. On the other hand, U.N.O. has approved the action of United States in sending its troops to Saudi Arabia. I want the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement on this contradiction and clarify whether we are condemning this action of America. U.N.O. is approving this action and in this situation if war breaks out, then what role are we going to play as the leaders of Non-Aligned Movement and in the event of a war, do the Government have any contingency plan to bring the stranded Indian back? The only way was that the stranded Indians in Kuwait and Iraq could be brought to Iran first and then brought to India from there. I would like to know from the Minister of External Affairs whether contact has been established with Iran, or Iran has agreed to the proposal that the Indians stranded in Iraq could be brought to Iran and thereafter they could be brought of India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, other colleagues who spoke before me posed certain questions and the contradictory statements given by our Ministers have created suspicion many a times. Mr. Kumaramangalam has asked the Minister of External Affairs whether he has any definite information regarding the stock of oil, for how many weeks will it last and to

what extent will our friendly countries stand by us? In the event of deterioration of situation in Kuwait, which are the nations who would give us oil and other financial assistance so that the existing situation of oil in our country does not deteriorate further.

A new development has taken place offer the statement made by Shri Saddam Hussein that he is prepared for negotiated settlement. Now when the statement has come, I would again like to know about our contribution in that direction as leaders of Non-Aligned Movement. Will India take any such initiative under your leadership so that assistance could be provided for the negotiated settlement for which Saddam Hussein is ready? The silence that we maintained in the past suited us, our Minister of External Affairs was the only Asian leader who got the opportunity to visit Kuwait and meet Saddam Hussein. Today the situation is changing at such a rapid speed that even a war can break out any moment and the non-aligned countries can play a major role in averting such a situation. Therefore, will the Minister of External Affairs take steps in this direction and instead of evacuating lakhs of people from that region it will be ideal to contribute constructive cooperation in that area and present such a leadership under which the possibilities of a war could be averted and the fears and apprehensions in the minds of the people are removed. To what extent can we extend our cooperation in the prevailing conditions?

The issue of sending food stuff was raised and in that regard my suggestion was that it would have been good if medicines were also sent along with food stuff because shortage of food stuff has also been reported from that region.

Although the work done by our Embassy people was commendable yet some hon. Members raised their voice on behalf of the people who came from that area. Their

complaint was that when they went to the Embassy to meet people, they were asked to sit outside, they were not given permission to go inside and were not given a hearing. There can be two reasons for this. We have been told that when the hon. Minister visit that area the staff members of the entire Embassy were after him and the grievances of the people were not heard any they did not make any effort in the direction of sorting out their problems. The second reason could be that there is shortage of staff in the Embassy. Many hon. Members laid emphasis on the fact that the staff strength of the Embassy should be increased. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any move to increase the staff strength there, so that the problems of the people could be solved. With these words I once again thank the Minister of External Affairs for having taken keen interest in the welfare of our people who are stranded there. It is not merely a question of saving Indians, it is also a question of averting a war. In that too, he should come forward and make some contribution. India which has emerged as a leader of the Non-Aligned countries should play its role.

[English] 574-78

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister for External Affairs visited Kuwait and Iraq. That is good. I would like to know from the hon. Minister and the Government of India—my colleagues also express about it— why India acted very late. Many hon. Members have already spoken that India is a leading member in Non-Aligned Movement. Sir, in July, the President, Saddam Hussein threatened Kuwait. At that time, India should have shown its magnanimity and courage to interfere in this affair because Iraq is a friendly nation to India. Kuwait also is a friendly nation. Both are the members of the Non-Aligned Movement. When this problem has arisen, it is the duty of India to go a step

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

forward and try to solve the problem. Earlier also, we had shown this kind of attitude.

I would like to know from the Minister why we are showing reluctance to interfere in this matter, because it is directly connected with the Indian national who are staying there. Not only that. It is connect with the peace in the world. At that time, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister should have gone and met the President Saddam Hussein and talked to him as also other concerned people and it would have been good. A negotiated settlement should have been made at that time itself. But till 2nd August, we were reluctant in this matter. Now, of course, all these things have come to this situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether our Government is going to take initiative in this matter or not. Shri Chitta Basu and other hon. Members have already mentioned about the initiative to be taken by the Government. India is a leading member of the Non-Aligned Movement. Now the situation is aggravating day by day. Somebody pointed out that this may be converted into world war. So, it is our duty, as a leading member of the non-Aligned Movement to take immediate steps to bring peace in the Gulf region. I would like to know what are the step which our Government propose to take to settle these issues to bring back harmony in this region.

Sir, evacuation process is not yet over. Of course there is a slight improvement. Our people who are working there are still facing difficulties.

Now, in the statement it has been mentioned that 6000 people have taken food in a common kitchen. I think there is a shortage of food. One of my friends from Kerala also mentioned about sending food from our country to these people. Our aircrafts could not take food. We can send food

packets to the people there. I would like to know from the Minister whether transit camps can be arranged urgently. I think if we are able to arrange transit camps it will highly helpful to those people who wanted to go over and stay in the camps.

Thirdly, more aircrafts should be provided. Of course, there is shortage of aircrafts in the country. We can ask our friendly nations to provide us aircrafts so that they can be used for bringing these people from the Gulf countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to ask our friendly countries to give aircrafts on temporary basis so that those people could be brought to our country.

Then, Sir, there is shortage of medicines also. This was reported in the press. What are the arrangements made for giving them medicines and other essential items. Then, Sir, necessary immediate arrangements should be made to solve the financial difficulties faced by those people coming from the Gulf countries. Now, the people who had gone there are coming back without changing the currency of those countries into Indian currency.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That is the biggest problem which they are facing. We are talking to a number of people who are coming from Kuwait and they are telling us about their difficulties. They are in utter financial crisis and financial difficulties. Then, arrangements must be made for the study of their children. The children of the families which are coming from Kuwait have studied there and no they have no Transfer Certificate. So, proper arrangements must be done for the children to continue their studies and Transfer Certificate must not be made compulsory so that they are able to study in the Indian schools

577 *Disc. under Rule 193* BHADRA 5, 1912 (SAKA)
Statt. by Min. of Ext. Affrs. re. his visit to
Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad etc.
in connection with situation in the Gulf

Half-an-hour Disc. 578
Transfer of CPWD
Officer

here. Then, direct flight must be operated from Basrah, the nearest airport to Kuwait, to Trivandrum, Bombay and Delhi so that more people can be evacuated from there. In the statement, the Minister has mentioned that there is no need to worry. If there is no cause for anxiety and worry then, why thousands of people are coming out from there? So, the problem is very serious and we have to look in that angle. Then, rehabilitation is the most important thing. Thousands of people are coming from there. The effect of this would be very great on our economy. We have to think about that also. When we faced a severe drought, the previous Government could mobilise an amount of Rs. 4,000 crores to meet that crisis. This is also a national crisis and so their rehabilitation is the real problem for us. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to see that these people are rehabilitated. The Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for Rs. 750 crores for their rehabilitation. But in the changed circumstances, it is not adequate. So, I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for their rehabilitation. Of course, this is not directly concerned with the External Affairs Minister. But the Government must think about that and make proper arrangements for their rehabilitation. Finally, the people of Indian origin are there not only in Kuwait, but they are there in Saudi Arabia and in other Gulf countries. They are in fear and especially from Saudi Arabia, we are getting a lot of messages that they are facing a lot of problems because of the army control. The people in the entire Gulf area and their families in India are in panic. I think the Minister must explain about the entire Gulf situation so that our people are able to assess the situation and the anxiety can be got rid of. I would like to know the initiative taken by the Government not only in regard to Kuwait but also in regard to other parts of the Gulf area. I am once again requesting the hon. Minister of External Affairs to take the initiative as the leading member of the Non-aligned Movement, to come forward and try our level best

to solve the problems in the Gulf area and bring back peace and harmony in the area.

17.30 hrs.

578-91
HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Transfer of CPWD Officer

[English]

(H.A.H - Qus)
MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up half-an-hour discussion to be initiated by Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy. After the half-an-hour discussion, we will take up this discussion under rule 193.

578-82
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY
(Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this matter relates to Starred Question No. 28, dated 8th August, 1990 replied by the Minister of Urban Development.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIVANKAR
(Chimur): I may also please be given an opportunity to speak because the question was originally asked by me, but it has come in his name in the ballot.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do not do it here.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
This question was asked not by our member it but it was mentioned in the name of two hon. Member it but it was mentioned in the name of two hon. Members. Many Members must have given notice and most of them must have realised out of their own experience that the working system of the Central Public Works Department has come to a stage where it becomes very very difficult for

[Sh. Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

us even to draw the attention of the officers towards the basis requirements of day-to-day life. Through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a matter which ought to have been dealt with at the administrative level. But the way in which it was replied made me to give this notice. As usual the Question was replied without answering. The question was very simple and specific and the answer was quite evasive. It clearly gives an impression that an attempt has been made to conceal the required information. Please see the reply to part (a)

"(a) whether there are separate rules and regulations in regard to the transfer of various grades of officers in the C.P.W.D."

The answer is "No".

That means, there are no rules and regulations for transfer of officers in this Department. In every Government Department, the transfers are guided by certain rules and regulations. It is generally for about 3 years. It gives an impression that this CPWD Department is not functioning as a Government office. In the same answer, it was stated that guidelines regarding transfer of officers are there. In his reply, a very clear distinction was made between rules, regulations and guidelines. Over smartness displayed on the technicalities of words already brought one hon. Member to a serious difficulty in this House. This kind of smartness creates doubt in the minds of the Members suspicion one further strengthened.

In part (b) it was asked, whether there was any prescribed tenure for allowing Superintending Engineer at one station. The reply was "three or four years". It is neither three years nor four years, but both. It is also said that in exceptional cases, 3-4 years may be increased to any stage by the Director General and above all, according to his

reply, the Chief Engineer seems to be totally immune from transfer under any rules or regulations and the so-called guidelines. And the tone of the answer is a very important thing. It gives this impression to me and the answer was given most I am almost grudgingly. In part (c) something was asked and something else was replied, but in parts (d) and (e), we wanted specific cases where the guidelines were not implemented. But not a single case was given. On the contrary, the guidelines for transfers and guidelines for retaining the engineers were given. Certainly this strengthens anybody's apprehension as to whether there are any rules or regulations or even guidelines in this Department. Exceptional cases always will be there. Wherever an officer is seriously ill, exception can be made, but in this Department it appears that exception has become a rule and Delhi, as you know, Sir, is the seat of the national Capital, the seat of the national government and the seat of the national Parliament and lot of facilities available are here. Therefore, temptation may be there to stay back here only, and we know that very often transfers are effected only on paper and some of the officers start their careers in Delhi and retire here itself. Those who strictly observe the rules and regulations will be kept away from Delhi. Some have the knack of managing, and for them or, some of them at least, it is a place where they can mint all kinds of resources, develop contacts and keep themselves into as profits. And this CPWD, I think, is a very good expert in this matter and even from the junior officers, Sir, sometimes we will not be able to get small, small jobs done. But whenever they require certain promotions or anything, they do not hesitate to do any kind of favours for the persons from whom they are expecting. And let me be very clear. I do not want to mention any persons or personalities, I do not want to make any complaint, but I am insisting upon a good system actually, and would like to I give an example, I think the hon. Members from all sides—after listening I do not know

what kind of opinion they form. Sir, I am quoting from my own personal experience. On 1st March 1990 I wrote a letter after occupying a bungalow. There are 10 items to be implemented in respect of my house. The first item which I am quoting is "There is a leakage in the terrace near the water tank and consequently the total roof and the tank are to be fully repaired." I have written this letter to the Executive Engineer on 1st March and again after six months—it is again on 13th August I wrote another letter. Again the first item in that letter is: "Whenever there is heavy rain, there is constant water leakage in both the rooms from the water tank. Necessary repairs should be done immediately."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised this already.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Yes, Sir. This is the first item I am quoting apart from so many other items. This is the first item. Even after six months I repeated the same and the hon. Minister, I think, would be able to appreciate—he is known to take action whenever a specific case is brought to his notice and he does not seem to know the style of functioning of the CPWD. We are not asking for any facilities, comforts and luxuries. We want the basic necessities to enable us to live there and even after six months the work remained to be done. It speaks volumes about the way they are functioning.

One more thing is, I have also brought to their notice about the urgent need for one compound wall in fact, there is a security risk because my residential accommodation is at the fag end of the road. I wanted a wall to be raised, but it could not be done. After waiting and waiting, I myself raised the wall. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to place on the Table of the House the specific information sought in the Starred Question about the cases where these rules and regulations or even guidelines were not

implemented, and the reasons for not implementing the rules in this matter. Unless these are meticulously implemented, the system will not improve. If this is the fate of the Members of Parliament, we need not mention about the common man. We can very well imagine the fate of the common man. Therefore, I once again request the hon. Minister to take necessary action and also place the required information on the Table of the House and see that necessary action is taken in this matter.

[Translation]

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SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, half an hour discussion on C.P.W.D. functioning in Delhi and other places where construction and maintenance work is done by C.P.W.D. is a very important discussion. Before I come to the transfer policy, I want to make a mention that the organization that was considered to be the premier organization in India about ten years ago in the field of construction has earned such a bad reputation that slowly all the departments have started raising their own construction wings. The work that used to be executed by C.P.W.D. earlier, is being got done through one agency or the other. As a result, the network of C.P.W.D. organization has shrunk. Its effect is being felt on the career prospects of the workers working in the organization. Since they are not getting promotions, the stagnation has assumed such proportions that a person recruited as a Junior Engineer retires from the same post. There has been a long drawn agitation in support of upward revision of pay scales. Assistance Engineers and Executive Engineers have their own problems, but the misfortune is that whereas on one hand the bottom of the organization is contracting on the other hand there is rapid expansion at the top management level. And to top it all, the work load is decreasing. Officers at the level of Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer constitute the top management

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

level. New posts at this level are being created frequently. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there is urgent need to review the entire functioning of C.P.W.D. What is needed is to find ways to bring this department to its old pattern once again. In its present state, it has been reduced to a jungle of bureaucrats. The working of the officers at the top level will have to be reviewed with a view to bringing improvement and removing suffocation that exists there. The hon. Minister will have to give a serious thought to it. Go and inquire from any body, the State of affairs has come to such a low ebb that if someone complains that his wash basin requires repairs or sewer is choked causing stink, nobody will pay any heed. You will not find anyone to attend to such complaints in the C.P.W.D. So far as the question of repairs is concerned, whether it is an M.P. flat or a quarter allotted to a Government servant, the functioning of C.P.W.D. has deteriorated to such an extent that no amount of criticism would suffice to condemn it. I feel that we M.Ps. keep on writing to them, organisations of Government servants also keep on writing, other Ministers may also be drawing their attention in this regard. People from the general public may also be having similar complaints against them. My submission to the hon. Minister is that he should set up such a central complaints centre without further loss of time where such complaints could be entertained and looked into.

Sir, now I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members towards the transfer policy since he had said that there are certain guidelines with regard to transfer policy. First of all I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these guidelines are not applicable to officers at the level of Chief Engineer and Superintending Engineer. Are these guidelines not applied to top level officers? Superintending Engineers have been kept out of the ambit of those guide-

lines. I know many such cases. There is a superintending Engineer in Bombay who is staying there for a long time although he is under orders of transfer, but he managed to stay his transfer order through some approach. You will find many such examples. I want to know what is the hon. Minister going to do in such cases, where the guidelines are being clearly violated? What is he going to do about such cases in which a person is transferred but the orders are not implemented? On the other hand the Department has been transferring workers at lower level enmasse.

Even if academic session is going on, transfers are ordered with no consideration whatsoever. Generally transfers of Government servants are not done after the academic session starts. But you have transferred 465 Junior Engineers. I do not say that it is wrong as it has been done on the basis of seniority. But if we see the enmasse transfers ordered last year, we shall find that the transfer orders of those who were really aggrieved and needed to be shown some consideration were not cancelled any they were relieved, whereas on the other hand transfers of those persons were cancelled who needed no re-consideration. The same is the case with the Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers. Actually the guidelines are not followed strictly. The Minister or the Director General should intervene in any transfer case only when it is very essential. Will the hon. Minister assure that the guidelines in transfer cases would be strictly followed?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the reply to the original question looks very nice, yet I do not understand its meaning. As far as I know there are many persons who are posted at the same place continuously for more than 10 years and yet they have not been transferred, whereas the hon. Minister has mentioned that the transfers according to the guidelines are made generally after

three to four years and in case an extension is sought, it is given in writing. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases in which the transfers have not been made even after ten years, continuous posting at one station and the reasons for not doing so? I would also like to know the number of cases in which the transfers have been made after only one and half or two years, posting. There is another part of my question. There are two categories of employees one is the regular technical staff and other is the work-charged staff. Let me know whether there is any difference in the service conditions and the work of these two categories or is it the same? Do the transfer policy, pay scale and other facilities of these two categories differ from each other? If so, what is the reason behind it? Is there any proposal to bring uniformity and parity between these two categories or merging them into one cadre? My personal experience is that the CPWD authorities do not tell in spite of asking as to what facilities or services they are supposed to render. It is a matter of great concern that even the routine work is not done and yet the favoured ones continue to be posted at the places of their choice. I, therefore, want the hon. Minister to give a specific reply to my questions.

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PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to participate in the half-an-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is your right, Sir.

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY: I have come to know that 460 Junior Engineers of the Central Public Works Department have been transferred at a time when the academic session of their children is midway. This time is not proper for the transfers. The transfers are made generally in the month of March and April but this time they have not adhered to this practice. As the hon. Minister

said in his reply, they are transferred generally after completing a period of 3 to 4 years' service at a particular station, but I know about many Junior Engineers who have been transferred just after one year and on the other hand there are some who have not been transferred even after remaining for many years at the same place due to pressure or political patronage. Therefore, the rule is not applied to all and partiality is shown in transfers. I would like to talk neither in favour nor against anyone and would take an impartial view. Had impartiality been shown, the Chief Engineers and the Superintending Engineers who continue to be posted at the same station for more than 6 to 7 years having crossed the period of 3 to 4 years a long back should have been transferred. But it seems that their intention is not good and they intend to retain their own men. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether the period of posting of the officers at a place is extended keeping in view the public interest and whether any investigation is made by the Government before extending the period? How many transfers of the officers were stayed during the last three years and how many officers are posted at the same place for the last five years? Will the Government consider fixing the time-period for the transfer and posting of officers? I want that the suggestions from the Resident Welfare Association should also be sought before the transfers are ordered and consideration given to performance. The transfers of Junior Engineers should be postponed till March 1991. Thereafter they may be transferred.

[English]

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SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Half an Hour discussion in itself is with regard to the Starred Question on the question of transfer of various grades of officers in the CPWD. The reply at that time was limited itself to Superintending Engineers and the

[Sh. P. R. Kumaramangalam]

Chief Engineers and unfortunately, did not mention anything about the Junior Engineers. But let us assume that the same principles apply. Even though what seems to be obvious is that the exceptions have become the rule and the rule has become the exception. If one sees the number of orders that are passed for transfers and the number that are cancelled, one sees that it is those unfortunate officers who do not have the ability to contact not the Minister, I am sorry to say, but the senior officers in the Department, those are the engineers who really seem to get the transfer and the normal engineers and also those who are fighting for the interest of the Junior Engineers and have bad relations with their superiors but have good relationship with the Minister, they get into the trouble. That seems to be the order of the day. I am not taking much time. I am really limiting myself to the question. But what is unfortunate is that transfers which are done on the whims and pleasure of senior officers are to bring down a tendency whereby the junior officers who are really working in the field like the Junior Engineers and his immediate superior Assistant Engineers tend to ignore their duties and it becomes their fundamental duty to pay attention to the whims and fancies of senior engineers. I will just give you one example. Right beside me lives Mr. Manvendra Singh, the Chairman of the House Committee. In his lawn there was a large tree which fell down due to wind and took the wall which divides our house and flattened my road. It took three days for the tree to be cut and fortunately because of the indulgence of the CPWD, we both now able to meet without any wall between us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is good. You would like that situation.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): There should not be any collusion.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: My Chief Whip is afraid of collusion. But the fact really is, no work is done on immediate request whether it is plumbing, whether it is carpentry, whether it is normal maintenance, whether it is white washing-unless one rings up senior officers, uses pressure and influence, nothing gets done. If CPWD is to function in this manner, one must realise that ultimately the whole thing will come crushing down. I would request the Minister to realise the power of transfer. Transfer is not only administrative, it sometimes is used also to bring a certain form of discipline. Let it not bring indiscipline. That is my only request. And let the principles be adhered to and not the exception. Thank you.

DR. RAMCHANDRADOME: (Birbhum): I am just on a point of information Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not allowed Mr. Shiwankar who had given the question.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is not forming part of the record. I did not even allow Mr. Shiwankar who had put this question.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will tell you later

[English]

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THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am sorry that the reply given to this question has created some misgivings. This is what the hon. Member Thiru Krishnamurthy said. Normally, when we say the CPWD has no promotion rule, it does not mean that it is done at the whims and fancies of the officers concerned. The CPWD manual has provided for certain guidelines and I may read out from the guidelines:

"Transfers and postings of Chief Engineers are ordered by the Ministry of Urban Development according to requirements of administration. Superintending Engineers are considered for transfer after they have completed three-four years at one station. The transfer and posting of SEs are ordered by the Director General of Works."

This manual has not been created by us yesterday. It is there for many years. According to the manual, to the best possible extent, transfers are done.

There is a point raised by the hon. Member Thiru Krishnamurthy who said that the information he required was not given. If you ask me whether this guideline is strictly adopted, I would say, not in all the cases. Take for example Delhi. There are several zones here- New Delhi zone 1 & 2, Delhi Administrative Zone 1 & 2, Northern Zone, construction Zone for Delhi, Food Zone, CE for NSG, CE for Special Protection Group, Income Tax, BFR, Central Defence Organisation, etc. So several organisations are situated here and the HQs. are also functioning here.

Further, take the case of Chief Engineers. There are 32 posts; 18 posts are at Delhi and the remaining 14 posts are out of Delhi. Moreover most of the deputation posts

are manned by the Chief Engineers of CPWD and they are also indulging. Hence there is an imbalance in the tenure of Chief Engineers in Delhi and outside. There are 15 Chief Engineers in Delhi who have stayed here for more than four years.

Like that if you take the case of Superintending Engineers, there are 57 posts in Delhi and 57 posts are out of Delhi. 49 SE (Civil) who have completed more than four years or more of service are now at Delhi. If you take SE(Electrics) there are 18 posts which have completed more than four years of stay in Delhi. The position is that they are staying for more than four years. Several people are staying for five, six or seven years. They are there right from ten years back also.

Therefore we all feel the need for a greater rotation of engineers who are staying in the same place. Therefore in this year upto August we have transferred eight Superintending Engineers (Civil) whereas in 1989 it was five, in 1988 it was two, in 1987 it was four, in 1986 it was two. So I would like to inform the hon. Members that we have started the process. We will do it. At the same time we have heard different opinions also. Sometimes transfers are used as a punishment also. But we would see that in the best interest of administration no Superintending Engineer or Chief Engineer stays in the same station for a long period continuously.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As per the court's verdict, you cannot transfer any officer to punish him.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: That is right. We will not do that Shri Kumaramangalam also pointed it out. Transfer is also sometimes necessary for some other purpose.

This is the position. Certain other points

[Sh. Murasoli Maran]

were raised. Honourable Shri Harish Rawat said that we should have a new look at the functioning of the CPWD. He has been arguing and advocating the cause. All other Government Departments have started their own Construction Wing. Therefore, Junior Engineers and other employees employed in CPWD are not getting the due promotion. A kind of stagnation is there. On this occasion, I would like to tell Mr. Harish Rawat and Mr. Kumaramangalam that regarding the Junior Engineers, I had a detailed discussion with the Finance Minister. We have arrived at a solution about their problems. Very soon, we will come out with a very fair solution to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Certain individual complaints were made. I would assure the hon. Members that I will definitely look into them. I will write to them personally about the steps we have taken. With that, I would like to conclude.

18.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 —
Contd.

Statement made by the Minister of external Affairs Re: his recent visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in Connection with Situation in

Gulf (Contd.)
(DOR 193)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the Gulf situation. (*Interruptions*) The Whip of the ruling party may inform the Minister that we are continuing with the discussion on the Gulf situation. I will request Mr. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait to speak.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
(Manjeri): The Minister is not here.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, outside, the public transport is off the road. Our employees will face a lot of hardship. In most of the areas, the motor vehicles are not plying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You don't what to discuss this thing?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It is not our question of discussing or not discussing it. How will the employees go back? They are going to have a serious problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be discussed by the Secretariat. They will make some arrangements. This is not a matter to be discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Some arrangements should be made for them. Otherwise, they will have a lot of problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They will look into it.

The Whip of the ruling party may inform the Minister that the discussion is starting. Mr. Sait.

502-96
SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I have been called at a time when the concerned Minister—Minister for External Affairs, Shri Gujral is not present in the House. I would have very much liked him to be here. I hope he will come back soon.

I would like to say on this very very grave issue confronting the entire world today. While participating in the discussion on the present awful situation in the Middle East, I do not desire to go into the details of the political aspect of the same. Many of our colleagues here in this House have dealt

with the political aspect in detail. But I would just like to take a little reference to the political aspect of this issue before I pass on to the humanitarian aspect of the issue that is confronting us in the Middle-East.

The situation in the Middle-East is very very grave today. It is very disturbing, very agonising. This is primarily because of the presence of the United States' forces with all armed planes and armed warships. This is a situation that is causing deep concern. No doubt I agree that such a situation developed because of the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. But this could have been avoided by negotiations and mutual settlement could have been arrived at. But I must tell you that even today, even though time is running fast, still there is some hope left. Time has not been lost. Just two days back, I recall that even Mr. Saddam Hussein has said that he is prepared for a political settlement. In such a situation, I would very much like that our External Affairs Minister should take initiatives in the matter and see that we arrive at a political solution as India is the Leader of the Non-Aligned countries. We all know that even today, the papers say that Mr. Saddam Hussein is prepared to have talks and discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In such a situation, I hope, he will agree to have talks with our External Affairs Minister, Mr. Gujral, as the representative of the Leader of the Non-Aligned countries to find a political solution to this problem. And that may force the United States to take out the forces in Saudi Arabia and we can replace the forces of Non-Aligned countries there. The Non-Aligned countries can send their forces. (*Interruptions*) The forces of the Non-Aligned countries are in such a number that the American forces can be withdrawn with a guarantee that Iraq is not going to attack Saudi Arabia. It can be done. I would again insist that an initiative should be taken by our country, by our External Affairs Minister because India is the Leader of the Non-Aligned countries. I hope

the Government will take an initiative in this matter and pay more attention as the situation is very grave. Just a small flare-up can lead to a global war. It is possible. What we must do today is to try our best to see that a war is avoided under any circumstances for which I hope our External Affairs Minister will take the initiative. As the External Affairs Minister has just now arrived at the House, I would like to repeat that Mr. Saddam Hussein is prepared to have talks with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. That means, the door is open for negotiations and talks and the time, though running out, has not been lost so far. So far, I was saying about the political aspect of the entire situation. Now, I come to the humanitarian aspect of this very very grave problem. You know very well Sir, that at present there is a war-like situation in the entire Middle East. It is worse in Kuwait and at the same time there is panic in countries of Middle East Like Saudi Arabia, Emirates, Bahrain, etc. And we all know fully well that out of the one lakh people in that part of the world, 75 per cent of them are Keralites. I am sure of this and I would like to correct the External Affairs Minister that 75 per cent of them, who are caught in a war-like situation, belong to Kerala. Therefore, we can understand the gravity of the situation and thus, we can understand as to why we are worried so much about them. Every house in Kerala has got somebody in the Middle East. Thus we are anxious here. Therefore, we want that war should be avoided and there should be a political settlement. It is time for the Government to try to get as many of our people from that part of the world. There is no doubt that at the initial stage, the Government was lethargic. We have said so. They had not taken effective steps but later on, the Government had acted well and I am very happy that our External Affairs Minister had gone to Amman, Baghdad, etc. He is the first Minister to land at Kuwait and he has done wonderful work there. We must appreciate him for that. We know fully well that on this return, he had

[Sh. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait]

brought, in the air force plane, hundreds of Indian families together with bundles of letters from there. He has done all these things. But something more has to be done. That is not enough. More planes need to be provided for our Indians to come back. Now, Iran has offered to open the borders: Oman has offered to reopen the border.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): OMAN has, Iran has not.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: You can have planes from Baghdad and Basrah to bring back Indian people. You must arrange steamer ships to bring back our people. In a plane, you can bring two to three hundred people; whereas in a ship, you can bring two to three thousand people. With the consent and permission of Iran, you can pass through Shat-al-Arab and see that our people are brought back.

One more thing. In Amman and Basrah, we understand from the newspapers that there is concentration of thousands and thousands of Keralites particularly. They are suffering, they are in a panicky situation and there is a possibility of breaking of epidemic. You must, therefore, send medicines and food packets. Today they are penniless. They have funds, earnings and their deposits in the banks, they have got their establishments, but they have to leave all that there and they would come back penniless. They went there to find livelihood, as they had not much money here. Now they are coming back penniless; again the same situation. Government must also see that all those funds are transferred to India. All of them, mostly Keralities have got funds there. It may take some time, but the Iraq Government should be approached so that they are able to repatriate their funds and other effects, their assets to India.

Then, for rehabilitation, some sort of a setup should be set up here. They can also note down the assets of the people that they have left there, so that at a later date, you can get compensation from Iraq Government or Kuwait Government, whichever comes to be in possession of that area.

Further, our people are suffering there a lot. We do not have proper communication. That should be established between the two countries at the earliest. Government has realised the necessity of saving the lives of our people there; that is very good; they must also save their assets. Communication should be established between India and Kuwait so that the families whose relatives are there in Kuwait keep themselves in touch with them and get some consolation.

A point has been made that direct flights should be arranged from there to Trivandrum, Bombay and to Delhi. I say that there should be a direct flight to Calicut also. This is because a large number of people belonging to Calicut are working there. Therefore, in addition to direct flights to Bombay, Delhi and Trivandrum, there should be direct flights to Calicut also.

I would, once again, request that rehabilitation of these people is the most important aspect of the problem. In coordination with the State Government, the Government of India should work out suitable plans for rehabilitation of these people. Thousands and thousands of these people are coming back. It is going to have a shattering effect on the economy of Kerala. This situation must be saved.

Lastly, Mr. Gujral, External Affairs Minister of the Government of India, the leader of the non-aligned countries, should take initiative to see that negotiations with all the concerned people are held to bring about a political situation to avert the war and save the future generation from disaster and complete annihilation.

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Statt by Min of Ext Affrs re
his visit to Moscow, Washington,

[Translation]

PROF PREM KUMAR DHUMAL
(Hamirpur) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of our friends sitting here say that they have come on foot today, So it would be better if the House is adjourned by 7'O clock, otherwise they will face much inconvenience

I request you to accept my suggestion, it would be so nice of you

18 15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

18.15 1/2 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 — *Contd*

Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, his recent visit to Mascow, Washington, Amman Baghdad and Kuwait in Connection with the Situation in the Gulf — *Contd.*

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon Members have expressed that they would find it difficult to return to their places Will it be possible for somebody to look into this and help as much as possible

Amman, Baghdad 598
etc in connection with
situation in the Gulf

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) Sir, I will look into it and tell you just now

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Yes, Mr Janardhan Poojary

Sa? - na
SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY (Mangalore) Sir, I promise that I will speak for only two-three minutes With great diff.culty I have got a chance to speak So far as Karnataka is concerned, people of Karnataka are worried and in fact there is a feeling of anguish Practically the people of Karnataka, whether it is Bangalore or Mangalore, are not in a position to get any information regarding the whereabouts of 30,000 Indian people who are residing in Kuwait Offices to get the information have been set up in other parts of the country but unfortunately, in spite of the repeated requests from the people of Bangalore as also Mangalore, no office has been set up so far The people of these areas are not in a position to get the information regarding the whereabouts of these Indian people who are living in these areas where there is a crisis

I don't want to go into the details of other aspects Coming to the leadership of India, earlier other countries were looking to India for its leadership but for the first time we see in the T V that when other small countries have taken the leadership to defuse the situation, we have not taken any step in this regard We feel that the Prime Minister of this great country should have gone there and taken the lead in defusing the situation Unfortunately, India missed the opportunity Particularly, I want to say that there is no political will and there is no leadership in the Prime Minister otherwise he would have gone there and would have seen that India play a great role in defusing the tension in that region

[Sh Janardhan Poojary]

With these words I conclude Thank
you, Sir

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling) Mr
Deputy Speaker, Sir, India's foreign policy
has suffered from one great failing over the
past many years. Our foreign office has
mostly reacted to developments, seldom
anticipated or acted. When Mr Gujral was
appointed Minister for External Affairs, many
hopes and expectations were aroused we all
thought that a new chapter would be opened
and the makers of our foreign policy and our
foreign office would start anticipating and
acting and not merely waiting to react. In his
Statement the other day, the Foreign Minis-
ter said and I quote

Escalation of tension or conflict will
have serious repercussions on us. This
makes it incumbent on us to look for an
opening for de-escalation and defusion
of tension.

The question which arises, Mr Deputy
Speaker, Sir is how have we fared? When
the Foreign Minister took off for Moscow,
many hopes were raised that perhaps some
initiative was being taken. When he pro-
ceeded from Moscow to Washington, further
hopes were raised. But at the end of these
expectations, we feel a little disappointed.
One expected that India would take some
initiative. Later when it was stated that the
Foreign Minister had only gone to discuss
the oil problem, I must confess it created a
credibility gap. The discussion of oil problem
did not require a journey to Moscow.

Therefore, I would like to know from the
hon. Minister as to the precise objective and
purpose of his visit to Moscow and subse-
quently to Washington. Did we try and take
the initiative in this context? I am rather
surprised by the kind of projection which his
visit has received. It was stated on Door-

darshan that India will not mediate. So, I
would like to know whether India has been
approached or were we approached by any
country, to mediate. If India was approached,
who approached India so as to prompt us to
make a positive statement that India will not
mediate. If it was a wrong projection, I think
we should clarify that India is ready to play a
role which it should as one of the great
Leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement. I
would like to know whether India has sought
to establish contacts with the other Non-
Aligned countries and what has been the
outcome of these particular contacts.

In this context, I would like to make one
other point. To what extent is our position
strong enough to play an effective role as a
non-aligned nation? I am sorry to say in this
context that we took far too long to react to
the developments in Kuwait. And not only
have we taken far too long to react to these
developments even after three weeks we
have not yet condemned the aggression that
has taken place in Kuwait. So I do not know
to what extent our position is strong enough
to be enable us to take some firm action.
(Interruptions)

We can always be opportunistic, but the
question is are we standing up for prin-
ciples? I would like to remind the House, Mr
Deputy Speaker, of the identical problem
which faced us when the Soviet Union went
into Hungary and it led to a great deal of
controversy. Do we have a Non-aligned
country prepared to stand up for some prin-
ciples? The non-aligned world has no mili-
tary strength. It has only one strength. That
strength lies in the moral force of the Non-
Aligned Movement. So, I would like to know
what has been done and what is proposed to
be done.

In this context, I would also like to draw
the attention of the Foreign Minister to an
interview given by the Kuwaiti Ambassador
to *The Times of India*. This interview ap-

peared on the 19th of August I hope it is true. In this interview, the Kuwaiti Ambassador here went on record to say that he had repeatedly requested for an appointment with the External Affairs Minister Mr. Gujral, who he said was a personal friend of his. Both had served as envoys in Moscow around the same time. But he had not succeeded in getting any time for him. I do not know whether it is correct. I do hope that what has been stated by the Ambassador of Kuwait is wrong. Because I would expect our Foreign Minister to have surely found time to receive the Kuwait Ambassador here.

I am glad that the Kuwaiti Oil Minister is coming soon. I am also glad that our Government has decided to allow the Kuwaiti Embassy here to continue to function and that the Kuwaiti Oil Minister will be here as a guest of the Government. These are important things on which I seek clarifications from the Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to know about the kind of problems faced in the discussions or the problems that came up in the discussions our Foreign Minister held not only in Moscow and Washington but also in Baghdad. In Baghdad, I am glad that he was received by President Saddam Hussein. But the issue raised is, what is the kind of help which we are getting from President Saddam Hussein and his Government. In this context, we have been forced to close our Embassy in Kuwait. It is now proposed to strengthen the Consulate General in Baghdad. I do not know whether one can really function effectively from Basra. I wonder whether he did raise with President Saddam Hussein, the possibility of allowing a friendly country to maintain some kind of a skeleton office in Kuwait itself so that we could function more effectively. Basra may be one and a half hours' journey from Kuwait but he missed it. It is just not good enough. I would like to know whether in his talk with he also raised one basic issue which has been raised

on President Saddam Hussein the floor of this House by several members and myself too. That is, the question of purchasing power of the Kuwaiti Dinar. The Kuwaiti Dinar, as we know, has virtually crashed. Our people have a lot of Kuwaiti Dinars. Their pockets may be bulging with these Dinars, but these Dinars do not have any purchasing power. Last night, on the Doordarshan we saw an interview in which it was stated by the person interviewed that the banks had frozen all the assets, they had no money, no purchasing power. So, I would like to specifically ask the Foreign Minister whether during his discussion with President Saddam Hussain he broached the possibility of getting the Iraqi Government to change and convert the Kuwaiti Dinars which are lying with Indian nationals into Iraqi Dinars, or to enable them at least to meet their bare necessities, and be able to travel back to India.

Mr. Gujral, I am glad he has tried to give us a picture of what happened in Kuwait. I am only disappointed in this regard on one score. He seems to have had with him a Doordarshan team—the Minister says he did not have a Doordarshan team—in any case, we were happy to see him addressing a huge gathering in Kuwait itself, from the embassy. I think he could have found some way of getting interviews of people in Kuwait itself, on the kind of problems that they face—because the Minister has told us that he has seen common kitchens where thousands of people are eating. He also mentioned that several houses of Indians had been looted. So, I would like to know what exactly happened. Particularly, he said that the property of a few Indians had been looted. How many nationals, what is the total loss which our people have incurred?

Finally, without taking more of your time, I would like to make one suggestion. We are trying to use Air India planes for evacuating our people who are stranded in Kuwait. I do not know whether we cannot consider the

[Sh. Inder Jit]

possibility of using Air Force planes, Air force troop carriers.....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (Tripura, West): It has been ordered; it has come in the paper AN-32. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT: Not only Air Buses. He may say whether he would consider chartering, from some friendly countries, some troop carriers. The people are not interested in flying in very comfortable planes. The important thing for them is to get away from Amman and be able to come here.

One last point. This discussion which we are now having is not good enough. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should come forward *suo motu* to propose a full-fledged discussion on foreign policy, on our Gulf policy, and the consequences of its fall-out. Pakistan has taken a particular stand. America has moved into Saudi Arabia, Pakistan is likely to exploit the situation. So, I think that in the course of the Session, we should have an opportunity for a full-fledged discussion.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I have no objection.

SHRI INDER JIT: Since the Foreign Minister is gracious enough to say that he has no objection, may I request that he should himself bring forward a proposal?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: That is for you and the Presiding Officers.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your suggestion has to be directed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. (*Interruptions*) What you have said, has been noted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT: I am grateful to the Foreign Minister for responding positively. He is basically a positive being. So, I am very happy. But this is not good enough. He must take up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House, the question of proposing a full-fledged discussion, which would be in the larger interest of our country and its foreign policy.

[*Translation*]

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SHRI M. S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I consider it my duty to congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs and his colleague Shri Arif for making an extensive tour of foreign countries, especially, Kuwait and the commendable work they have done in Baghdad by holding meeting with Shri Saddam Hussein and the Jordanian Government in order to solve the problem.

I have a word of Praise for him. We are concerned not only for the people of our country who are stranded there but also for the citizens of other countries facing similar problems in the Gulf. A sizable number of people of our country used to work there. As such we are much concerned for their safe return. The Government should act swiftly and carry out the operation for bringing those people back home on a war footing, I worked like to submit that Government should accelerate the work of providing medical facilities, food and other amenities to those people. It is very essential at the present juncture.

So far as the policy is concerned, several of our hon. Friends voiced concern that there is no policy with our country at all. But in my view the role played by our country in this regard is laudable. It followed the policy of non-alignment and its outcome was very good. I can say that there can be no better policy than this Hon. Members are aware how our Army was trapped in Sri Lanka. Had a similar action been taken with regard to

[Sh. M. S. Pal]

Gulf crisis, it would have gone against our foreign policy. We would not have received any help for the safe return of Indians stranded there. Even the major powers of the world are withdrawing their forces from the soil of other countries. I would like to have a word of praise for the hon. Minister of External Affairs for the policy he adopted in this regard. Everybody is concerned about the stranded Indians in the Gulf. We should extend all possible help for their safe return. It is the problem of the whole country. In 1974 the previous Government followed a very weak policy under a similar situation. It ignored oil crisis. I lay stress on this because oil crisis in the country has further aggravated due to Gulf crisis Oil problem has been continuing since the Iran-Iraq war and the previous Government had no clear-cut policy in this regard. We are facing oil problem. Problem of I. M. F. loan is also there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what would be our policy to solve these problems. I also expect from the hon. Minister that he would explain in his reply as to what would be our foreign policy so that we could achieve success in formulating our policy in regard to the middle East.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Have you found out from Mr. P Upendra whether he has made arrangement for transporting employees to their places of destination?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not my job to find out from him what is happening and all that. I have already told him to make arrangement about it. You should not ask me to find out from the Minister what is happening. This is not done in the House. You cannot implore me to get information.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am sorry. I thought he must be informed about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had told him about it on the Floor of the House.

Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed.

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SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED (Hanamkonda): We are discussing today the most explosive situation which has almost brought the world on the brink of war. When the Iraqi troops entered Kuwait, there was much of panic in our country; that was justified and natural, because a large number of people from Kerala, from Andhra Pradesh, from Maharashtra and from Karnataka were there. So, naturally, we were anxious about them. But I am sorry to say that in that hour of anxiety the Government also appeared to have acted in panic. Looking at the number of Indians in Kuwait—there are more than 1,75,000—we started a talk of overall evacuation of the people. The evacuation, in my view, is not the solution. And here I must say that there has already been a move in the Gulf countries to send back the Indians. And this situation will come very handy for them to pack off the Indians back to our country. I would request the hon. Minister to confine this evacuation to children, women and sick people.

It is quite heartening to hear that the employers in Kuwait have been persuading the employees to remain back and do their work as they were doing there. So, I think that we must not think of evacuating the whole of the Indian people who are in Kuwait because that will create a number of problems, not one or two. There are about 1.5 million in all over the Gulf or in the Middle-East and if such a thing happens and the people start coming back to our country, it will not stop and it will create a number of problems.

Just now our esteemed friend, Mr. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait was mentioning about the rehabilitation of the people. Can we rehabilitate those people who are coming

[Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed]

back from the Gulf? Whatever efforts we may make, we will not be in a position to rehabilitate them in the same way and can we given them the same comforts as they were getting in the Gulf? So, my submission to the hon. Minister is that we must evacuate only the deserving people who have to be evacuated from there.

Then, Sir, we have very vital interests in the Gulf, both economic interests, political interest, our security problems, everything is involved in the Gulf. For the first time in the history of independent India we found ourselves to be just a non-entity and nobody in the comity of nations. We behaved in a manner that we are just nobody. As a matter of fact, from the stakes that we have in that area we should have acted more vigorously and with more authority and force. I am sorry to say that in the whole issue the only action of our Prime Minister is a statement that we will support the U. N. Resolution. Beyond that, there is nothing that is said by our Prime Minister.

Mr. Gujral had gone to Moscow, Washington and Iraq, Kuwait, everywhere. His statement which he has made here, speaks of two things, as if it is a *saffarnama*, a travelogue. Or he has only informed this House about the logistic arrangements that he has made. Mr. Gujral is much too senior for all of us to just go for the logistic arrangements. I only understand that he had gone there with a very restricted and short brief. He was not perhaps allowed to involve himself more deeply in the affairs of the Gulf. It is more than three weeks now and the situation is stabilising. My submission to you, is that the Government should at least now take an account of the overall situation start the political moves and try to restore our position because we just cannot be a silent spectator in this whole situation. As I said, a number of States are involved. More than anything

else, our prestige is also involved because India is not just a country like any other country as we have many aspects of our own. When we say anything, we say with greater perception, greater comprehension of the world situation. As such we should not lose any more time in starting our political effort to defuse the whole situation because that would only be the solution for the present crisis and for our problems. Evacuation is not at all a solution. This is what I would like to say with greater emphasis.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):

Sir, I share the view that India should have taken a much more energetic role to take a lead in the crisis that has arisen and to defuse of the crisis that has arisen. I am not elaborating on that because many Members have given their opinion on that.

However, regarding some of the practical aspects, which I have learnt from the statement as well as from some of my friends who have come from Kuwait along with the Minister and thereafter, I would like to make a few suggestions and a few remarks.

Regarding evacuation, though we have stated that we would give support for evacuation of all concerned, it is seen from the statement as well as the stand taken by the Government at different times that evacuation of the whole people is not expected. I can also understand from the statement that we are actually discouraging a whole evacuation and we in fact have advised many persons who are working in Kuwait to continue their services there so far as they can do. But I feel that the statement itself makes it clear that the situation is tense enough for any one of them to feel so panic to continue there. I feel that when we should give an option, it should be open and any person who would like to come may be allowed to come and evacuation should be done in a wider respect.

I would also suggest that the evacuation programme that has been done till now is insufficient in the sense that those who have been evacuated till today are persons who may be managed to come out of Kuwait somehow or the other on their own initiative. Some of them have come out of the border. Of course, some arrangements have been made. I am told that flights have been increased from Amman. But that is not all that should be done. I think, much has not been done to evacuate the persons who are there in Kuwait, especially the distressed. There are a lot of persons who are ill and who are in great difficulties. There are military hospitals. I have a friend whose wife is working there. He has got a letter from his wife through the bags which were brought by the hon. Minister. It is stated there that they were actually asked to go from their services. Now Iraqi authorities have asked them to rejoin and it is actually against their will and they really are afraid to continue their work there. They should be brought back. There are persons who are having no other support, especially the ladies, whose family is not there, whose husband is not there and who are staying there in hostels. At least such persons should be evacuated immediately. I feel that special interest should be taken to evacuate them.

I have got some information that Iraqi soldiers as such are not disturbing them and they are dealing in a very good manner with regard to the Indians. There is not much to say about them. But there is a lot of complaint about Palestinians who are in Kuwait. There are persons among them who come there with the dress of soldiers. They are actually looting the houses. They enter the houses and create havoc. I have got this information from one of the friends who has come. I think special interest should be taken in this respect to bring this to the notice of the Iraqi authorities. I have only a few other points, but many of them are repetitions, so I am limiting myself. There has been a grave

situation and it has been admitted and it is well-known that food situation is going to be grave and I have got information that within two months there will be no food and, therefore, evacuation of all those who are concerned is necessary. As stated, there are six thousand or more persons who have been fed by the Indian community there. I do not know whether the Ambassador could do much but the Indian community, the associations there have done a great deal, have done a lot and they have been able to give food to the poor. I understand that food scarcity has already begun a few days back and, therefore, there will be no food after sometime and it is necessary to evacuate as many persons as possible immediately.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having gone to Kuwait and for having done the maximum that is possible in his venture in Kuwait. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having established a communication in the sense that letters are taken from there and letters are also collected here to be given there. I would also add that communication facilities are very important and the details of the persons who are in Kuwait should be collected to be given to their relatives.

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SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must convey my thanks to the hon. Minister. The other day I gave him a letter to obtain certain information and before his action of sending this letter, I got a letter yesterday night from Kuwait through the Ministry of External Affairs' Office. Shri I. K. Gujral came here and declared that those who are willing to send letters are most welcome to do. On the strength of that, this letter came and we got information not only of one family but many families, for which I think in the past we ourselves criticised why the Government is not taking the action. At least, this method of getting letters and sending letters must be continued because it will not practically be

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

possible for you to migrate all those 1,75,000 people within a short time. So, I request you that this method which you have evolved for getting correspondence sent and correspondence being shifted from there to here should be continued and thereby many of the feelings that are prevailing will be eliminated. So, this method of getting correspondence should be continued.

Secondly, you have said that certain preferences are being given for shifting people from there. According to that preference, I got a letter which I handed over to you today the father of that person who is living here has died and it is more than nine days they have sent the letter through Embassy. But, it seems that the person concerned has not got the message. Generally there may be difficulties because the information is got at the last stage. In such cases some method should be evolved so that important action is taken immediately.

This morning again the lady come and met me. I have handed over the letter to you on this aspect. Second thing I do not want to criticise the Government, I do not want to go into particular aspect but in these letters there are information that shortage of essential commodities is there. You yourself know better because you have gone and seen yourself and in such situations there is bound to be shortage. If I remember right somewhere I have seen that you have said that we are exploring the possibility of sending a ship with some essential commodities. Shri Chitta Basu when he spoke, also suggested to involve Red Cross. Red Cross in one of the international organisations and in the past, in the Bangladesh operations..... (*Interruptions*) I was the Vice-President of Silchar Red Cross and on the instructions of the Delhi Red Cross, I crossed the border and gave things to the people. I have seen the army acting. They never stopped, with a Red

Cross Flag, and we got all cooperation, even from the then East Pakistani soldiers who were there. So, internationally, Red Cross Organisation is accepted as one of the organisations which can play a vital role in such circumstances. But will your efforts of sending foodgrains there successful because you are going to close down the Embassy there? I do not know whether you are trying to keep at least a Consulate there so that some sort of a link is there through which you can interact.

Lastly, Sir, I do not want to say what is the policy of the Government. Some people have criticised it. I do not like this idea that every third day the Members should raise this issue during the Zero Hour. As it has been promised, and as the Government is now doing some good work, you try to share with the House what are the developments and what you are doing, thereby removing many of the misgivings which are there in the minds of the people.

Sir, it is a fact that large numbers of people are from Kerala and from Southern States, but there are people from the Eastern India also. We are in touch with your External Affairs Ministry and they are trying to do the best. One request is that when we ask something from your Ministry and when they get the information, they should be told to share it with us. A letter which came to the Ministry was delivered two days after it came. Why is it so? Two days, that is, forty-eight hours to get an information in such circumstances is a very unusual time. They should take into consideration the feelings of the people. As you have yourself shared that feeling with the House, your officials should also monitor such things that the information which is coming to your office is not unnecessarily kept pending. With this request, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

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SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO
(Anantnag): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

must, at the outset, congratulate the Foreign Affairs Minister for whatever he has done after this crisis in Kuwait. But perhaps the call for duty demanded something more vigorous. But for this conflagration or this crisis, we would have been today discussing and demanding a clarification from the External Affairs Minister about the developments that took place during the meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference. Had this 2nd August event not intervened, our discussion might have been about that particular Resolution. Anyway, without saying much about that, I can realise the difficulty and the complex situation in which India is placed in the present crisis. But more the difficulty, the greater should be the intensity of our stand in respect of this crisis.

The hon. Member has right ow said that we have very vital interests in the area and much more than those vital interests in our interest in international peace. I would request the hon. Foreign Affairs Minister to recollect the role that India played as soon as the Korean crisis of fifties cropped up. How busy were the corridors of the United Nations and the Security Council those days and what is the role that India played to bring to the surface the need and relevance for a settlement through dialogue. Now that the President of Iraq himself has, only yesterday, in a joint Press Conference with the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, shown his readiness for the settlement through a negotiated dialogue, the Government of India should take immediate steps to reactivate all its influence in the United Nations Organisation and see that we have a negotiated settlement of this crisis.

The second aspect on which I seek the consideration of the hon. External Affairs Minister is the unwarranted entry and the unwarranted presence of the United States of America in the Saudi Arabian territory. The result of any resolution passed by the

Security Council should be for defusing the situation. He has rightly in his statement shown his concern about the external forces entering the Saudi Arabia. But the last resolution which is not part of the statement has got to be taken notice of, though it does not, in terms authorise using of force, but it refers to use of measures to be adopted to enforce economic blockade. One has to think wether by enforcing or by adopting these measures, the purpose will be achieved. By adopting those measures to enforce economic blockade, will we be, shall we be helping the negotiated settlement or retarding the process of negotiated settlement? America has got its own strategy. Their presence in the Indian Ocean they are now entering into Saudi Arabia-should not become a source, of threat to the neighbouring countries here. We have to see that we are able to play our role as leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Another thing that has got to be taken notice of is the American Statement that they are in Saudi Arabia to see that Nasserism does not come up again, Nasserism does not develop, and where the Nasserism meant in the context in which Nasser as part of Non-Aligned Movement to very well known. America is has also to fight for, has got to be taken notice of, and the preparations to see that there are common perceptions that our friends all over the country, our friends in Gulf countries including Iraq should not allow America to have its way in that area.

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SHRISURESH KODIKKUNNIL (Adoor):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the statement made by the External Affairs Minister that the Indians in Kuwait are totally safe. Several Members have sought clarifications on many points after the statement was made by the hon. Minister. I have raised a series of points which the country is facing, especially Indias and specifically Keralites in the Gulf countries.

Even though the Ministry of External Affairs has opened three information centres

*Statt. by Min. of Ext. Affrs. re.
his visit to Moscow, Washington,*

*etc. in connection with
situation in the Gulf*

[Sh. Suresh Kodikkunnil]

at Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut, their functioning is in utter confusion. Unfortunately, they are only collection centres of enquiries and no information and individual user are being given from there. The situation of the Kuwait call in the Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi is not so, far from different. Sir, thousands of enquiries received from the Kerala calls are just kept in Delhi. May be the Ministry of External Affairs is helpless in this matter. But I would to urge upon the hon. Minister that urgent steps should be taken in whatever way possible to gather information on individual cases also which is the only way to get rid of the fears and anxiety of the people of the Kerala. There are suggestions I would like to make in this connection. The Embassy should gather the messages and letters of the Indians in Kuwait and arrange to transmit them to India at the quickest possible time.

19.00 hrs.

Hon. Minister, I may make another point regarding the pathetic situation in Bombay Airport. No facilities are available for the Indians especially Keralites in the Bombay Airport to return to their home State. In fact it is in a chaotic situation there. Even though the Kerala Government has sent a team of officials to extend assistance to the Keralites reaching Bombay Airport, to the Airport Authorities have not provided any facilities to these officers to function properly. There should be a full fledged set up in Bombay to look after the affairs of Kuwait returned Indians.

Sir, the Kuwait-returned Indians are facing serious problems concerning the education of their children. The children of Indians in Kuwait had their education in the Indian Schools there which following the CBSE syllabus. Now, it is the primary duty of the Government of India to facilitate continuance of their education in the schools in the country which followed the CBSE syllabus. If necessary, you may kindly take action to accommodate these children in the schools in our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has already been made.

SHRISURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Sir, the last point that I want to make is in respect of the demand of the Kerala Government to establish a Welfare Fund for the Keralites returning from Gulf countries. A Welfare Fund should be constituted by the Government of India and approved by the State Government and consisting of 15 percent of the deposits of the Gulf returned Keralites, with the aim of rehabilitating the Gulf returned Keralites.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thousands of people belonging to the area I represent live in Kuwait and other Gulf countries. I had been to my constituency only two days back and had the opportunity of listening to their tales of woes. While showing their sentiments, I would like to make my view point in this regard.

So far I can understand, creating confidence in the minds of people living in the country is more important than instilling confidence in the minds of Indians living in Gulf countries. As such the point made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs is not clear because neither we saw nor did we hear as to what confidence he instilled in them. Friends and relatives of people working in Kuwait or Gulf countries live here and it is doubtful as to how much confidence the hon. Minister has been able to instil in their minds. When I visited my place yesterday, people asked me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, not for this.

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SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Various problems being faced by the Indians living in the Gulf countries are not being highlighted through the media, i.e. A.I.R., the Door-darshan or the newspapers. I would like to conclude after making one or two points.

First of all I would like to know from the

hon. Minister as to what discussions did he hold with our friendly countries and what was its out come? Our relations with Socialist Countries have always been good. I would like to know as to what consultations have been made with them and what was its result? How much efforts has he made to utilise the services of International Red Cross Society in this work? The Red Cross has proved to be a protector of humanity. As such, how much help could be provided to Indian people living in the Gulf countries through this society? Ours is a non-aligned country and it enjoys an important position in the world. At this juncture it was expected of our country to take initiatives to find out as to who was aggressive and who is aggressive. As long as our policy is not clear, nobody would come to our aid. What I feel is that we should always take a clear cut stand. We should project ourselves as a straight forward nation, no matter whether we are gainers or losers due to this, it is only when we follow a clear-cut policy, countries which are straight forward would come to our help, otherwise they would not. In view of the above, I feel that as long as we do not make our foreign policy clear, the Kuwait problem cannot be solved. It is, therefore, essential that this problem should be solved not only on humanitarian grounds but also on political grounds. For that, our country should make its point clear.

With these words I conclude.

[English] 617

SHRIP. A. ANTONY (Trichur): Sir, about 20,000 people from my own district, Trichur (Kerala) are working in Kuwait and I request the Foreign Minister to start an Information Centre in Trichur, Kerala, and the Kerala Chief minister also sent to you a request to start an Information Centre in Trichur since about 20,000 people are working in Kuwait itself.

My second request is, you may cancel some of our internal flights in favour of International Airlines and send them to the Gulf countries so that our people can come here.

So, when there are so many flights, naturally the panic will go and you should have noted that they have deposited Dinars equivalent to Rs. 6000 crores. It is all legal money, hard earned money, and by all Indians there means, that will be more than that. So, we lose foreign exchange and many other things. The Government must negotiate with the concerned people. This money has to be given to these people because it is their hard-earned money. Of course, I know first is security and second is their property. So, please act as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement so that we can do something.

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PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have only five points to be clarified from the hon. Minister. First of all I heard that there is no Malayalee officer at the secretariat in Kuwait to deal with the problems of the people in Kuwait. Of course, one Mr. Varghese who is there is also on sick leave at present in India. So, will the Government of India be pleased to appoint one Malayalee officer so that smooth and speedy evacuation can take place? Secondly, most of the Kuwaitees have suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. Will the Government declare the Kuwait-returned Indians as 'refugees' or will the Government give them a 'refugee' status? I would like to know whether the Kuwaitee Indians would be rehabilitated at all levels. Fourthly I want to know whether the Government of India would pressurise the present Kuwait Government to compensate for the wealth they lost due to war and looting. Lastly, for better communication efforts, a cell must be started in Trichur district because a lot of people are there in Kuwait from Trichur district, especially from Chavakad area which comes under Trichur district.

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SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I want to take only one minute. I have gone through the cleverly worded statement of the hon. Minister of External Affairs couched in very nice language. But if one reads in between the lines, one can see that the situation is as grim there, as it had been when the crisis started

[Sh. Palai K.M. Mathew]

there on 2nd August. So, what I would suggest is that this is not the time for us to be complacent about anything. The Government of India has to redouble or intensify all the steps which it had already taken. Of course, I congratulate the hon. Minister for all the steps that he has taken. Another point I would like to point out is that the latest leading articles of most of the leading Malayalam papers in Kerala are regarding the rehabilitation of the repatriates who are coming back to India. This point has already been covered. But, I would like to emphasise and stress the point that hereafter the rehabilitation process also should be given adequate importance and the evacuation process should be speeded up.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise only one point. The latest decision of the United Nations to allow the United States of America to use minimum force it needed, has given a new dimension to the problem in Gulf. Even if the minimum force is used by the United States, it would be terminating to a war. Iraq has made it abundantly clear that if U.S.A. is going to use any force, it will have its repercussions. U.N. has also lost its credibility by taking this decision. Therefore, my request is that India as the major democratic nation has to take a lead in this issue and see that there is political settlement. There can never be a military settlement. You should take this angle very seriously.

SHRI K.MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would seek only two clarifications. The Minister in his statement at page 2 has said:

" There is no doubt that in Kuwait, shortages of food have appeared, making rationing inevitable; almost all shops are closed."

So, he has agreed that there is no food and bank is already closed. How would the Indians at Kuwait live there without food and money? That is my first question.

Has the Government got any time-bound programme to get back all the Indians from Kuwait who are willing to come back to India. I am humbly requesting the Minister to start more flights from Bombay to Calicut because majority of the Indians in Kuwait are from North Kerala. There is only one airport in North Kerala, i.e. Calicut airport. My request is to start more flights from Bombay to Calicut.

I want to mention only one thing. One Malayalam paper expressed the feeling of Kerala people about Kuwait issue. Unfortunately the Union Minister for Surface Transport and the Kerala Chief Minister have attacked that newspaper. That is very unfortunate. It is not good to attack the Press. (*Interruptions*) When the paper is telling the truth, it is attacked.

My humble request to the Minister is, at least in the matter of foreign affairs, you should follow the stand of the previous Congress Government. When the President of Maldives was attacked by terrorists, at that time, the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi sent Indian soldiers to Maldives and saved democracy at Maldives. My humble request to the Minister is to follow the foot-steps of our great leader, Shri Rajivji.

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DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express certain views on behalf of our Party, AIADMK. For the past many days, the House is very much concerned about what is happening in the Gulf countries, especially Kuwait. Most of our Indians there are facing problems. It is our duty to help them and bring them back to our country. Because of war like situation and there is going to be a war in due course of time, the whole world is being affected. This will affect specially our Indian economy as many Members have spoken on it, because of the oil crisis.

Now it is a challenge to our foreign policy also. We are following the Non-aligned policy so far. But I do not know what stand our Government is going to take on this

issue. I do not know what is our stand, whether we are doing to support Iraq or we are going to oppose it because many European countries are opposing this.

I appreciate our External Affairs Minister for having toured and travelled many of the countries to get the support for our Indian policy. He also met the President of Iraq to help our Indians. In the circumstances, he took it as a challenge and met the concerned people.

I want to make one more suggestion. Whatever efforts our Indian Government is making to help Indians to evacuate that place are not sufficient. Therefore, I humble request the Government to use our Airlines A 320 to bring our Indians from there. You can use it. There is nothing wrong.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us leave it to the Civil Aviation Ministry.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Government cannot be rigid on this. A 320 is a good flight. If you are having any reservation in using the pilot, why can't you engage some other international pilot who can very efficiently operate this and bring our Indians? When I was in Madras, many of our people met us and said that their relatives are still in Kuwait and Iraq. *They are in a miserable condition.* As the hon. Members mentioned, they are not bale to get sufficient food. Therefore, it is our duty to help our Indians by giving all economic assistance and to bring them back to our country. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

621 SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all let me congratulate the hon. Minister for having undertaken tour to Moscow, Washington, Kuwait and Baghdad. He has done a good job. It has created a psychological confidence among the people who are now stranded there.

I will be very brief. I am grateful to you because you have given me an opportunity to raise this matter.

Out of 1,72,000 people, a large chunk comes from Kerala and fortunately none from Lakshadweep. Now we have taken to operate 14 aircrafts. We have very good aerodrome at Calicut. Straight from Bahrein or Kuwait, they can come to Calicut. Within a week, all those Keralites can be evacuated. I suggest this to the hon. Minister. He has taken lot of pains to gover there and he has seen the misery of the people. Kindly see that these aircrafts can be deployed and the Keralites, Tamilians, Kannadigas and the Telugu people and the people of all the Southern States are taken.

The most important thing is that after this UN sanction for limited force to be used there, a new dimension has arisen. 25 days have already elapsed. India has been giving leadership in non-alignment. America says "We would not allow Nasserism there." I know it is a delicate issue. Saddam Hussein has supported our cause in Kashmir and also we have taken a decision. Prime Minister also said they should vacate. That amounts to invasion. Of course, Government has not come forward directly.

Just want to ask the hon. Member whether any concrete step has been taken by him or by the Government of India to convene the non-aligned urgent meeting so as to interact with them to apply their mind and see that the political negotiation takes place among all these parties.

I just want to covey again my grateful thanks for having given me this chance.

522 PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I would only like to ask some questions. I would request the hon. Minister to give us the action plan to bring all the Indians who want to come back. Do you know how many Indians want to come back? Has any estimate been made? Thirdly, there is an Airport in Kuwait itself. Could you use your good offices to open that Kuwaiti Airport itself so that we can bring our Indians from Kuwaiti Airport which will be less expensive and more expedient? You have then said about the financial problem. Dinar is devalued very much.

*Statt by Min of Ext Affrs re
his visit to Moscow, Washington,*

*etc in connection with
situation in the Gulf*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That point has been made by others. Too many Members have made that point

de-escalation of the crisis. This crisis should be defused and the war is to be avoided

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THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I rise to reply to this most engaged debate in the two House on what this Government has been able to do with regard to the minous crisis that has developed in the Gulf since 2nd August, the third of the large Indian community still living and working not only in Kuwait and Iraq but also in the adjoining UAE and Saudi Arabia sits heavily on my mind. I share the suspense, the insecurity and the agony of their families who are worried to no end. Particularly I share the agony of the Keraia people where every home, every hearth is affected. The wives and the mothers worry while the bread-earners are far away, not knowing what the future is. I am also worried by the continued possibilities of the most devastating war breaking out in that very vital part of the world. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have articulated kind words in appreciation of the humble efforts of the Government and my own humble contribution in this direction. Hon. Members of this House and the other House have been very kind to me and I am very thankful to them for appreciating our endeavour to bring home our own people and to arrange for the quickest flow of information of the people living and working over there to their near and dear ones in different parts of India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. The situation in the Gulf, Sir, as this House knows is a very difficult one. There is daily increase or escalation of tensions and unless collective wisdom of the nations prevails, even the first step towards reversing of the process may not be taken, let along the emergence of a comprehensive settlement of the Gulf problem. So, I may even give you the latest account of arrangement we have been able to make to protect the lives and the assets of the Indian nationals and to ensure inflow of petrol and petroleum products, we need to keep the wheels of life moving, our anxieties persist and we keep the sharpest vigil on the Gulf area from hour to hour, day in and day out. Air India is making four sorties a day to Amman to fly

PROF P J KURIEN What I want is that in India when we exchange it, we should get the exchange rate which was existing before 2nd August. That is my point. What has been suggested is that it should be exchanged with Iraqi currency. My suggestion is that when those people have given us thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange, you must take a sympathetic view about it. The pre-2nd August rate should be allowed. That is my request. (*Interruptions*) Are the enquiries still functioning? I gave some thousands of addresses. I have got no reply even to a single letter. Since you have communication there, could you make it more effective? That was the question I asked on Friday. It was about the details of the two persons dead. In Parliament an announcement was made. You have stated the one name as Sunny John. Later it was corrected as Sunny George by your Secretary. The name of the other person dead was Hassan. So many calls are coming every day from there because so many Sunny Georges are there. They want to get the details. Unfortunately in Kerala, this Sunny George is a common name. So many people are having this name. So also the name Hassan. Hassan is also a very prominent Muslim name. So many people are asking the details. They are not getting further details. This has just created some panick in some houses. India is a leading Non-aligned Country. Have we got any role in seeing that this crisis is de-escalated? We have got a role because under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India was the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Countries. Even though India is not the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Countries now, we should play an effective role. If there is a war, imagine the impact and repercussion on us. I am unable to explain it. As a Non-Aligned Country, please use your good offices. As has been suggested by Shri Sayeed, please try to convene a meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries or contact the Chairman and others and try to do something. India should take the lead to see that there is

home those who are assembled there. The difficulty is that in Amman alone, yesterday's figure was that we had approximately 6000 people. Getting exact figure may not be possible. There are several more on the way, on the move by the road, despite all the difficult situation. We have been trying to engage ship to bring Indians home provided they are permitted to run the service without intervention by the blocade thrown across the turbulent waters of the gulf. We ourselves have adhered to the sanctions against Iraq mandated by the Security Council Resolution 661.

Before I proceed to explain our position with regard to the Security Council, may I again say that we are trying to do our bit, our best may I say, to evacuate as many as we possibly can and as quickly as we possible can. At the moment, there are about 10000 Indians who have moved from Kuwait, to Baghdad... The question of their evacuation does not depend upon the type of ships that we deploy. A-320, Boing or whatever we have can be deployed. But the difficulty is that we cannot take the civilian aeroplanes in Iraq. And this difficulty has arisen after my return because the international agencies have decided that all civilian aeroplanes going to Iraq are not covered by insurance.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): In Baghdad and Basra also.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: That is also in Iraq and Kuwait. Both. So, in that region, sending the civilian aeroplanes is out. Therefore, we decided day before yesterday that we might start sending the Indian airforce planes and my friend Shri Inderjit has rightly pointed out towards that.

SHRI INDERJIT : Can't we take take help from Iraq?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Iraqi planes are not to come out and the Iraqi Government is not interested in deploying their planes from outside Iraq because they have their own sanction that planes might be forfeited and all those things. Therefore, that is not pos-

sible. The difficulty, at the moment is that even the Indian Airforce planes that have to go, we are not able to send. We had decided to send one yesterday ad one today. But the route clearance has not yet come from Iran. Therefore, till route becomee clear, I cannot send the planes also.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur): Why can't we cancel our internal airlines?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The issue is not the planes. The issue is where to send and how to send. I am willing to cancel every place provided I can take the planes inside Iraq. I cannot take the planes inside Kuwait. Even if I deploy the whole, where do I send them? We have deployed four Jumbos for Amman alone. If need be we will deploy more even.

SHRI INDER JIT: How many passengers are you able to carry?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: At the moment we are able to carry approximately 1600 passengers everyday. The clearance from Amman will not take long. The difficulty is, for instance, we wanted to send as I said just now Air Force planes and the one as Mr. Inderjit has identified is the plane that we wanted to send because it could bring in approximately 300 persons in one sortie. But clearance from Iran has not yet come; we are trying to persuade them to let this go through. That also is a difficulty because the shortest route for coming over land is from Basra to Iran. There too the clearance has not yet come. Therefore we are trying to persuade our friends in Iran to look at it more sympathetically and more speedily.

We are in touch with them all the time. The moment it becomes easier for us to let the people walk or ride from Basra to Iran, then it will be possible for us to send ships to even Bandar Khomeini to clear a bigger number. But as it is I say it with a great deal of regret and concern that the speed of clearance is not even modest; it is very small. The difficulties are obvious because let us keep in mind the fact that we are dealing with a war situation. Therefore all

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

those observations and the remarks of my friends as if everything else is normal and only our effort is lacking is not appreciating the situation in which we are functioning. The situation is very difficult, very delicate. But I can only assure this House though you that so far as the Government is concerned, we shall leave no effort and no stone unturned because we are dealing with the fate and the fortune of our own people. It is not a question of shirking anything. Anytype of plane A-320 or anything — I am willing to take out an Armada from the International Line; but the point is where to send them. This is the difficulty we are confronted with. The moment the situation permits us to send more, we shall definitely send more.

[Translation]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh): Is it possible to hold any talks with Shri Saddam Hussein in this regard, or in case any talks have already been held, was his response favourable?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: There is no problem with Saddam Hussein or for that matter with Iraq. The difficulty is how to send our ships there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not this way please. Please don't interject.

[Translation]

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE (Bilaspur): Shri Saddam Hussein held discussion with you. What was its outcome?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: After I have concluded my speech, you can put questions with pleasure and I shall reply them.

[English]

The situation as I said in the Gulf region is very difficult. Even as I give you the latest

account of the arrangements that I have with me, I can assure you we are trying our best. Before I proceed to convey to this House our position with regard to the role of the Security Council and the different powers that are now actively participating in the Gulf crisis, I should emphasise that it is imperative that all of us show our restraint and our composure so that we are able to be in a better position to handle the situation.

I would also urge that it is important for India that a large Indian work force continues to be employed in the Gulf countries. As it is important for us and for the Members of their families, we must also bear in mind that several hundreds and thousands of other foreigners are also working there. Therefore it will be in a way perhaps not very prudent on our part to try to create an atmosphere as if the entire people from the Gulf countries must come home and all Indians must come home. There are Koreans, Philippines, Indonesians, Sri Lankans, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and others in very large numbers. So I think we should try to create an impression and try to create an atmosphere whereby panic does not prevail and we must act with restraint.

Well, I am not given to flamboyancy myself; nor am I given to the style whereby one starts claiming credits where they are not due and try to only pat on my back. As far as I know, and so far as the world is concerned and this region is concerned, it was only the Indian Prime Minister who sent his Foreign Minister to Kuwait and Iran to personally look into the safety and security of our nationals and also tell this House what I have observed. May I also in all humility say that I was the first Foreign Minister to visit Baghdad, Kuwait in this crisis in addition to Moscow and Washington in trying to work out a policy? I think our friends must understand that foreign policy is not written in the text book where I can read and tell you that I am following this policy. Foreign policies are close observations of the needs as they come. We have to keep a watch on various actions and reactions. Just to give me formulas that in 1960 we did this and in 1940 we did

that perhaps is not a correct way of looking at things. We can draw lessons from them, we can learn from history; but history does not repeat itself in the form that we are thinking it does. I can also assure you that I had a very helpful-at this stage I can only tell you this much—and constructive conversation with the Foreign Minister in Moscow, with the Secretary of State in Washington and also with the Foreign Minister in Baghdad. Kindly don't ask me to share everything with you as if it is a cricket match whereby I must give you ball-by-ball account of who hit and where it went etc.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: What about the non-aligned nations?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: So far as non-alignment is concerned, I can assure my friends that the crisis is of a nature whereby even the non-aligned movement is also in crisis. All the non-aligned members are not thinking the same way. For instance, almost all the Arab countries are members of the non-aligned movement. Are they thinking alike? Are they not divided? Similarly see the non-aligned countries in our own region. Pakistan is non-aligned, so is Bangladesh and so are we. Are we thinking alike? Therefore let us not go by Mantras. Let us not recite Mantras as if I recite a Mantra and the Allaiddin Lamp will work out the rest. It is not possible. But at the same time I must say that I have been in touch with the Chairman of the non-aligned movement. As it was by chance, fifteen leading countries of non-aligned movement are meeting in Belgrade on the 10th and 11th. I know 10th and 11th in the present context are far-away dates. But all the same it has to be kept. I intend going there. This meeting has been called in a different context. When I met the Chairman last time in Belgrade I had suggested to him at that time that in the changing world of post cold-war era some of us must meet and reassess the role of the non-alignment in the new context and he fortunately agreed and invited fifteen countries.

Then the Gulf crisis was not in sight. Naturally when we meet now, the Gulf crisis

will be the foremost on our minds. Naturally we will discuss this and try to evolve something. But in the mean time kindly keep in mind that non-aligned bureau in New York has been meeting. Our PRs have been in touch. They have been comparing notes and are trying to evolve a policy. Policy, once again I must say is not something which is a policy of a corporate house that I can spell it out to you. Because it is world events that we are reacting to. Therefore gradually we are trying to find our moorings to try to see where we should intervene and where we should not intervene. Therefore I hope you will kindly not insist on asking me every morning to tell you what happened last night. It is not possible for me to tell you and I may not have much to report either. But I can assure you one thing; that is we extremely alert, we are keeping our ears close to the ground and we shall not be found wanting when the history is written. This much assurance you can take from me.

I have in my statement proposed the possibility of sending a shipload of food. I am very much worried on account of food. It is obvious, if the blockade continues and if all supplies are to be closed, then, the shortage will come. It does not need much knowledge nor much logic. Obviously, it is clear that if the food shortage in Kuwait and Iraq comes, the first to suffer are the Asians-Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis. It will be very myopic on my part to tell you that the Iraqis will give our people first and eat themselves later. It does not happen anywhere. That is why we have been trying to persuade the United States and others to let our food supplies go. If they ask for an assurance whether that will go to Kuwaitis or to Indians, obviously, that assurance is not possible. But when I was in Kuwait and discussed the situation with some authorities there, they gave me an understanding that if the food were to come from India, they would see to it that Indians get their due. Therefore, this is there. We are trying to persuade the powers, who are active in the blockade, to understand our concerns, understand our difficulties and understand our anxieties. The people here, whose families are there, the people

[Sh I K Gujral]

here, whose menfolk are there, are naturally anxious. I do hope, as the anxiety has been expressed in this House also, it will be understood that blockade is against whom. If the Resolution 661 talks in terms of letting the supplies of food and medicines go, I hope this will be respected. Whether it is under the flag of Red Cross or Red Crescent, to us, everything is acceptable. But we want to reach out there. I can assure you that we will do our best in this context. I hope the voice of sanity will prevail in this.

As I told the hon. Members the other day, I am conveying them again that the Government of India is not trying to mediate. I say this with a great deal of emphasis. My friends have said, "Why are you not trying mediation?" Mediation needs something else also. I do not want to be a self-appointed mediator. Therefore, let me feel my ground. Let me see how much is the scope. Let me see how many people want us to mediate. Let me see who are the countries who think like us. Therefore, naturally it cannot be done very quickly and in haste. But at the same time, I must say that the recent initiative taken by the Secretary General of United Nations is a welcome step. I do hope this will succeed. The Foreign Minister of Iraq is likely to meet the Secretary-General of United Nations in a day or so. I hope, something will come out of it.

Indeed a feeling has been expressed that we should definitely see to it and help in trying to defuse the tensions. It is our vested interest. In de-Cusion and avoidance of war, we have vested interest, not only as a people of this world but also as a people living in the region and with all our large population staying in the region. The flagrant war in Gulf is going to damage us far more than we can visualise. Therefore, my anxiety is second to none in trying to avert the crisis. The loud pronouncements, vituperations and condemnations have been asked for. I am sorry, I do not go along with that. It would have been a much easier task for me if the House had asked me to sit here and con-

demn Mr 'A', condemn Mr 'B' and condemn Mr 'C', declare and give my judgements as to who is aggressor and who is not. It is easy for me and my task would be much easier but would that solve the problem? Would it facilitate Indians' coming home? Would it help me in trying to create an atmosphere whereby all your anxieties can be met? Therefore, if I am adopting somewhat, what is called, a reasonable profile, if not a low, one, it is also a matter of policy. So, kindly do to provoke me by talking in very loud terms or vituperative language which ultimately does not help. I can escape into that, but then, tomorrow you would be cursing me. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, if I am trying to deal with the situation which is very difficult, kindly understand the circumstances and the parameters within which I am functioning. The crisis is more unfortunate, as I said, because it came at a time when the cold war had just ended and we were hoping that the end of the cold war will open a new era but unfortunately this situation is there.

Iraq's moving in the State of Kuwait on August 2nd was certainly not justified and we have said so, and we have said that this is not the way in which the politics and the diplomacy of the post-cold war era particularly should be conducted. Therefore, I have said and I repeat that the issue is not at the moment to apportion blames, the issue at the moment is how we defuse the situation, and, therefore, I am addressing myself to this. We cannot, in a way, perhaps think in terms of military power and intervention and all those things. I do believe that intervention militarily is not a way out of it. Some countries have chosen military intervention, some countries have chosen to send their armies, both from outside our region and within our region. These are the situations which I would like you to kindly keep in mind.

I have been reading recently the Times of London describing the international armada already deployed in or enroute to Gulf, and my friend, Shri Inderjit would have particularly taken note of it, when it says that "one of the largest assemblies of naval power in the modern history", about 100 warships

will be in the area in the three next weeks and the naval built-up has already exceeded the NATO exercises in size and in complexity Predictable, this has brought in the vision of many in the world war very close to reality There is, however, still hope for non-escalation of the conflict and gradual submission to what I would like to describe as an unprecedented international effort and will to rebuild the United Nations as keeper of global peace for noble and lofty purposes with which this was created I hope this can be achieved

Petroleum is a very inflammable liquid and it becomes more dangerous, when it joins the inflammable human passions I would, in all humility, implore the media captains and my hon Friends here that those who would and unmould the public opinion to desist from inflaming the passions of the people in this region They have long been suffering from the anguish and sufferings of long neglect Once roused, no one will be able to put out that fire before it burns down vital interests of this region

The National Front Government has a policy I was asked this morning by a newspaper correspondent to spell out my policy He asked what is your policy? My policy is peace, my policy is to get out my people, and my policy is to lessen the difficulties we are confronted with, and my policy above all is to try to see that this region does not burn in war This is the policy and this is the policy that I have inherited This is the policy that was spelt out by Nehru There are two types of policies One is the broad frame and the parameters and the postulates that one can lay down Also, in addition to that, detailed diplomacy The National Front Government's foreign policy flows basically from the image of India and the world that was drafted by Gandhi and Pandit Nehru before and after the Indian independence The role that Pandit Nehru's India played during the Suez crisis is well-known to all students of contemporary history It is a part of the enduring heritage of India's foreign policy India has remained and will remain close to the Arab people Sir, if you will allow me to say in all humility, that my own recent journeys to

several countries was persisting in this policy of primarily staying close to the Arab people They are our neighbours They are our friends We have a common history We have so much in common In the hour of agony, I am with the Arab people I am not one of those who want to divide the Arab people I am one of those who is representing a country—again thanks to Nehru's heritage which wants to unite the Arab people If temporary difficulties have come in their way, I should not be one to try to put a wedge into this I should be one, who should always counsel unity and try to ask and counsel them to solve their problems internally within the Arab world itself That I think is the best way out

Sir, Saudi Arabia is particularly, our age-old friend As I said about the other countries of the Gulf we know that they are not happy with the turn of events The world cannot afford to see the Gulf conflict continue for a long time pushing the prices of oil beyond even the 40 dollars a barrel The world cannot take this kind of a shock again The developing nations are in far worse situation than in 1979 and nor have many of the developed nations reserve economic strength to withstand another long global energy crisis

Some friends have asked me about the stock position One of the fortunate things of India is that, we are in a position to look after ourselves to some extent Thanks to our own resources But that does not mean that we can get over the crisis I think this is that issue on which the entire nation will have to girdle up its loins Don't ask me, whether you are left with three days stock, three weeks stock or three months stock I think a time has come when all of us must realise the national responsibility, that the situation can be difficult Let us not start saving when it is no use saving Let us start saving now It is no use ridiculing the Government every day that the steps that you are taking are not enough Are we, as a nation realigning that, in this crisis, all of us have to contribute and unless all us contribute, the difficulties cannot be got over? It may not be advisable I would say again

[Sh. I.K. Gujara]

least I am misunderstood, to see only gloom and doom in the present situation. I am confident that Indians are the brave people and even then they are suffering in those areas. They have the capacity and tenacity to withstand the difficulties. I have seen it with my own eyes, how they are coping up with the difficult times. We welcome, therefore, in the present situation, every voice of sanity and every voice that talks in terms of rationality and non-military solution of the present crisis.

Therefore, I am on the side of those in which India is, who are raising the voice of sanity and non-militaristic solution of the problem. May I urge that we are grateful to Jordan Government. Because, I think that Government, for their kind consideration it is showing for the Indians who are coming away from Kuwait for the last few days and in the coming days and the cooperation that we have received from them has been remarkable. I think they deserve the thanks from all of us.

I must also say a few words about our neighbour, Pakistan. The Pakistani Army has once again made Pakistan a frontline State in the international conflict this time, against a Muslim nation. If it is up to the people of Pakistan to approve or disapprove the action of the Pakistani Army. This action appears to have divided the people of Pakistan, as was done in 1956 at the time of Suez Crisis. It is not unlikely that if the Gulf crisis countries beyond October, one of the first victims will be the promised elections in Pakistan. In other words, the Gulf crisis and Pakistan's active involvement in it may deny the people of Pakistan the restoration of democracy for an indefinite period of time.

We must also take into account the possibility of Pakistan continuing to get transfers of high-tech weaponry and sophisticated naval weaponry and ships or new products. All these naturally raise a serious concern for us as well.

Before I say thank you all, there are a

few things I must respond to. I have heard with a great deal of concern, the Ambassador of Kuwait making those remarks. He is a very accomplished diplomat. I have known him personally, and I respect him. And, therefore, I am surprised, because when he made a request for a meeting, that was the day I was leaving, and the office gave him only one reply, viz. that as soon as I come back, he would be received. I can understand his difficulty, because he is also working in very difficult circumstances; but I can assure him publicly that there is nothing that we mean...

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Have you met him after you returned?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: He has met my officers, and he has conveyed to us information about the visit of their Minister, which has been fixed. So, I can say that we mean no disrespect to him, or to Kuwait in any way whatsoever. We respect our friendship with Kuwait and the Kuwaiti people. Therefore, the Kuwaiti Mission here continues to function and will continue to enjoy all the privileges that every Mission does in this country.

Therefore, the question naturally is related to this, and I addressed myself to this yesterday also, viz. about the closure of our Mission in Kuwait. The situation is extraordinary. The Iraqi authorities, for whatever reasons—I am nobody to comment on that—decided that all Missions in Kuwait must close. We were left with only one option, and that was either to defy and stay and become useless for our own people—how does a Mission serve its own people if the host country does not accept it; this is the main point—or close it. Therefore, the arrangement that we made was that some junior officers, non-diplomats, will continue to function there, and most of the diplomats will shift to Basra; but I or 2 will continue to visit Kuwait every day, to be of use to our people.

Therefore, this is the best that could be done in the present circumstances. Today, it is the 27th; in the last two days, most of the embassies have closed down. It does not also mean that we condone Iraqi action vis-a-vis Kuwait. I think the basic manifestation

of that the Kuwaiti Mission continues to function here. That, I think, should clarify things.

My friend Mr Kumaramangalam has asked me questions about the stock position of oil. I have in a way replied to it. It is very difficult to indicate the prices, because they are rising and falling every day. Yesterday I was told that the spot price was \$ 30. I hope the House knows that a \$1 increase in India means an extra burden of Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Are the prices also falling?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The rise and fall are not very sharp. It is now approximating between \$29 and \$31. Therefore, the difficulty is one of prices; and secondly, procurement persists. He had also asked me about the loans and other things from the developed countries. I can only say that we are in touch with several; but the responses are very hesitant in coming. But we continue to try.

Questions have been asked about the route of repatriation. I think I have adequately responded to it. I do hope that in the coming few days, if the route via Iran opens, things will become that much easier for us, and our people will not suffer as much.

My friend Mr. Faleiro had asked me a question.

20.00 hrs.

He himself was Minister of Foreign Affairs. I was under the impression that he would know about the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs much better; he should have know about them. What I want to share with the House is this. A question was asked why earlier information regarding casualties was not obtained? It is simple; it is due to the fact that communications were not available. It is also due to the fact that unfortunately a wireless was not installed in our Mission in Kuwait. I would like that Government to explain why it was not installed? Now, we are trying to instal it; now we are trying to instal wireless in all Gulf countries

so that if normal communication breaks down, we are in a position to get information about the people over there. A question was also raised that why I did not visit Belgrade. I was not on a training jaunt. I was travelling with a purpose. I was not out for self-glorification. I do not want to come home and tell every morning that I met Mr. so-and-so who thought that I was a great man. I was not hunting for certificates. I know that my Indians are in crisis. Therefore, I go there only where I am trying to lessen the sufferings of my people. I would go to Belgrade, as I said, when a meeting is there. But just to go on an exploratory tour, it would have served no purpose.

He asked me about NAM. I have already explained about India's initiative. In Hindi there is a version. In the whole night, Ramayana *katha* went on. In the morning, the *katha wachak* was asked, who was Rama? What is India's initiative is very obvious to all of us. Somebody said, UN Flag should be in the Gulf. Well, the Flag should be everywhere. I would welcome it. I do hope that the concerned countries will respect it. Then he asked me about withdrawal of forces by the Israeli occupied land also. We are for it. I do hope when an International Conference on the Gulf crisis is called, it will deal with all problems, because I believe that Gulf problem can be solved only if it is dealt with in its stride. Israel had occupied certain land. Why don't those people who are very much worried about Kuwait, which they have justification to be worried about, raise their voice about this also? There are people who have been suffering because their land has been occupied; they have been suffering for long years. The Palestinian people have been suffering. India has consistently raised their voice for this. Therefore, India's principal stand has been followed by all Governments in India; and that has strengthened India. Therefore, I do hope that when an International Conference is called, it will deal with problems in totality and only then problems will be solved.

It is important for us to know about the US perception and assessment of the situation regarding the question of oil and re-

[Sh I K Gujral]

garding prices I think those who are spearheading the situation they must understand the problems of the developing world as well

Mr Poojary has asked me about information centres to be opened in Karnataka and Trichur, I accept it We will open them straightway, because I think it is my duty to give information (*Interruptions*) In Trichur also, I said, we will open it

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT You also open it in calicut

SHRI I K GUJRAL It is already there

PROF P J KURIEN Where there are more people, we are not able to get information (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I K GUJRAL That is why, at the moment, three information centres are in Kerala Now I have asked them to open one information centre in Trichur I will open it

PROF P J KURIEN Thiruvalla is exactly in between Trivandrum and Cochin

SHRI I K GUJRAL I can assure my hon friends that whatever they wish to be done, I will not let them down

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Are you going to open it between Bangalore and Mangalore?

SHRI I K GUJRAL Kindly drop me a line It will be easier for me to do so We are keen to lessen the anguish of our people One thing I might explain that it was not easy for me to get information from there as yet We have now one wireless centre working We are trying to replenish our wireless centre, once this is done, then more information will come

My hon friends feel that queries are not adequately met The problem is logistics and not the will, and not the wish because that is the real difficulty that we are faced with The

staff in various places has been supplemented Our embassies in the region have been strengthened in order to cope with the work To Amman two additional Under Secretaries, one Section Officer, one Assistant and one Personal Assistant have been sent from the headquarters and one First Secretary and one Secretary have been sent on temporary duty from Beirut, two from Baghdad as also one personal Assistant—all have been sent to Damascus This is the supplementing done in Damascus Therefore, everywhere where the need is felt, we are trying to supplement the staff and there will be no hesitation on that account

About the letters we have announced that all those people who want to send letters can utilise the Diplomatic Bag It will take time because they will go *via* Baghdad, but they are welcome to send letters to the Diplomatic Bag Section with only Indian stamps on it, internal postage stamps, and then they will be carried From that side also, I had announced, that we will be bringing all the letters in the Diplomatic Bag

There are only one or two more points that I think I should explain Rehabilitation has been talked of I entirely agree that when our people come back something has to be done for them But may I suggest, in all humility, that rehabilitation at this wide scale is outside the power and strength of any Government? The nation has to do it entirely Let us all get together in this, publicly, privately by donations, by fund raising and let us put our mite together and I think that has been the strength of India always in crisis And, therefore, I would appeal to my fellow countrymen, 'Please do not only depend upon the Government, Government will do its best' Government's financial condition is known to all of you Ultimately you have to sanction the funds Therefore, you have to kindly keep in mind that this is an occasion that the entire nation must rise and to look after this shared calamity This is a calamity for all of us It is not for Kerala, it is not for Karnataka, it is not for Rajasthan, it is for India Therefore, particularly those parts of India which are not suffering directly, they

must do more to help those who are suffering in this crisis. That will be a manifestation of Indian unity. Not only we must cut across parties, but we must cut across all our regions and all our languages and everything and put our mite together in this hour of crisis.

A point has been raised about the cell in the Ministry. We have already created a full division for this purpose and therefore the Ministry is trying to cope with this.

The value of the Kuwaiti Dinar was also mentioned. This is unfortunately outside my strength. International currency values are not decided by India. As a matter of fact, even India's international rupee value is not decided by us. This is a situation in which the international monetary system functions independently and if in a crisis like the one at the moment the Dinar has been devalued, let us hope and pray that this is a temporary phase and that better things will soon happen, again.

I have covered NAM. Therefore, I think perhaps I have covered all the points.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: The conversion of Kuwaiti Dinar into Iraqi Dinar may be allowed so that the people can buy some things.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: When I was there they had announced that one Iraqi Dinar is equal to one Kuwait Dinar. That was before the crisis, but the situation is very different now. Therefore, they have decided when the banks start functioning and they have, to some extent—all the withdrawals could be in Iraqi Dinars if the people so wanted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Can we not do anything on the question of devaluation of the Dinar? But what I said is, can we not give our people through our banks the pre-August 23rd rate of exchange when they bring dinars?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Again, I am not a financial expert. If I am dabbling into it, it is an amateurish dabbling. One thing, I may ex-

plain to you, that this is the reason why the Government of India has done an extraordinary thing by saying that up to Rs. 5,000/- they will do at the rate of Rs. 25/- per dinar and it is done. But the main point is, that this House is the custodian of all India's finances and if the House feels that India's foreign exchange position is such that it can give, by all means do it. I am nobody to say 'No' because it is your money and you have to decide it. I think, this is something which we need to discuss with the Finance Minister and see what are the possibilities.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everything we have talked about and I thank the Minister for that. The rootcause here is the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the blockade and the resultant war like situation. Saddam Hussein has openly said that if Israel vacates the occupied Arab countries, Iraq will vacate Kuwait. Then the whole crisis will evaporate. On that point I want to know whether the Government of India has taken that stand of Saddam Hussein, whether we support it or we like other countries to support it.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: My friend Mr. Bhogendra Jha wants me to be explicit where I was implicit. I think, I have said that the total situation of the Arab world should be solved. That only will ensure a durable peace.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: A number of Keralites are in Kuwait. Will you consider the possibility of having a direct flight from Amman to Trivandrum and Calicut? And later on from Basra... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Yes. I am discussing at with my friend, the Minister of Civil Aviation that planes rather than landing in Bombay should go direct to Kerala.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The present Government in Kuwait is not allowing the people, especially the doctors and nurses, who are working in the hospitals, to come back. Please take care of them. If they want to come back, please do something for that.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Did I get you right that you want something to be done for the people who want to come back? Did I get you right?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: In the hospitals in Kuwait many Keralites are working. They want to come back to India. Now it is in occupation of Iraq. The authorities are not allowing them to come back.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not know how many number of Indians want to come back. But we are getting information that the Iraqi Government does not permit some Indians to come back because they are in essential services. In those cases, what will you do?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that the Iraqi Government does not want people who are working in essential services to come out. For instance, telecommunication in Kuwait is almost entirely dependent upon the Indians. Now it would be an unrealistic demand on my part to ask them, let their system collapse and let the Indians come out. Is it not? Similarly our doctors have been much in demand and our doctors are functioning in very vital areas of their concern. Now you know the implication. Therefore, I will not like to elaborate. But I can only say that let the problem of evacuation take some steps forward, let a sizable number come out first. Then I will try to solve those problems also. But to try to attend to those problems at this stage may not be very prudent.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I thank the hon. Minister for his nice reply. If I have understood him well my knowledge about English is not very high—he said that it is not possible for him to come and explain to the House as to what is happening everyday.

Nobody wants it. We do not want you to divulge your foreign policy. But today you have yourself said that there is restriction on the civilian aircrafts going there, you are trying to explore the possibility of sending the Army aircraft and that permission also you have not got. When that news comes in the paper, whatever you have achieved will be countered by this. In view of this, we do not want you to come and share with us your diplomatic development in this issue. But you should share with us the human aspect of it. Please do not deprive us on the ground that you do not have time to come and tell us. Otherwise, everyday there will be confusion when the news come in the paper. At least from that point of view, you should take a positive step... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Your point is very well taken. I did not mean that. I assure this House that I will continue not only to share in the House but also in private any enquiry of any type about which I have a responsibility because it is not my personal property.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Your speaking and giving the information concerns many of the Members here. Please come and speak in the manner you have spoken.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I can assure the hon. Member that his point is well taken and will be acted upon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

20.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 28, 1990/ Bhadra 6, 1912 (Saka)