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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday November 25, 1991/4 Agrahayana, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy
(Cuddapah).

11.01 hrs

[*English*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Parmai Lal.

Shri Parmai Lal was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 from Hardoi constituency of Uttar Pradesh. In 1989 general Elections, he was simultaneously elected both to the Ninth Lok Sabha and the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from Hardoi district. He, however, chose to retain the Assembly seat and resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha. Earlier also he had been a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1962-67 and 1969-74.

Shri Parmai Lal ably served on the State Council of Ministers.

An active social and political worker, he worked vigorously for more than two dec-

ades for the welfare and upliftment of weaker sections of the society.

Shri Parmai Lal passed away on 12 November, 1991 at New Delhi.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

11.03 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Power Projects In Madhya Pradesh

*41. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects approved during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether the projects in Madhya Pradesh have been given priority while according approval; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) During the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, 36 power projects in the country have been accorded Government sanction.

(b) and (c). The Central Government does not accord any preferential treatment

to projects submitted by a particular State. The schemes submitted by States are examined and approved by the Central Government on their techno-economic merits.

The details of projects sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and during 1991-92 are as under:-

| S.No. | Name of Project | Capacity (MW) |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Sanjay Gandhi Extn. Unit-3 & 4 | 2X210 |
| 2. | Pench Unit-1 & 2 | 2 X210 |
| 3. | Korba West Unit-5 & 6 | 2X210 |

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been said during the last three years viz. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, 36 power projects have been cleared and granted approval. This approval is accorded after techno-economic clearance is given by Central Electricity Authority through Planning Commission. No discrimination is done to any state. Power projects can be set up in those places where water, coal and other inputs are easily available. The State Governments are competent to accord approval to the small projects involving expenditure upto Rs. 25 crore and the Central Government approves the big projects involving more than Rs. 25 crores.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per my information nearly 14 projects are pending with the State Govt. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are adequate in view of the population and area of Madhya Pradesh and also whether any project is pending with the states Govt. and also the names of the projects which would be completed in 1992, the investment proposed to be made on them and the action proposed to be taken on the pending power projects.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to his question, but

as you have asked it, I would like to submit that during 1988-89, 89-90, 90-91 hydel projects of 4, 289 MW, 2327 MW, 14, 789 MW and 1240 MW capacity respectively were approved. During the last three years 36 projects were accorded sanctions and among those 36 projects, three projects of 1260 MW capacity each were for Madhya Pradesh but due to financial constraints implementation of these projects could not be started. The Sanjay Gandhi expansion project of 2X210 M. Watts capacity Pench unit of 2X 210 Megawatt capacity and Korba west Unit of 2 X 210 Megawatts capacity are under consideration in Madhya Pradesh but these schemes are lying pending due to financial constraints.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Sir, the hon. Minister is requested to inform us about the time by which the remaining 14 projects will be completed.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr Speaker, Sir, some schemes are implemented by the state Governments and some projects are in the Central Sector and for extension of those projects Central Government is responsible. As such it is the responsibility of the State Government to complete the projects in their

respective states after sanction has been accorded to them.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon Minister as has told that the three projects of Madhya Pradesh are pending due to financial constraints, I would like to know whether there is any proposal to provide financial aid to the State by the Central Government and if so, the amount and time by which it will be made available. Is it a fact that the Government has approved a Gas based power project at Bhandar (Madhya Pradesh) and if so, the latest position of this project?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. speaker, Sir, some projects are entrusted to the Central sector and some to the State sector. Owing to financial constraints the Private Sector participation had to be allowed and pench Projects is under private sector. The second issue is regarding the Bhandar Gas projects which is still under consideration of the Government but it has not been accorded techno-economic clearance and Planning Commission has also not cleared it because of non-availability of fuel linkage.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the quantum of shortage of electricity in Madhya Pradesh and about remaining three power projects. Apart from the project that has been given to the private sector. I would like to know the time by which funds will be provided to the remaining two projects. These two projects are the responsibility of State Government or Central Government or only Central Government and would you kindly tell us about the time by which funds will be provided for the completion of these projects.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these two projects are under consideration of State Government and since the State Government has to finance the entire project, only they can throw some light on this subject.

[English]

Varadan Committee on Electronic Media

*42. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vardan Committee on electronic media has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement attached. The Report is being examined by Government.

STATEMENT

Main Recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Introducing Competition in the Electronic media

The Committee acknowledges the need for introducing competition in the electronic media.

2. The Committee has listed out the various options available to the government for introducing competition, ranking them in the following order of priority:

- (a) Setting up of new TV/ Radio channels for regional broadcast may be allowed in the different parts of the country subject to viability of operations including suitable

linkage for inter-regional network.

- (b) Second channel of Doordarshan in the four metropolitan cities and additional radio channels including FM stations wherever available may also simultaneously be leased out to suitable licensees after passage of suitable legislation.
- (c) Permission may be given to one agency or consortium to set up a series of transmitters in the country (This option will rank only next to the option at (a) above).
- (d) Leasing out a particular time chunk from existing TV/Radio channels is not recommended.
- (e) Option of licensees leasing a transponder on a satellite is appropriate for developmental or educational telecast and may be considered by Government when spare segment on satellite becomes available.

3. Selection of agencies for grant of licence should be done by an independent agency which could be called Broadcasting Council and be comprised of eminent public men with unimpeachable probity.

4. Organisations eligible to receive licences should be public limited companies with major interest groups concerned with broadcasting represented in management and with open access to shareholding.

5. Cross Media restrictions to avoid

monopoly over information sources suggested.

6. Preference may be given to public bodies like Universities, cooperative institutions, etc. in the matter of grant of licence in their area of operation.

7. Guidelines for programmes spelt out. e.g. advertisements to conform to the advertisement code of AIR/Doordarshan, no programme to offend the religious sentiments of any group, be prejudicial to the sovereignty and integrity of India, etc. or infringe the provisions of the Copyright Act.

8. System of quality rating and procedure for redressal of complaints suggested.

9. The Broadcasting Council of India be vested, through suitable legislation, with the functions of licensing, monitoring of programmes, quality rating and redressal of complaints.

10. New legislation to govern the setting up and operation of additional broadcast channels be enacted.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am disappointed with the last sentence of the reply given by the Minister, viz. 'The Report is being examined by Government'. The House has expected a well-thought-out plan of action today and not an answer merely saying that the report is being examined. I say this because this is a matter in which time is the essence. Already, the media is under considerable assault from the skies, by the CNN, by the Star TV and through the Star TV, by the BBC. Unless we take immediate action, we will be at a very great disadvantage and Doordarshan will become totally irrelevant. The Doordarshan will become totally irrelevant.

My first question is, is the government determined to bring necessary legislation in this Session itself or are we going to repeat what we did about pirated video cassettes when we brought in legislation

three years late and as a result lakhs of pirated cassettes were available all over the country. My first question is about the timing of the Government plan of action.

KUMARIGIRJAVYAS: Sir, I must admit that the legislation should not be brought in haste because this is not a simple issue. Regarding other question, is it possible for us to bring legislation in this Session itself, I wish to submit that things have changed now. Unfortunately or fortunately the CLN has come up. We are preparing for Prasar Bharati also. We believe that all the things should come with a reasonable thinking.

Sir, I should admit that this is the issue which pertains to everybody in this country. So, I may assure the House that we will sit with the leaders of all the parties before we come up with that legislation.

SHRILAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Committee was appointed because of the urgency of the matter. It was appointed specifically to see that this Government does not bolt the Cable doors only after the House has bolted it. But exactly it is going to do the same thing. Reply given by the Minister tells us very frankly that the Government is totally at a loss as to how to face this kind of situation. I am of the view that both on the one hand competition should be permitted and on the other hand regulatory measures also should be undertaken. This kind of total freedom that is given to this media is going to play havoc with our own social structure, social norms and social values. Therefore, Joshi Committee's recommendations, which were made in respect of softwares for TV also should not be regarded as irrelevant.

My corresponding question is what does the Government propose to do about the Prasar Bharati Act which also has been pending for nearly a year now. We passed it unanimously here in which Congress Party was also the party. So, I would like to know what does the Government propose to do about that and also about the Broadcasting Council.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): Sir, there has not been any inordinate delay on the part of the Government. It assumed power on 24th June. Immediately, what has happened to the Prasar Bharati Act was looked into. It was found that although the bill was passed by this House the notification was not issued by the previous Government. There was no political direction in respect of that but the departmental officers continued to on it. In the mean time certain other things like the Cable TV, public corporation, use of transponder by foreign television as rightly stated by the senior hon. Member came in.

So, on 3rd September, Vardan Committee was formed. This inter-ministerial eight members Committee submitted a report on 24th October, 1991. The department of Information and broadcasting after examining this Committee's Report sent it to the Prime Minister's Office on the 4th November, 1991. The Prime Minister's office has suggested that we must take up Prasar Bharati to CCPA. Regarding these four aspects—the prasar Bharati Cable TV, Public Corporation and use of transponder for foreign programmes - which have come in, we have prepared a compact note. There has not been a moment's delay. The Vardan Committee went around all over India. It talked with the persons who should their intentions or who wished to participate in public corporations. The experts who gave their thoughts or articles were also given a full hearing. We thought that we will be able to bring something in this Session. In fact eight Departments of the Government of India are involved for making it a compact package. I would assure this House that we are examining this matter. Honestly, I would say that we have done a lot of work within this period. We will also be consulting the Leaders of the Opposition and other Parties and thereafter we will come forward with a legislation in this regard.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the hon. Minister was in Kerala in connection with

the Children's Film Festival at Trivandrum. The Kerala Government and other organisations in Kerala have requested the hon. Minister to make available the Second Channel when it becomes operational for TV telecast in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come out of this question?

PROF. KV. THOMAS: No, Sir. The Varadan Committee had recommended that when the Second Channel becomes operational for the regional telecast, preference should be given to States which are far off.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Sir, a representation was made about the Second Channel. But, as the hon. Members of the House know that the conception of Second Channel was to cover only the metropolitan cities.

So far as Trivandrum is concerned, Local channel can be considered and through the Regional Channel, 70 per cent of Kerala has already been covered. It is not through Satellite but through Micro-Wave System.

Therefore, the question of Second Channel to Kerala is already within the policy laid down by the Government of India. Of course, if there is a local channel available, we shall certainly examine that.

Deaths in Delhi After Consuming 'Sura'

*43. **SHRI TARACHAND KHAN-DELWAL:**
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons died and many were taken seriously ill in Delhi recently after consuming 'Sura' bottled by Karpoor Asav Pharmacy, Karnal;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to give compensation to the next of the kin of the deceased and whether any action has been taken against the manufacturers of 'Sura';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any demand has been made for a judicial inquiry into the incident and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Reports were received that several persons have been admitted to a hospital in Delhi for treatment for unknown poison. Inquiries revealed that all of them had consumed an Ayurvedic medicine called "Karpoor Asav". Inquiries by Delhi Police showed that this drug was manufactured by a firm called Karnal Pharmacy which had its unit at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. The factory was sealed by Delhi Police on 7.11.91 with the assistance of the local Police and all its stocks seized. Immediately the Delhi Police impounded all bottles of 'Sura' in the market.

2. Samples of the suprious drug were analysed and found to contain methyl alcohol. Three of the proprietors of the firm have been arrested alongwith the main distributors and one of the proprietors is absconding. A case under sections 284/304 IPC has been registered against the manufacturers. 93 persons have been arrested so far in the extensive raids carried out in Delhi. 337 criminal cases have been registered.

13 shops of Ayurvedic medicine have been sealed.

3. So far 199 persons have died and 63 are presently admitted in hospitals. 77 persons were discharged after treatment and 6 who were admitted in the hospital had left on their own against medical advice.

4. Inquiries revealed that the delinquent unit, M/s. Karnal Pharmacy, had earlier been given a manufacturing licence by the Directorate of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Further inquiries showed that the licence of the unit was not renewed after 31.12. 1988.

5. An ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to the next-of-kin of each deceased and Rs. 5,000/- to each person rendered blind by the consumption of this spurious drug has been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration.

6. The Delhi Administration has set up a one-Man Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into various aspects of the incident.

7. The Union Ministry of Health has issued instructions on 14.11.1991 to all state Drugs Controllers to ensure that manufacture of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drug conform to the laid down specifications and the Drug Inspectors must carry out indepth inspection of all manufacturing firms. Instructions have also been issued to the Delhi Administration and to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that manufacturers/stockists and vendors of spurious drugs manufactured and sold under the label of Ayurvedic drugs should be prosecuted vigorously; Instructions have also been issued to all State Governments that rectified spirit may not be allowed to be used as a substitute for 'Prasanna', which is one of the ingredients of 'Karpoo Asav'.

8. The Government is making every endeavour to vigorously pursue the investigation of the cases registered against the persons responsible for the manufacture and sale of the spurious drug. Delhi Administration has been alerted to strictly comply

with the Instructions issued by the Health Ministry. The Delhi Administration has also get up a Committee to follow-up the raids conducted by the Delhi Police and the Delhi Excise Department and the Drug Controller of Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory and has not given full facts. In his reply he has said that 199 persons have lost their lives in the liquor tragedy but according to the authentic report available with us the liquor tragedy has claimed 243 lives and 56 persons have become blind. 30 persons left the hospital without permission of the hospital authorities but you have told that the figure is only seven. However, I welcome the One-Man Commission of Inquiry set up by the Government. I regret to say that the hon. Minister has not mentioned the time by which the aforesaid commission would submit its report. The newspapers reported that the commission has to submit its report in two months. But we are yet to hear from hon. Minister. I want to point out that if the Commission takes two months for publishing to report then the tragic aspect of this gruesome tragedy will subside. This is what I wish to say.

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask questions relevant to the information that is given to you.

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL: An ex-gratia assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to the next of kin of each deceased has been announced. Does the Government think that human life is worth 10,000/- only. Is this amount adequate? Those who became blind for their whole live by this spurious liquor are to be given Rs. 5,000/-. This ex-gratia payment announced is inadequate. As such does the hon. Minister propose to enhance this amount?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the hon.

Member has made two or three points. According to the Reports available with us, the number of people who died is 1991. It is also a fact that a few people are even now in the hospital. That is also given in my statement. Some people really went out of the hospital even without informing the hospital authorities.

Some of them did not want to reveal their identity that they had taken illicit poisonous liquor. So, I don't think that the figure mentioned by the hon. Member is also correct. Anyway, I will make an attempt to find out if there are any other people who were affected by this tragedy other than what I have already stated in my statement.

Another point which the hon. Member has mentioned is about the compensation. Rs. 10,000 is given to the next of kin of each deceased and Rs. 5000 to each person who were rendered blind by the consumption of liquor and also some money to those who had been injured. Some other facilities are also given.

The hon. Member has correctly said that the time given for the inquiry commission is two months. This thing has happened in a factory located in the U.P. State. Probably, speedy efforts can be made. We will see that the commission completes their work speedily. But I cannot promise at this stage.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I would like to ask the hon. Minister who is holding an inquiry into the Sura incident in Uttar Pradesh, whether he knows the number of deaths caused by it there. Actually, this matter is more related to Delhi than Uttar Pradesh because this incident especially has taken place in Delhi.

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: We have communicated to the U.P. Government to give us particulars not only this but only several

points connected with this and we have not got a specific reply about this. Even this morning our office contacted the Special Home Secretary but he was not there. We are awaiting their report.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYYPAPPA: Has the Government taken serious steps regarding this? What action has been taken against those who manufactured sura; if not, whether the Government proposes to take the drastic steps against them; if not the Government has to give an assurance to the House that they would take drastic steps against them?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The government has already sealed 13 Ayurvedic shops and also arrested 93 people who were supposed to be connected with this; and also there are four people who are concerned to be in the manufacturer of this Sura; out of them three people have been arrested and one is absconding.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the Act in force under which these arrests have been made provides imprisonment maximum for six months and whether the Government, through an ordinance or by bringing forward very soon an amendment Bill in this House, will make provision for severe punishment including death sentence instead of imprisonment for 6 months to these death merchants. Secondly, the postmortem examination of several dead bodies was deliberately not carried out so that the gravity of the matter is not highlighted in the public. However it is in the Government record that these deaths took place as result of this Sura-incidents. Even then compensation is being paid only in case of victims whose postmortem was conducted. Why compensation is not being paid to all when death was caused by this Sura in all cases? I would like to know whether compensation would be paid in all cases. Each death irrespective of the fact that post-mortem was not conducted in

certain cases was caused due to the Sura incident.

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Actually, cases are charged under Sections 284, 304 and 308. Under section 308, it is not imprisonment for two months; it is imprisonment for seven years of fine or both.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He wants to inform the Minister; he wants to educate the Minister.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Actually, this is a matter purely for the Health Ministry and the directions are given from the Health Ministry. Because it happened in Delhi and because it is connected with the death of many people the Home ministry took the responsibility. The Commission of Inquiry has to ascertain the number of persons who died or were disabled. All those details are also given. The Health Ministry, I am told, has sent a circular to all the concerned on 14.11.1991 prohibiting all such sales.

One thing the hon. Members must understand. The whole incident happened when a Ghaziabad-based unit in Uttar Pradesh State manufactured this liquor and from information available with us it appears that the licence of the unit was renewed after 31-12-88. And still they were given a licence for 4000 litres of potable alcohol. That was given by the excise department. Unfortunately, I cannot control the factory in the U.P. State. It is a matter for the State Government. I am waiting for a reply from the U.P. government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This matter does not concern U.P. only but Delhi also where more than 200 people have died.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Prior to this, their party was in power for 4 years, and licence to manufacture Sura is also

given by the Government machinery. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any alternative to Sura? If so, will the Government enact a stringent law so as to ban the sale of Sura and Alcohol which cause death to so many people or to cancel their licences?

MR SPEAKER: This has already been asked by Shri Khurana.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Any other step other than what is already announced by the Home Ministry can be taken only after the inquiry report is received.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): May I clarify this? Actually, the licence is not given for the manufacture of Sura. It is methyl alcohol which has been added to it. No licence is given. This is all illegal.

The question of issuing a licence does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What I wanted to say is that there is a provision of only 6 months imprisonment for the people who indulge in adulteration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not so. The provisions of I.P..C are also applied in such cases. I will tell you. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 233 people have died in my constituency alone. I would like to know whether any action has so far been taken against any Police or Administrative Officer in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I do not think that there is any role played by police officers in this.

[Translation]

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: The Beat Constable posted in the area is supposed to know the activities going on in his area. So, please state whether any action has been taken against any Police Officer or any other officer of the area? (*interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not shift the responsibility from the real culprits.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. Two hundred people have died. Let us fix the responsibility on the real culprits.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not do like that. 200 people have died. Let us fix the responsibility on the proper person.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The only thing that has been done is that the SHO of the area has been suspended.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You have rightly made an observation that this is a very serious after in which more than 200 persons have died. The answer shows that this firm did not renew its manufacturing licence after 1988. It is the Drug Controller of Uttar Pradesh and Drug Inspectors in Uttar Pradesh whose main responsibility is to see that the proper thing for which the licence has been given, is manufactured. They have totally failed in their duty. Has the Central Government taken up this matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government that those officers responsible i.e. Drug Directorate and Drug Inspectors, are also punished because they are equally guilty for the killing of these people? Has any action been taken in this regard?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The question is very valid. It is true that it is the Controller of Drugs in Uttar Pradesh who is mainly responsible and the Drug Inspectors who should have gone there and seen that according to the terms of the licence things are being manufactured. We have been trying our level best to get the information from the UP Government. But somehow or the other we have not succeeded so far... (*Interruptions*) After 1988 the licence was not renewed. In spite of that, potable alcohol was also being issued to this company. The entire thing is going to be enquired into by the Commission. After the Commission gives its findings, necessary action will be taken.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed. Over the years a number of establishments in North India have been manufacturing this sort of a medicine and people die. So this is not an isolated incident.

In September last year also 11 persons in Rishikesh died after consuming a poison called Sanjivni Sura. So the Delhi Police was also aware of the distribution of such medicines in Delhi. Therefore, my question is whether any departmental enquiry is going to be held as to why no prevention should be adopted by the Delhi Police also as far as the distribution of the ayurvedic medicines are concerned.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is primarily the duty of the Drug Inspectors and Drug Controllers to implement these conditions. It is upto them to see to it.

Attrocities on SCs/STs

- * 44. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures discussed in the two day Chief Minister' conference held last

month in New Delhi to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether any State Government has taken steps to implement the proposals of the Conferences; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The decision taken at the meeting of Chief Ministers, held on 4-5th October, 1991 at New Delhi are laid on the Table of the House in the form of Statement attached. These decisions have been communicated to all the State Governments and U.T. Administrations for action.

STATEMENT

Conference of Chief Ministers to Discuss Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes- New Delhi, 4-4 Oct 1991

General Decisions

1. The Conference agreed that this is a national question and cuts across political persuasion. It needs, therefore, be addressed as such, on the basis of national consensus.
2. It was suggested that the State Chief Ministers should themselves keep in direct touch with this matter in an intimate manner and on a continued basis in order to take effective and timely action.
3. In the posting of officers to important positions, those belonging to SC/ST should receive adequate attention.
4. Unfilled quotas of appointment to the reserved SC/ST posts should be completed at the earliest, at the latest within 31st March, 1992.

5. The house being built for the SC's/ST's are inadequate. They should be enlarged with higher outlay. It is necessary to improve the housing conditions of SC's/ST's.
6. The State Governments will identify areas where incidence of atrocities has been found to be high and which are more tension-prone. These will have special provisions and administrative measures to counter the atrocities, as detailed below.
7. Since land is one of the main causes of tension, distribution of surplus land under the Land Ceiling laws should be completed by 31st March, 1992.
8. The Conference noted that Special Courts have been specified/ set up in different States and Union Territories under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989. The Government of India will ensure that the provisions of the Act regarding the setting up specifying the special Courts will be complied with in all the States and Union Territories.
9. The following recommendation made by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Conference were accepted for appropriate action:-
 - (i) *Prima facie* the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, were adequate as Section 4 provides for imprisonment for a term not less than six months for wilful neglect of duties by a public servant. This Act had come into effect only in 1990 and modifications therein

- can be considered after some time in the light of experience gained of its implementations.
- (ii) Wherever considered necessary, the work pertaining to Scheduled Tribes may be entrusted to a separate administrative set up.
- (iii) In sensitive districts which have past history of large scale atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, an existing post of additional District Magistrate may be designated as exclusively in charge of matters pertaining to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In suitable cases, even a full time post of additional District Magistrate may be created. He would be responsible for overseeing the schemes and programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also for taking such actions for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of society. He may be assisted in the task of follow up action such as investigation of offences and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by appropriate level officers headed by an additional superintendent of Police.
- (iv) Whenever an incident of atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes takes place, the local officers must be made responsible to visit the place of crime at the earliest and start the legal process expeditiously. Senior officers such as Deputy Superintendent of Police should also personally pay visits in cases of serious atrocities within 24 hours to 48 hours of the occurrence.
- (v) To ensure greater transparency in the investigations of cases and the follow-up action thereon, a vigilance and Monitoring Committee comprising District Magistrate as Chairman, and Superintendent of Police, District Welfare Officer and other concerned District officer, as also five members of the public as members, should be appointed. Of these the majority should be of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Additional District Magistrate (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe), wherever designated or appointed, should be the Member-Secretary of the Committee. This Committee would have the responsibility to see that the cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are pursued vigorously and brought up before the Court.
- (vi) To ensure speedy investigation into the cases involving atrocities against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, particularly in sensitive districts, special investigation cells may be created at the circle/district level.
- (vii) Government should pursue the cases in the Courts diligently and every effort should be made to have these cases heard by the Courts on a day-to day basis as in Session trials to ensure that such cases are disposed of quickly.
- (viii) Several atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes arise from land disputes. Methods must, therefore, be found for securing speedy disposal of land cases. Similarly, cases pertaining to land disputes pending in various courts should be followed up expeditiously.
- (ix) Generally, the responsibility for investigation of case of atrocity

should vest in the normal police machinery and should be closely supervised by the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, under the chairmanship of District Magistrate.

- (x) In suitable cases, the Committee should have the authority to recommend proceeding against a public servant for wilful neglect of his duties as prescribed under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In such cases in particular, the investigation of the case may be entrusted to an investigating agency, other than the district police, such as vigilance Bureau, Anti-Corruption Branch, State CIL etc. so as to inspire confidence that the quality shall not be shielded.
- (xi) A separate penal of prosecutors may be appointed by the State Government for prosecuting such cases.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Mostly it has been noticed that atrocities against SC and ST are essentially directed against women involving sex crimes, for instance, the recently committed atrocities in Hoshingabad District of Madhya Pradesh. May I know whether the Government are taking steps to make the penal laws more rigorous and deterrent particularly when it involves crimes against innocent women and when the perpetrators of crime are people belonging to the Government, particularly the Police Department and the Forest Department officials.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Sir, so far as the question of atrocities committed on the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister had convened a conference of All-State Chief

Minister in this regard. It was decided therein that all the Chief Ministers should exercise the special powers vested in them in their respective States and check the atrocities on Harijans, Adivasis and Women, by 31 March, 1992.

[*English*]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, I wanted to know about more stringent penal provisions.

MR SPEAKER: As far as the law is concerned, we have a different procedure to follow. We do not put it in the Question Hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a follow up of the 16 hour discussion held here and in pursuance of the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister in this regard, the Chief Minister's conference was convened so as to take action to stop such atrocities with a special reference to Tsunder incident. The above 16 hour discussion was allowed particularly for the Tsundur incident. The Government had said categorically that orders had been issued to constitute special courts in the State. It had also been said that the special courts were functioning there. The hon. Minister also said in his reply that special courts would be constituted under the provisions of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. I would like to know from him whether special courts which is said to have already been constituted there are functioning? If so, what is their progress?

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: It is not the Tsundur incident alone which has been included. There are other incidents of atrocities also and this Conference was convened to check all these incidents. His question is correct. In the conference it was decided that wherever such incidents of brutal murders or atrocities on Adivasis, Harijans or weaker sections take place, stern action would be taken under provisions of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, and in order to intensify

this move we have instructed all the Chief Ministers to established Special Courts In their respective States. So far as I know, the Andhra Pradesh government has set up special courts, I will give you its progress report after collecting the same from the State Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker , Sir, I seek your protection. My question is very short. The incident took place on 6th August and we reached there on 7th October. Shri V.P. Singh had also gone there. Till that date no special court had been set up there. Only they can say what do they mean by special court. If there is no difference between a general court and a special court, then it is meaningless. It would not serve any purpose. Moreover, there is a great difference between the act and facts. No doubt, several laws have been enacted for protecting the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections but what has been done for their implementation and to what extent their interests have been protected? It is a matter of assessment only. The hon. Home Minister is present here. If he does not have the figures with him, let him obtain it from his officers and state whether special courts are functioning there or not? I would like to tell the hon. Minister that no special court is functioning there and reply given by him to this House is not correct. If any such special court might be functioning, it is in his office only. So, he is requested to find out the truth... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this He has replied. There is no need to repeat the same.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: We are here to serve them only. It would not be proper if we cannot give a proper reply here. It will also not be a good message for them. I will investigate into the matter as he is saying that no special court has yet been established there. Secondly, even if there is no such court or it is not functioning there, then too it does not matter because in the Chief Minister's Conference held on 5th October a

decision to this effect has already been taken and we are competent to implement that decision. we will ask the State Governments to give us a report about the functioning of the courts. If we find from the report that the courts are not working, then we may further ask the concerned States to take action to implement the decision taken in the conference, immediately. If nothing is done even after this, we shall see later as to what could be done.

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, it has been categorically stated that the unfilled quota of reserved posts in the Central Government and State Government services would be completed by 31st march, 1992. May I, therefore, know from the Hon. Minister the latest figures of backlog in the Central and State Government services which the Government propose to fill by the 31st of March, 1992? Secondly, the Government has also stated that section 4 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is adequate enough to take action against those officers who have wilfully neglected their duty to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Act is under implementation since 1990. I would like to know how many officers have been prosecuted under this Act in these two years.

MR. SPEAKER: This involves statistical information. If the Minister has the information, he may give it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Sir, it has been decided in that conference that backlog would be completed by 31 March, 1992. I would like to inform the hon. Members that in the Chief Minister's conference a sub-committee was constituted. The Chief Ministers of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and others are there in the sub-committee. We will have to rely on its decision.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Let us know what is their decision and that of the Central Government?

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Their decision is the decision of the Central Government also. The decision of completing it by 31 March 1992 taken in the Chief Minister's conference under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister is equally applicable to all. So it will be completed by 31 March, 1992.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: How will it be completed when the hon. Minister does not know how much is the backlog.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: I know it. I can say it just now. (*Interruptions*).....Please do not create confusion through your interruptions on such an important issue. Through the hon. Speaker, I would like to say that all the backlog will be completed by 31 March, 1992.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the judge. Please tell us how can it be completed by 31 March, 1992 when more than 1 lakh posts are vacant? How will they fill them suddenly? Recruitment to these posts will be made only after inserting advertisements. Is there a magic by which all the posts will be filed in within a moment?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, it is some magic. You will have to wait till 31st March 1992. After 31st March 1992 you may ask that the Government had made many promises but the Chief Minister did not fulfil them. You are certainly going to say this. Sir, through you, I want to pass this message also. The provisions of 1989 describes the persons who are to be punished under the law. The hon. Member asked whether any officer has been punished till date. I will definitely give the information in this regard; but I would like to point out that, if necessary, by making an amendment in it, atrocities can be contained.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the legislation in respect of the re-

served people? During the course of the last session you had said that you would enact a legislation.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, recently the report of the special Commission on the Ujan Maidan incident in Tripura, of 1988, has come out. The allegation of certain women's organisations that Adivasi women of Ujan Maidan were raped by Jawans of Assam Rifles has been proved to be true. I want to know from the Government whether this subject came up for discussion at the Chief Ministers' Conference and whether it has been decided as to what action will be taken against the culprits?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If not discussed, why was it not discussed? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: This entire matter was raised in the Chief Minister's conference. There was no individual case. As such we want to point out that no particular case came up but if you inform us we will take action accordingly.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I would request the Minister and the Government to take action in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDI YALEYA: Just now, our hon. Minister has informed us that a Chief Minister's Conference was called recently in connection with the prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the suggestions given in the Chief Minister's Conference as to curb atrocities being committed in every state.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Whatever

decision was taken in the Chief Minister's Conference is before you.

[*English*]

SHRIBUTA SINGH: Sir, first of all I want to congratulate the Government, and particularly the hon. Prime Minister, for having followed the memorandum which was submitted to the Government through the Rashtrapatiiji. About 106 Members of Parliament had signed the memorandum and the Government had taken it up with all seriousness. The Chief Ministers' Conference was held and very important decisions were taken. The House was also assured by the hon. Prime Minister that the National Integration Council will also consider this issue. Unfortunately that issue has not been discussed in the National Integration Council. As and when the next meeting takes place... (*interruptions*)

I am coming to that. I am sure that as and when the next meeting takes place this issue concerning the atrocities on harijans, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, will also be taken up. In this connection I want to ask a specific question. The hon. Minister has just now informed the House that by March, 1992 the backlog in the quota will be fulfilled and also strict application of the Atrocities Act of 1989 will be made. May I request the hon. Minister to enlighten the House as to what methodology that has been adopted by the Government and upto what extent action has already been taken by the Government? Will he enlighten the House that such and such steps have been taken in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I have been informed by the State Governments that wherever these incidents of massacre took place, they have taken stern action in the matter. According to the new schemes, a Committee consisting of District Magistrate, S.P. or Incharge of Welfare of the area would be constituted in sensitive areas where such type of incidents are likely to occur, so that

whenever there is any possibility of such incidents immediate precaution may be ensured. I am not claiming that the collectors, S.P. or a II Government employees posted in these places are not secular. Such officers as are free from religious fundamentalism or social affiliations should be recruited so that they can take the right action. This is a clear provision under the rulers. Wherever such incidents take place, the local Government takes necessary action in the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: What has the Government done about the backlog.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: ...(*Interruptions*)... I assure you that no backlog shall remain and if necessary, a legislation will be brought to clear this backlog... (*Interruptions*)...I do not have the figures with me right now but I shall send the same later on.

[*English*]

SHRIBUTA SINGH: Sir, we do not want to have a debate on this issue. We are sure, we are confident, and we have every hope that the hon Minister will succeed. But I wanted to know from the hon. Minister the concrete steps taken by the Government of India to wipe out the backlog by the year 1992.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: The Prime Minister's conference with the Chief minister is an evidence as to how serious the Central Government is to clear the backlog. This is a clear evidence...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH Sir, with folded hands I want to seek your protection. (*Interruptions*). My question is very different. My question is that the Government of India is the biggest employer; what steps have the

Government of India taken themselves for—about the State Governments, we know you will pull them up, but, sir, what steps has the Government of India taken to wipe out the backlog?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singhji he has pointed out at it will be dealt on the Prime Minister's level.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. speaker, Sir, I respect the sentiments and intentions of the hon. Ministr. But the question is that despite having good sentiments and excellent intentions, the vacant posts are not being filled. The former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had identified before 1989, that 76 thousand posts reserved for SC/S.Ts had not been filled. He had said that he wanted to fill the vacant posts but the same has not been fulfilled till date. I would like to know from the Government whether it will make necessary recruitments and issue necessary instructions to the State Governments to make special recruitments of these categories. It cannot be implemented in three to four months through normal procedure.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I have made it clear in the House that time limit has been fixed upto 31st Mach and by that time if it is not completed we can also think of brining a resolution to clear the backlog.

Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi Issue

*45. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the structure of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was damaged on 30 October, 1991 by some persons;

(b) If so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for protection of the Masjid structure and to solve the Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi issue amicably?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Home Ministry, on 31.10.1991 some persons going for 'darshan' of the deities caused some damage to the outside of the outer wall of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. The damages were reported be done through 'Trishuls' carried by these persons. Following this incident, the State Government tightened the security regulatory measures. The Central Government's concern regarding the protection of the disputed structure has been brought to the notice of the State Government with the request that suitable arrangements be made for its safety. This matter was also discussed at length in the meeting of the National Integration Council held on 2.11.1991. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh gave a categorical assurance to the Council that the State Government would hold itself fully responsible for the protection of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the party of the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister openly declared during the by-elections that they would construct the temple in place of the Masjid, even after the assurance of the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister. The structure cannot be maintained as such when temple is constructed. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what action the government proposes to take if this assurance is not adhered to.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, what the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had said during the election speeches, the Government is not aware of the fact. It is not only to the National Integration Council this assurance was given by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, but even the affidavit filed by the Uttar Pradesh Government in the Supreme Court also confirms this position. That is why

I do not think that this question would arise.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, there are glaring example of practice of secularism in India. For example, in Kerala in Erimeli this is the time when lakhs of people go to Sabarimala. These pilgrims first go to the Mosque and pay their respects before they go to Sabarimala. *(Interruptions)* So, will the Government give adequate publicity to this glaring example of practice of secularism when our people are fighting for Ram Janma Bhoomi?

MR. SPEAKER: *Of course the Government will do that.*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, my colleague, the hon. Minister for information and Broadcasting is sitting here and I am sure he will take note of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is Constitutional obligation of the Central Government to protect the mosque. The hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the outer railing of the mosque was damaged last year. The Court had issued order for its repair but the Government have not yet repaired it. Just now the hon. Minister has said about the damage of outer wall but according to our information inner part of the structure has also been damaged. The Law Minister of the Uttar Pradesh Government visited the site and said that

[English]

If necessary, the legislation to that effect will be brought by the Government.

[Translation]

He has also said about the construction of temple on the disputed site. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would give assurance that in spite of the statement of law Minister of Uttar Pradesh Government, no damage will be done to the mosque.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, this is the position which the U.P. Government has taken as per affidavit filed in the Supreme Court.

SHRI B. AHAMED: We have no faith in it U.P. Government flouted directives of Courts.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is not the question of your having faith or my faith in it. After having filed the affidavit in the Supreme Court they are bound by it. I do not think that we can proceed on the basis of of certain assumptions that this is not going to happen...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir I have asked a very clear question that in view of the statement of the Law Minister of the Uttar Pradesh Government. Will the hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: They are relying upon what is stated in the N.I.C.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister. He is referring to ...*(interruptions)* ...I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister toward the statement of the Law Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh Shri Om Prakash. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In spite of the statement of the law Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, they have filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court. He might have given the statement from publicity point of view, but we are bound by the affidavit. The Government of India believes that the Government of Uttar Pradesh will stand by the affidavit. *(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Terrorist Men Ace in Terai Region of U.P.

*46. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the growing terrorist menace in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any Action-Plan has been prepared in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh are taking action such as strengthening of police and intelligence net-work and of patrolling in the affected areas to combat the terrorist menace. The Government of India is maintaining a close contact with the State Government and all possible help is being provided.

[Translation]

Kuteer Jyoti Yojana

*47. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and those yet to be electrified in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the names of place in these districts where "Kuteer Jyoti Yojana" has been implemented; and

(c) the names of villages in the said districts where this scheme is proposed to be implemented in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A statement indicating the district-wise number of villages electrified and yet to be electrified in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.91 as furnished by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board is enclosed as Annexure-I.

(b) and (c). Under the 'Kuteer Jyoti Scheme', which was financed from Central grant during 1988-89 and 1989-90, the task of identifying the beneficiaries was left to the State Government concerned. So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the State Electricity Board has reported release of 2.17 lakhs single point connections under the scheme, spread all over the State. The said scheme has not been continued after 31.3.1991.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Saharanpur | 1700 | 1627 | 73 |
| 2. | Haridwar | | | |
| 3. | Munafarnagar | 927 | 929 | |
| 4. | Meerut | 920 | 1039 | |
| 5. | Ghazisabad | 704 | 754 | |
| 6. | Bulandhahar | 1365 | 1404 | |
| 7. | Aligarh | 1704 | 1701 | 3 |
| 8. | Mathura | 867 | 867 | 0 |
| 9. | Agra | | | |
| 10. | Ferzabad | 1174 | 1121 | 53 |
| 11. | Meinpuri | 1371 | 1136 | 235 |
| 12. | Etah | 1510 | 1088 | 422 |

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. | Bijnor | 2154 | 1659 | 495 |
| 14. | Moradabad | 2473 | 2223 | 250 |
| 15. | Rampur | 1092 | 807 | 285 |
| 16. | Nainital | 1806 | 1784 | 22 |
| 17. | Almora | 3019 | 2320 | 699 |
| 18. | Pithoregarh | 2174 | 1316 | 858 |
| 19. | Dehradun | 743 | 707 | 36 |
| 20. | Uttarkashi | 669 | 596 | 73 |
| 21. | Chamoli | 1516 | 1075 | 441 |
| 22. | Pauri Garhwal | 3237 | 1847 | 1390 |
| 23. | Tehri Garhwal | 1953 | 1276 | 677 |
| 24. | Bareilly | 1901 | 1373 | 528 |
| 25. | Badaun | 1785 | 1362 | 423 |

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 26. | Shahjahanpur | 2124 | 1113 | 1011 |
| 27. | Pilibhit | 1198 | 757 | 441 |
| 28. | Farrukabad | 1577 | 1386 | 191 |
| 29. | Itawah | 1462 | 940 | 522 |
| 30. | kanpur Hagar | | | |
| 31. | Kanpur Dehat | 1885 | 1204 | 681 |
| 32. | Jhansi | 759 | 513 | 246 |
| 33. | Lalitpur | 683 | 320 | 363 |
| 34. | Jalaun | 939 | 528 | 311 |
| 35. | Hamirpur | 917 | 532 | 385 |
| 36. | Banda | 1207 | 741 | 466 |
| 37. | Altahabad | 3514 | 3040 | 474 |
| 38. | Fatehpur | 1349 | 1095 | 254 |

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 39. | Pratapgarh | 2185 | 1533 | 652 |
| 40. | Lucknow | 899 | 916 | |
| 41. | Raibarhli | 1731 | 1749 | |
| 42. | Unnao | 1897 | 918 | 769 |
| 43. | Sitapur | 2330 | 995 | 1332 |
| 44. | Hardoi | 1881 | 913 | 968 |
| 45. | Kheri | 1699 | 1275 | 424 |
| 46. | Faizabad | 2645 | 2165 | 480 |
| 47. | Gonda | 2809 | 1559 | 1250 |
| 48. | Baharaich | 1884 | 1335 | 549 |
| 49. | Sultanpur | 2492 | 2396 | 96 |
| 50. | Barabanki | 2043 | 944 | 1099 |

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 51. | Varanasi | 3662 | 2597 | 1065 |
| 52. | Mirzapur | 3024 | 1244 | 1780 |
| 53. | Sonbhadra | | | |
| 54. | Jaunpur | 3245 | 2954 | 291 |
| 55. | Ghazipur | 2540 | 2543 | |
| 56. | Ballia | 1920 | 1722 | 198 |
| 57. | Gorakhpur | 4110 | 2630 | 1480 |
| 58. | Maharajanj | | | |
| 59. | Deoria | 3538 | 2265 | 1273 |
| 60. | Basti | 6929 | 3101 | 3828 |
| 61. | Sidharthnagar | | | |

| Sl. No. | Districts | Total No. of villages (1981 census) | Villages electrified as on 3/91. | Villages remaining unelectrified as on 1.4.91 |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 62. | Azamgarh | | | |
| 63. | Mau | 4935 | 4528 | 407 |
| | Total | 112566 | 82565* | 30249** |

* Includes unclassified villages.

** Figures are provisional due to certain unclassified villages being included in Col.4.

[English]

Tehri Dam Project

*48. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-examined the safety aspects of the Tehri Dam Project in view of the recent devastating earthquake in the Garhwal Himalayas;

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken in light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). In view of the views expressed in various quarters about the safety of the Tehri Dam vis-a-vis the seismicity of the area, various studies have been conducted and safety of the Tehri Dam examined by a High Level Committee of Experts constituted by the Government in March, 1990. The Committee, which included specialist scientists and engineers in the related field, had after carefully going into the matter and after assuming the worst earthquake scenario of Magnitude 8 + on the Richter Scale, and with a probable source of such an earthquake at a depth of 15 Kms. below the Dam site, concluded that Tehri Dam Project as proposed would be safe. They also concluded that all dangers arising out of seismic potential of the site had been taken note of and taken care of in the planning and designing of the Tehri Dam Project. The matter was again referred to an independent seismological expert of international repute. After examining the report of the High

Level Committee of Experts and examining further literature and reference including latest international findings on advances in earthquake engineering, he concurred with the conclusion of the High Level Committee of Experts and recommended that:-

"Since conservatism has entered at almost every step of decision making, the overall factor of safety of the dam is high enough to eliminate any risk from earthquakes of the future."

"I have no hesitation in recommending that the proposed dam section for the Tehri Project is safe from the point of view of seismicity of the region."

The Department of Mines constituted an Expert Group under Director General, Geological Survey of India to consider the matter further and carry out critical appraisal of the safety aspects taking into account various misgivings being expressed. The Group found the design of the Dam to be safe from the point of view of the seismic potential of the region. The conclusion of the Group were accepted by Department of Mines.

The earthquake which occurred on 20.10.1991 in the Garhwal Hill measured 6.1 on the Richter Scale, while the proposed Tehri Dam is designed to withstand an earthquake of Magnitude 8+ on the Richter Scale. The present earthquake has caused no damage to constructed structures of Tehri Dam i.e. head race tunnels, diversion tunnels and dam foundation.

Since the design of the dam has been found to be safe for the intensity of earthquake expected in the region, re-examination of its safety aspects does not arise.

Inquiry Into the Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

*49. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any progress in the enquiry regarding the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken to find out the culprits and the conspiracy if any, behind the assassination?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A Commission of Inquiry was set up on 27th May, 1991 consisting of Justice J.S. Verma, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India vide S.O. No. 356(E) dated 27th May, 1991. The terms of reference of the Commission are as under:-

- (a) whether the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi could have been averted and whether there were lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard on the part of any of the individuals responsible for his security;
- (b) the deficiencies, if any, in the security system and arrangements as prescribed or operated in practice which might have contributed to the assassination.

The Commission may also recommend the corrective remedies and measures that need to be taken for the future with respect to the matters specified in clause (b) of the

paragraph mentioned above. The present term of the Commission is upto 31st December, 1991.

2. On 24th June, 1991, a notification under sub-clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 5 of the Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972, was issued by the Commission. Simultaneously, notices under sub-clause (a) of sub-rule (2) of rule 5 *ibid* were also issued to certain individuals. On 12th August, 1991, the Commission notified its Regulations of Procedure called the Verma Commission of inquiry (Regulations of Procedure) Order, 1991. Thereafter the affidavits received in the Commission were examined/processed.

3. Preliminary hearing of the Commission was held on 7th October, 1991. Thereafter, three more hearings of the Commission were held on 28th October, 1991, 11th November, 1991 and 16th November, 1991. The Commission has fixed 2nd December, 1991 onwards for recording evidence of witnesses.

4. Another Commission of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Justice M.C. Jain, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi, was appointed vide notification S.O. No. 545(E) dated 23rd August, 1991. The terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:-

- (a) the sequence of events leading to, and all facts and circumstances leading to, the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi at sriperumbudur (other than the matters covered by the terms of reference for the Commission of Inquiry headed by Mr. Justice J.S. Verma)
- (b) whether any person or persons or agencies were responsible for conceiving, pre-paring and planning the assassination and whether there was

any conspiracy in this behalf and, if so, all its ramifications.

[English]

5. The Commission shall make its report to the Central Government as soon as possible but not later than six months.

6. The Commission has published a Notification on 12th November, 1991 under rule 5(2) (b) of the Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972 inviting thereby individual, associations, organisations, institutions, authorities and all other persons acquainted with the subject matter of the inquiry to furnish to the Commission, a statement of facts/affidavits on or before 12th December, 1991 relating to the matters specified in the Notification. Individual notices to prominent persons, officials, Government agencies, etc. under 5(2) (a) of the Rules are being issued shortly.

[Translation]

Supply of Explosives to Assam Extremists

*50. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that explosives are being supplied to the Assam extremists from the coal fields of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Two parcel of gunny bags containing detonators were recovered by R.P.F. Guwahati. The offence is under investigation. The State Government with the aid of the army and the central para-military organisations is engaged in controlling such activities.

Kidnappings in Delhi

*51. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI ANAND RATNA
MAURYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of kidnappings that took place in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the number out of these cases that have been solved;

(d) the number of kidnappers arrested and the victims rescued;

(e) the number of cases where ransom had to be paid by the relatives of the kidnapped persons and the amount so paid in each case;

(f) the number of case where the kidnappers have not been caught;

(g) the reasons therefor; and

(h) the measures taken by the Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). During the last six months (from 1st May, 1991 to 31st October, 1991) 327 cases of kidnapping took place in Delhi. Out of these, 88 cases were cancelled and 10 filed as untraced, leaving 229 cases for investigation. Of these, investigation has been finalised in 38 cases, which have been submitted in the Courts. The Police has solved 126 cases so far and arrested 165 persons.

(e) The Delhi Police has reported that only in one case ransom amounting to Rs. 2 lakh was paid.

(f) and (g). In 131 cases, kidnappers could not be arrested despite all-out efforts.

(h) Among the measures taken are increased patrolling, close watch over the criminals, proper investigation of reported cases and selective offer of rewards.

New Telecom Policy

*52. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the action proposed to be taken on the Athreya Committee Report; and

(b) the steps the Government propose to take on the reports submitted by six panel appointed to look into the question of formulating a new telecom policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Sir, the Athreya Committee's Report is under active consideration of the Government.

(b). The new Telecom Policy is being formulated separately. No formal panels have been constituted for the same.

[Translation]

Rules and Regulations to Broadcast/ Telecast Advertisements

*53. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules and regulations regarding the broadcast/telecast

of advertisements of different items on Radio/Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to ban such advertisements as have an adverse effect on children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, there are commercial code. The relevant portions relating to children which have built-in safeguards to deal with such advertisements are shown in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

All India Radio Code

Advertising & Children

18. No advertisement for a product or service shall be accepted if it suggests in any way that unless the children themselves buy or encourage other people to buy the products or services, they will be failing in their duty or lacking in loyalty to any person or organisation.

19. No advertisement shall be accepted which leads children to believe that if they do not own or use the product advertised they will be inferior in some way to other children or that they are liable to be condemned or ridiculed for not owning or using it.

Doordarshan Code

Advertising & Children

22. No advertisement for a product or service shall be accepted if it suggests in any way that unless the children themselves buy or encourage other people to buy the products or services, they will be failing in their

duty or lacking in loyalty to any person or organisation.

23. No advertisement shall be accepted which leads children to believe that if they do not own or use the product advertised they will be inferior in some way to other children or that they are liable to be condemned or ridiculed for not owning or using it.

24. Any advertisement which endangers the safety of the children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices, shall not be accepted, eg. playing in the middle of the road, leaning dangerously out of a window, playing with match boxes and other goods which can cause accidents.

25. Children shall not be shown begging or in an undignified or indecent manner.

[English]

Motor Car Advance to MLAs

*54. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government on the question of raising the monetary limit for grant of Motor Car Advance to the Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The proposal has been considered

by the Government and it has not been found feasible to accept it.

Power Generation

*55. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated at present in the country from all sources, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new Power Plants in order to raise power output during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the States and Union Territories where such Power plants are going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Statement showing the State-wise/Union Territory-wise/System-wise energy generation Programme vis-a-vis actual generation during April, 1991 - October, 1991 is given in the Annexure attached.

(b) and (c). Eighth Plan has not been finalised so far by the Planning Commission. However, according to the Report the "Group on Power". it is proposed to add 36645.7 MW capacity during the Eighth Plan period i.e. 1992-97.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 55 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 25.11.91 REGARDING POWER GENERATION.

Statement showing the State-wise/Union Territory-wise/system-wise energy generation target vis-a-vis Actual generation during April, 1991 - October, 1991.

(Figures in MU)

| <i>Name of the State/U.Ts./System</i> | <i>Period April, 1991 - October, 1991</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | <i>Target</i> | <i>Actual generation</i> |
| B.B. M.B. | 7132 | 8530 |
| Delhi | 3749 | 3631 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 2182 | 2152 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1568 | 1427 |
| Haryana | 1823 | 1881 |
| Rajasthan | 3509 | 4445 |
| punjab | 6249 | 5564 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 23574 | 25076 |
| Gujarat | 11110 | 11399 |
| Maharashtra | 23479 | 23092 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 18477 | 17896 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 16597 | 16590 |
| Karnataka | 7214 | 6929 |
| Kerala | 3000 | 3135 |
| Tamil Nadu | 13478 | 13761 |
| Bihar | 2192 | 1478 |
| Orissa | 3459 | 3703 |
| West Bengal | 7657 | 7933 |
| D.V.C. | 3808 | 2828 |
| Sikkim | 32 | 21 |
| Assam | 795 | 631 |
| Meghalaya | 723 | 798 |

(Figures in MU)

| <i>Name of the State/U.Ts./System</i> | <i>Period April, 1991 - October, 1991</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | <i>Target</i> | <i>Actual generation</i> |
| Tripura | 103 | 72 |
| Manipur | 249 | 261 |

Kidnapping by the militants in J & K, Punjab and Assam

*56. SHRI MORESHWAR
SAVE:
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons kidnapped by militants in J and K, Punjab and Assam respectively during the last three years and upto October, 1991, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of hostages released/killed by them year-wise and State-wise

during the above period;

(c) the terms and conditions on which each hostage still was released;

(d) the number and name of hostages still under their captivity; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to get the rest of the hostages released from the militants as also for the security of Government employees posted in the sensitive areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN):(a) and (b). According to the information received from the respective state Government, the number of persons abducted are as under:

| | <i>Assam</i> | <i>Jammu & Kashmir</i> | <i>Punjab</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1989 | 13 | 2 | 59 |
| 1990 | 105 | 169 | 411 |
| 1991 (Upto Oct. '91) | 95 | 256 | 304 |

Of the abducted persons, 33 persons in Assam, 112 persons in J&K and 107 persons in Punjab were killed by the terrorists.

(c) to (e). Abductions have been generally carried out by the terrorists outfits to intimidate specific groups like intelligence personnel, para-military forces including Police personnel, Political activists and lead-

ers; suspected informers, section of the population attempting to defy the dictates of the militants and also for extortion/ransom money. It is also done to create panic amongst public at large or at the behest of their mentors across the border.

2. Whereas the Government Policy is to deal with the terrorists firmly and not to

succumb to the pressure, a flexible approach has so far been adopted. The Government has mounted pressure on terrorists. In a recent operation, the Army has successfully rescued Smt. Khemlata Wakhloo and her husband from the clutches of terrorist outfit. Further, it has been reported that due to the pressure mounted by the security forces and in some cases by local population, some of the abductees were freed by the terrorist outfits, without insisting on acceptance of their demand.

Adequate security arrangements have been made for the safety of Government employees and buildings by posting Police Force in uniforms and with plain clothes and also instructed the Armed Guard to keep watch and surveillance so as to ensure the security of the staff posted in the State.

A list of 22 persons released in exchange of hostages and also the list of prominent hostages in captivity of the terrorists in Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are attached as Statement I and II.

STATEMENT I

List of Militants Released in Exchange of Kidnapping

Jammu & Kashmir

- i) S/Shri Abdul Hamid Sheikh
- ii) Sher Khan
- iii) Javed Ahmed Sargar
- iv) Noor Mohd. Kalwal
- v) Mohd. Altaf Butt.
- vi) Muhtaq Ahmed Khan of Anantnag
- vii) Mohd. Ayub Khan of Srinagar.
- viii) Javed Ahmed Beg of Srinagar

- ix) Khurshid Ahmed Beg of Srinagar
- x) Javed Ahmed Shalla, Vice-President of IUM
- xi) Altaf Khan, Publicity Chief, 'Ikhwan-ul-Muslimen'(IUM)
- xii) Ghulam Mohd. Mi, Area Commander, Baramulla.
- xiii) Mohd. Altaf Bhat, Gr. Commander, Gazigund.
- xiv) Mohd. Ashraf Hava
- xv) Pir Zaffar Ahmed r/o Nawagam
- xvi) Nissar Ahmed Jogi

Assam

- i) S/Shri Boili Maut
- ii) Gobin Hazarika
- iii) Madhab Dutta
- iv) Hemanta Gogoi
- v) Sailendra Kumar Dutta
- vi) M.M. Rahman.

STATEMENT - II

List of Prominent Hostages in Captivity of the Terrorists

Jammu & Kashmir

- 1) Mr. Silva Antonie, French National
- 2) Sh. K.C. Gupta
- 3) Sh. Tassad Hussain Dev
- 4) Sh. Puran Anand Sharma

- 5) Sh. Sajjid Shafi
- 6) Mir Nasarullah Lasjan

Assam

- 1) Sh. S.K. Tiwari
- 2) Sh. Lohit Das
- 3) Sh. Ranjani Das
- 4) Sh. C.R. Mohanty
- 5) Sh. Krishan Lal
- 6) Sh. Shank Gupta

[Translation]**Atrocities on Backward and Minority Communities**

*57. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of atrocities on backward and minority communities are on the increase in the country during the last five months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Law and Order is a State subject. Offences under the law are investigated, tried and punishments awarded. No date is maintained of such offences, community wise, in the Ministry of Welfare.

Setting up Development Board to Remove Regional Imbalances

*58. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a development board to remove regional imbalances in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the other measures Government propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Article 371(2) of the Constitution envisages special responsibility of the Governor for the establishment of separate development boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra, and Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. No development boards have been set up so far. The proposals sent by the Government of Maharashtra are under examination.

[English]**Power Crisis**

*59. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the country is facing an acute power crisis;

(b) if so, the step proposed to be taken to increase power generation to meet the demand of different states, State-wise;

(c) the plan drawn up for the eighth Plan;

(d) whether any long term strategies are proposed to be adopted keeping in view of the growing need of power in the country; and

(e) if so, detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 1991 - October, 1991, the energy deficit in the country was of the order of 8.0%.

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the generation in the country include renovation and modernisation of old units, assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programme, supply of requisite quantity and quality of Coal, training of Operation and Maintenance personnel and strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System.

(c) The Eighth Plan has not been finalised so far by the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e). The long terms strategies for power development are (i) Accelerated development of Hydro Potential, (ii) Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution Systems, (iii) Adoption of Coal beneficiation technology, (iv) Diversification of modes of coal transportation, (v) Private Sector Participation in Power Sector, etc.

Bomb blast at Rudrapur

*60. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH**
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the bomb blast at Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have made any arrests in this connection; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard this region?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) As per information available, 45 persons were killed and 183 injured in the bomb blasts in Rudrapur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per information furnished by the State Government, various measures have been taken to tackle the situation such as strengthening of intelligence machinery, deployment of Central Forces/P.A.C. in the affected areas, improvement of communication systems, providing extra vehicles, establishment of bomb disposal squads etc. The Central Govt. is in constant touch with the State Govt. and is providing all possible assistance to the State Govt. as and when required.

[Translation]

Recruitment at B.S.F. Center, Hazaribagh

432. **SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a Border Security Force Centre in village Meru, district Hazaribagh of Bihar;

(b) whether recruitment of jawans for Border Security Force is made every month in this centre and there is a fixed quota for each State;

(c) whether the locals as well as the migrants are recruited on Class IV posts; and

(d) whether the rules governing recruitment of jawans and Class-IV employees in B.S.F. have been adhered to, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Recruitment of jawans for Border Security Force is made by Training Centre and School, Hazaribagh as and when vacancies are allotted to this Centre for recruitment.

There is no fixed quota of vacancies for each State/UT. But vacancies are allotted to each State/Union Territory on the basis of population of the State/UT. This procedure ensures fair representation of each State/UT in the BSF and meets the interests of the local and displaced persons.

(d) Rules and instructions governing these recruitments are adhered to.

[English]

Violation of Criminal Procedure Act

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

(a) the number of cases registered with police for violating different sections of the Criminal Procedure Act in each state during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases where prosecution took place and the accused punished/released without punishment and how many cases are still under trial, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 is a procedural law which lays down the process of administration and

enforcement of the substantive Criminal Law.

According to the VIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the subject 'Public Order' and 'Police' are included in the state List. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments have to take action to register cases, under take investigation, apprehend culprits and file cases in the Courts of Law according to the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code. There is no information collected by Central agencies regarding cases of violation of various Sections of Criminal Procedure Code.

Pending Telephone Connections In Ranchi

434. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Ranchi, Bihar;

(b) the action being taken to expedite the allotment of telephone connections;

(c) the details of telephone connections allotted in Ranchi on out of turn basis during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the temporary telephone connections sanctioned during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 3862 applications for telephone connections are pending in Ranchi, Bihar.

(b) As per the draft eighth plan, it is proposed to provide telephone connections with the objective to contain the waiting period to maximum of two years by the end

of the 8th Plan in large systems in urban areas and practically on demand in rural areas.

(c) 54 telephone connections have been allotted in Ranchi on out of turn basis since 1.4.1988.

(d) 182 temporary telephone connections have been sanctioned since 1.4.1988.

Irregularities Regarding Deposit from Municipal Corporation Fund

435. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Accountant of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had pointed out irregularities regarding deposit of Rs. 24 crores from Municipal Corporation's funds in a subsidiary of the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this was done in violation of the MCD resolution of 1970 that "The surplus money standing at the credit of any of the accounts of the Municipal funds etc. be deposited in equal share in nationalised bank only"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that a sum of Rs. 20.26 crore was deposited in the State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk Branch by the Municipal Corporation with the approval of the Commissioner on 4.4.1990 from the G.P. Funds for a period of one year. On maturity, the sum of Rs. 23 crore was reinvested in the same bank under orders of the Chief Ac-

countant on 4.4.1991 for a period of 3 months. The deposit was renewed for a period of 3 months under order of the Commissioner on 4.7.1991. The investment was renewed for a further period of 3 months under orders of the Commissioner on 4.10.1991 in the same bank. The then Chief Accountant claimed that the amount was being kept by the State Bank in a subsidiary company. This claim was refuted by the bank which confirmed in writing that the deposits were kept in the State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk branch. No irregularity was committed in depositing the fund in State Bank of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Replacement of Minorities Commission by Human Rights Commission

436. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a demand to replace Minorities Commission by Human Rights Commission; and

(b) if so, whether this demand is under consideration of Union Government and the time bound programme to arrive at a decision?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. It is proposed to give statutory status to the Minorities Commission.

News Item Captioned "Bankon Mein Herapheri Karne Wale Giroh Ka Pardah Phas, Ek Pakra"

437. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bankon mein herapheri karne wale giroh ka pardah phas, ek pakra" appearing in the Janasatta dated October 14, 1991 wherein it has been stated that Kirti Nagar, New Delhi Police have brought into their net a gang doing hanky panky in the banks and post offices;

(b) if so, the details of the hanky panky of the gang and the action taken against them;

(c) the details of other police stations which have similarly brought into their net such elements; and

(d) the steps taken to further tighten the net bring into the net more such person who are engaged in cheating the public in one way or the other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recognition of Castes as SCs/STs in States

438. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Constitution for recognition of SCs and STs recognised in a particular State, to all over India;

(b) if so, when such a bill is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Socio-economic condition of a community varies from State to State. A caste or community can not be categorised as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes on all India basis.

Construction work of Studio of Port Blair

439. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the studio producing T.V. programmes at Port Blair Center has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, when the work was undertaken and the target date fixed for its completion and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Civil works pertaining to Programme Generating Facility Centre at Port Blair were taken up in early 1988 and are now at final stages of completion. The Project is envisaged to be completed by March, 1992. An amount of Rs. 196.95 lakhs has so far been incurred on the Project.

Villages in Karnataka Electrified during 1991-92

440. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified and unelec-

trified villages in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the number of villages in Karnataka electrified during 1990-91;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey for the rural electrification in the Bidar Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Out of a total of 27,024 villages in Karnataka, all inhabited villages numbering 26,483, which are feasible for

electrification, were electrified by the end of March, 1989, thereby, the Karnataka State Electricity Board declaring that the State had reached cent percent electrification. A statement indicating the district-wise number of electrified and un-electrified villages in the State is enclosed.

(b) In view of (a) above, no additional villages were electrified in Karnataka during 1990-91.

(c) and (d). As per available information, out of 1903 villages in Bidar and Gulbarga districts (falling in Bidar Parliamentary Constituency), 1891 village stand electrified by the end of March, 1989. The remaining 12 villages are not feasible for electrification.

STATEMENT

| Sl.No. | District | No. of villages as per 1981 census | No. of Villages electrified | No. of Villages unelectrified |
|--------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Bangalore | 2425 | 2384 | 41 |
| 2. | Belgaum | 1142 | 1139 | 3 |
| 3. | Bellary | 589 | 580 | 9 |
| 4. | Bidar | 598 | 593 | 5 |
| 5. | Bijapur | 1244 | 1227 | 17 |
| 6. | Chickmangalur | 1013 | 978 | 35 |
| 7. | Chitradurga | 1266 | 1250 | 16 |
| 8. | Coorg | 288 | 284 | 4 |
| 9. | Dharwad | 1322 | 1320 | 2 |
| 10. | Gulbarga | 1305 | 1298 | 7 |
| 11. | Hassan | 2371 | 2273 | 98 |
| 12. | Kolar | 2848 | 2811 | 37 |
| 13. | Mandya | 1354 | 1339 | 15 |

| Sl.No. | District | No. of villages as per 1981 census | No. of Villages electrified | No. of Villages unelectrified |
|--------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. | Mysore | 1641 | 1562 | 79 |
| 15. | North Cannna | 1283 | 1244 | 39 |
| 16. | Raichur | 1401 | 1382 | 19 |
| 17. | Shimoga | 1793 | 1746 | 47 |
| 18. | South Kanara | 635 | 635 | - |
| 19. | Tumkur | 2506 | 2438 | 68 |
| Total: | | 27024 | 26483* | 541 |

* Note: Out of a total of 27024 villages, 26483 villages have been electrified for 100% electrification of the State. The Board has declared that the balance 541 villages are not feasible for electrification.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Telephone Exchanges
Into Electronic Exchanges in Rajasthan**

441. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of telephone exchanges functioning in Rajasthan along with the locations thereof; since when these are functioning and the number of electronic exchanges out of them;

(b) whether Government propose to convert the remaining telephone exchanges into electronic exchange during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number

of telephone exchange in Rajasthan as on 30.9.1991 is 889.

The number of electronic exchanges as on 30.9.1991 in Rajasthan is 262

The list of exchanges is enclosed as statement.

The exchanges were opened at minimum demand of 10 telephone connection and were expanded as demand was built up in the past. Small & medium size exchanges along with main size exchanges were commissioned at various places subsequently as demand grew up.

(b) and (c). No, sir. Conversion of electromechanical exchanges to Electronic exchanges is carried out as and when they become life expired. All the manual exchanges all over the country are proposed to be converted to automatic exchange by March, 1994.

STATEMENT

List of Telephone Exchange

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Aau | Jodhpur | Phalodi |
| 2. | Abu Mount | Sirohi | Abu Road |
| 3. | Abu Road | Sirohi | Abu Road |
| 4. | Achrol | Jaipur | Jamwa Ramgarh |
| 5. | Adsar | Churu | Taranagar |
| 6. | Ahore | Jalore | Ahore |
| 7. | Ajarka | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 8. | Ajeet | Barmer | SIWANA |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. | Ajeetgarh | Sikar | Sri Madhopur |
| 10. | Ajmer | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 11. | Akbarpur | Alwar | Aswar |
| 12. | Aklera | Jhalawar | Aklera |
| 13. | Akola | Chittorgarh | kapasan |
| 14. | Alwada | Alwar | Ramgarh |
| 15. | Alfanagar | Bundi | Bundi |
| 16. | Aligarh | Tonk | Uniara |
| 17. | Alooda | Dausa | Dausa |
| 18. | Alsisar | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 19. | Alwar | Alwar | Alwar |
| 20. | Anadra | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 21. | Anandpuri | Banswara | Bagidora |
| 22. | Anandpurkaloo | Pali | Jaitaran |
| 23. | Antah | Baran | Mangrol |
| 24. | Antri | Dungarpur | Dungarpur |
| 25. | Anupgarh | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 26. | Arain | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 27. | Arjunsar | Sriganganagar | Suratgarh |
| 28. | Arod | Chittorgarh | Pratapgarh |
| 29. | Arthoona | Banswara | Garhi |
| 30. | Asara | Barmer | Pachpada |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. | Asind | Bhilwara | Asind |
| 32. | Asnawar | Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 33. | Asop | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 34. | Aspur | Dungarpur | Aspur |
| 35. | Alpara | pali | Ojat |
| 36. | Atru | baran | Atru |
| 37. | Auwa | Pali | Marwar Junction |
| 38. | Avikanagar | Tonk | Malpura |
| 39. | Babi | Jhunghunu | Khetari |
| 40. | Babaicha | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 41. | babalwara | udaipur | Udaipur |
| 42. | Babra | Pali | Raipur |
| 43. | Badhal | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 44. | Badi Khatu | Nagaur | Jayal |
| 45. | Badiyal Kalan | Dausa | Bawa |
| 46. | Badoo | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 47. | Baggar | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 48. | Baghera | Ajmer | Kekri |
| 49. | Bagidora | Banswara | Bagidora |
| 50. | Bagol | Pali | Desuri |
| 51. | Bagora | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 52. | Bagra | Jalore | Jalore |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 53. | Bagri Nagar | Pali | Raipur |
| 54. | Bogru | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 55. | Bahadurpur | Alwar | Alwar |
| 56. | Bahrawoakhurd | Sawai Madhopur | Khandar |
| 57. | Bain | Churu | Taranagar |
| 58. | Bailoo | Barmer | Barmer |
| 59. | Bakani | Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 60. | Bakara Read | Jalore | Jalore |
| 61. | Balaheri | Sawai Madhopur | Mahuwa |
| 62. | Balangriri | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 63. | Balaran | Ssika | Lachmangarh |
| 64. | Balarwa | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 65. | Balesar | Jodhpur | Shergarh |
| 66. | Bali | Pali | Bali |
| 67. | Balotra | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 68. | Balrai | Pali | Pali |
| 69. | Balwara | Jalore | Jalore |
| 70. | Bamanwas | Sawai Madhopur | Bamanwas |
| 71. | Bambora | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 72. | Benar | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 73. | Bansthali | Tonk | Newai |
| 74. | Bandanwara | Ajmer | Kekri |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 75. | Bandikui | Dausa | Baswa |
| 76. | Banera | Bhiwara | Banera |
| 77. | Baneti | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 78. | Bangothri | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 79. | Bankli | Pali | Bali |
| 80. | Bankora | Dungarpur | Aspur |
| 81. | Bansi Bohera | Chittorgarh | Vallabhnagar |
| 82. | Banskho | Jaipur | Bassi |
| 83. | Bansur | Alwar | Bansur |
| 84. | Banswara | Banswara | Banswara |
| 85. | Banta | Pali | Marwar Junction |
| 86. | Banwali | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 87. | Baori | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 88. | Bap | Jodhpur | Phalodi |
| 89. | Bar | Pali | Raipur |
| 90. | Baragaon | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 91. | Baran | Baran | Baran |
| 92. | Baravarda | Chittorgarh | Partapgarh |
| 93. | Bardod | Alwar | Bhror |
| 94. | Bargaon | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 95. | Bari | Dholpur | Bari |
| 97. | Barmer | Barmer | Barmer |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 98. | Barna | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 99. | Barodakan | Alwar | Lachmangarh |
| 100. | Barodemeo | Alwar | Lachmangarh |
| 101. | Barodiya | Banswara | Bagidora |
| 102. | Basai Nawab | Dholpur | Dholpur |
| 103. | Basawa | Jhunjhunu | Nawalgarh |
| 104. | Banseri | Dholpur | Banseri |
| 105. | Bansri | Nagur | Nagur |
| 106. | Basnidadwaria | Pali | Raipur |
| 107. | Bassi | Chittorgarh | gangrar |
| 108. | Bassi | Jaipur | Bassi |
| 109. | Baswa | Dausa | Baswa |
| 110. | Bayana | Bharatpur | Bayana |
| 111. | Beawar | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 112. | Beelawas | Pali | Sojat |
| 113. | Birani | Pali | Bali |
| 114. | Beesalpur | Pali | Bali |
| 115. | Begas | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 116. | Begun | Chittorgarh | Begun |
| 117. | Behror | Alwar | Behror |
| 118. | Belwa | Jodhpur | Shergarh |
| 119. | Bera | Pali | Bali |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 120. | Beri | Sikar | Sikar |
| 121. | Berkalan | Pali | Jiitaran |
| 122. | Berkeda | Bharatpur | Bayana |
| 123. | Besroli | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 124. | Bhadear | Chittorgarh | Bhadear |
| 125. | Bhadoo | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 126. | Bhadra | Sriganganagar | Bhadra |
| 127. | Bhadwa | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 128. | Bhadwasi | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 129. | Bhaguri | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 130. | Bhagwatgarh | Swai Madhopur | Swai Madhopur |
| 131. | Bhalsoda | Chittorgarh | Bhadesar |
| 132. | bhanak Pura | Swai Modhopur | Toda Bhim |
| 133. | Bhandarej | Dausa | Dausa |
| 134. | Bhandarsindi | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 135. | Bhanokar | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 136. | Bhanpura | Udaipur | Gogunda |
| 137. | Bhanwargarh | Baran | Kishanganj |
| 138. | Bhanwta | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 139. | Bharatpur | Bharatpur | Bharatpur |
| 140. | Bharja | Sirohi | Pindwara |
| 141. | Bharoonda | Pali | Bali |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 142. | Bharoti | Swai Madhopur | Bonli |
| 143. | Bhatyani | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 144. | Bhatoond | Pali | Ball |
| 145. | Bhawani Mandi | Jhalawar | pachpahar |
| 146. | Bhilwara | Bhilwara | Pachpahar |
| 147. | Bhim | Rajasamand | Bhim |
| 148. | Bhimpur | Banswara | Garhi |
| 149. | Bhimsar | Jhunjhunu | JHUNJHUNU |
| 150. | Bhiney | Ajmer | Kekri |
| 151. | Bhinder | Udaipur | Vallabhnagar |
| 152. | Bhindsur | Alwar | Tijara |
| 153. | Bhinmal | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 154. | Bhiwadi | Alwar | Tijara |
| 155. | Bhomtawara | Udaipur | Kherwara |
| 156. | Bhoopalsagar | Chittorgarh | Kapasan |
| 157. | Bhopalgarh | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 158. | Bhusawar | Bharatpur | Weir |
| 159. | Bhute Kavarda | Jalore | Ahore |
| 160. | Bibirani | Alwar | Kishangarhba |
| 161. | Bichgaon | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 162. | Bichhiwara | Dungarpur | Dungerpur |
| 163. | Bichoon | Jaipur | Dudu |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 164. | Bidasar | Churu | Sujangarh |
| 165. | Bidiyad | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 166. | Bidsu | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 167. | Bigod | Bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 168. | Bijoliyankalan | Bhillwara | Mandalgarh |
| 169. | Bikaner | Bikaner | Bikaber |
| 170. | bilara | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 171. | Binjhayla | Sriganganagar | Padampur |
| 172. | Binjuser | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhuna |
| 173. | Binol | Rajsamand | Rajsamand |
| 174. | Bisalpur | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 175. | Bishangarh | Jalore | Jalore |
| 176. | Bissau | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 177. | Bonli | Swai Madhopur | bonli |
| 178. | Boraj | jaipur | Dudu |
| 179. | Boranada | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 180. | Boroonda | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 181. | Bundi | Bundi | Bundi |
| 182. | Burja | Alwar | Alwar |
| 183. | C C Head | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 184. | Chachori | Pali | pali |
| 185. | Chak 12 G | Sriganganagar | Nohar |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 186. | Chak 3 O | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 187. | Chak Maharajka | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 188. | Chaksu | Jaipur | Chaksu |
| 189. | Chandan | Jaisalmer | Jaisalmer |
| 190. | Chandawal | Pali | Sojat City |
| 191. | Chandesara | Udaipur | Mawli |
| 192. | Chandoll | Alwar | Alwar |
| 193. | Chandrol | Jaiore | Ahore |
| 194. | Chanodll | Pali | Bali |
| 195. | CharBhuja Rd. (Amet) | Rajasamand | Amet |
| 196. | Char Bhujaji | Rajsamand | Kumbalgarh |
| 197. | Chaumehla | Jhalawar | Gangdhar |
| 198. | Chautha Ka Barwara | Swai Madhopur | Swai Madhopur |
| 199. | Chawand | Udaipur | Sarda |
| 200. | Chechar | Kota | Kota |
| 201. | Chhabra | Baran | Chhabra |
| 202. | Chhan | Tonk | Tonk |
| 203. | Chhapar | Churu | Sujangarh |
| 204. | Chharda | Dausa | Dausa |
| 205. | Chhatragarh | Bikaner | Bikaner |
| 206. | Chhipa Barod | Baran | Chhipa Barod |
| 207. | Chhokarwara | Bharatpur | Weir |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 208. | Chhota Dungra | Banswara | Banswara |
| 209. | Chhota Dungra | Banswar | Deedwana |
| 210. | Chhoti Sadri | Chittorgarh | Chooti Sadri |
| 211. | Chikli | dungarpur | Sagwara |
| 212. | Chirana | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 213. | Chirawa | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 214. | Chittora Renwal | Jaipur | Phagi |
| 215. | chittorgarh | Chittorgarh | Chittorgarh |
| 216. | Chohatan | Barmer | Chohtan |
| 217. | Chomu | Jaipur | Amber |
| 218. | Choukha | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 219. | Chunawad Kothi | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 220. | Dabi | Bundi | Bundi |
| 221. | Churu | Churu | Churu |
| 222. | Dabla | Sikar | Neemka Thana |
| 223. | Dabli | Sriganganagar | Hanumangarh |
| 224. | Dabok | Udaipur | Mavli |
| 225. | Dag | Jhalawar | Gangdhar |
| 226. | Dah | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 227. | Daltra | Bikaner | Sriganganagar |
| 228. | Danta Ramgarh | Sikar | Denta Ramgarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 229. | Dantri | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 230. | Darah | Kota | Atru |
| 231. | Daspan | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 232. | Daulatpura | Dausa | Dausa |
| 233. | Dauiatpura | Sikar | Sikar |
| 234. | Daulatpura | Sriganganagar | Tibi |
| 235. | Dausa | Dausa | Dausa |
| 236. | Dawer | Rajsamand | Bhim |
| 237. | Dayalpura | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 238. | Deedwana | Magaur | Deedwana |
| 239. | Deeg | Dharatpur | Deeg |
| 240. | Deendwara | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 241. | Degana | Naguar | Degana |
| 242. | Dei | Bunid | Nainwa |
| 243. | Delwara | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 244. | Deogarh | Rajasamand | Deogarh |
| 245. | Deoli | Tonk | Deoli |
| 246. | Deoil Auwa | Pali | Raipur |
| 247. | Deoli Kalan | Pali | Raipur |
| 248. | Deoli Pabuji | Pali | Desuri |
| 249. | Deshnok | Bikaner | Bikaner |
| 250. | Desuri | Patio | Desuri |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 251. | Dhamli | Pali | Marwar Junction |
| 252. | Dhandhora | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 253. | Dhankiya | Jaipur | Jamwa Ramgarh |
| 254. | Dhanla | Pali | Marwar |
| 255. | Dhancori | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 256. | Dhariwad | Udaipur | Dhariwad |
| 257. | Dhod | Sikar | Sikar |
| 258. | Dholipal | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 259. | Dholpur | Dholpur | Dholpur |
| 260. | Dhorimana | Barmer | Barmer |
| 261. | Digawar | Alwar | Alwar |
| 262. | Diggsi | Tonk | Malpura |
| 263. | Dindoli | Chittorgarh | Rashmi |
| 264. | Doodwakhara | Churu | Churu |
| 265. | Dooni | Tonk | Deoli |
| 266. | Dudu | Jaipur | Dudu |
| 267. | Dujana | Pali | Pali |
| 268. | Dungarpur | Dungarpur | Dungarpur |
| 269. | Dungla | Chittorgarh | Dungla |
| 270. | Dustau | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 271. | Fatehnagar | Udaipur | Mavli |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 272. | Fatehpur | Sikar | Fatehpur |
| 273. | Fatuhi | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 274. | Gachhipura | Nagaur | Parbatear |
| 275. | Gadiyali | Bikaner | Srikila Yatji |
| 276. | Gadra Road | Barmer | Bheoganj |
| 277. | Gajner | Bikaner | Srikila |
| 278. | Gajsinghpur | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 279. | Gajsinghpur | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 280. | Galiyakot | Dungarpur | Sagwara |
| 281. | Galwa | Rajsamand | Amet |
| 282. | Gandala | Alwar | Behror |
| 283. | Gandheli | Sriganganagar | nohar |
| 284. | Ganeshgarh | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 285. | Gangapru | Bhilwar | Shahpur |
| 286. | Gangapur city | Sawai Madhopur | Gangapur City |
| 287. | Gangrar | Chittorgarh | Gangrar |
| 288. | Ganguwala | Sriganganagar | Padampur |
| 289. | Hsonhuths | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 290. | Geejgarh | Dausa | Sikandra |
| 291. | Ghanerao | Pali | Desuri |
| 292. | Ghangoo | Churu | Churu |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 293. | Ghari Sawairam | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 294. | Gharsana | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 295. | Ghasa | Jdalpur | Mavli |
| 296. | Ghata | Rajsemend | Kumbalgarh |
| 297. | Ghatol | Benswara | Ghatol |
| 298. | Ghenri | Pali | Desuri |
| 299. | Ghewra | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 300. | Ghooghra | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 301. | Ghosunda | Chittorgarh | Chittorgarh |
| 302. | Gogalav | Nagaur | Naguar |
| 303. | Gogunda | udaipur | Gogunda |
| 304. | Goluwala | Sriganganagar | Suratgarh |
| 305. | Gonera | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 306. | Gothan | nagaur | Meta City |
| 307. | Guthra | Alwar | Tijara |
| 308. | Govindgarh | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 309. | Govindgarh | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 310. | Govindgarh | Jaipur | Amber |
| 311. | Guda Malani | Barner | Barner |
| 312. | Gudha Gorjika | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 313. | Gudhiya | Dausa | Baswa |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 314. | Gudna Salt | Nagaur | Nawa |
| 315. | Guhala | Sikar | Neemka Thana |
| 316. | Gulabewala | Sriganganagar | Srikanpur |
| 317. | Gulabpura | Bhilwara | Asind |
| 318. | Gundoj | Pali | Pali |
| 319. | Gurha Vishanoyan | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 320. | Gurhabalotan | Jalore | Ahore |
| 321. | Gurhaendla | Pali | pali |
| 322. | Hadecha | Jalore | Sanchore |
| 323. | Halena | Bharatpur | Weir |
| 324. | Hameergarh | Bhilwara | Bhilwara |
| 325. | Hamirpur | Alwar | Bansur |
| 326. | Hanumangarh Jn. | Sriganganagar | Hanumangarh |
| 327. | hanumangarh Town | Sriganganagar | hanumangarh |
| 328. | Harmara | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 329. | Harnawada | Jhala:var | Aklera |
| 330. | Hersoli | Alwar | Kishangarhbas |
| 331. | Harsor | Nagaur | Degana |
| 332. | Harsora | Alwar | Bensura |
| 333. | Himatsar | Bikaner | Nokha |
| 334. | Hindaun City | Sawai Madhopur | hindaun |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 335. | Hindoli | Bundi | Hindoli |
| 336. | Hindumalkot | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 337. | Hingoniya | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 338. | Idwa | Nagaur | Degana |
| 339. | Islampur | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 340. | Ismailpur | Alwar | Kihangarhbas |
| 341. | Itawa | Kota | Pipar City |
| 342. | J.K. Puram | Sirohi | Pindwara |
| 343. | Jadan | Pali | Marwar Junction |
| 344. | Jahata | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 345. | Jahazpur | Bhilwara | Jahazpur |
| 346. | Jaipur "6" Unit & | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 347. | Jaipur "7" unit | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 348. | Jaipur Amber | Jaipur | Amber |
| 349. | Jaipur B. Nagar (RLU) | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 350. | Jaipur Durgapura | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 351. | Jaipur Jhotwara | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 352. | Jaipur MIL Road (RLU) | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 353. | Jaipur Mansarover | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 354. | Jaipur SG-I | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 355. | Jaipur SG-II | Jaipur | Jaipur |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 356. | Jaipur Vishwakarma | Jaipur | Jaipur |
| 357. | Jaiselmer | Jaiselmer | Jaiselmer |
| 358. | Jaitaran | Pali | Jaitaran |
| 359. | Jaitpura | Jaipur | Amber |
| 360. | Jakhal | Jhunjhunu | Nawalgarh |
| 361. | Jalore | Jalore | Jalore |
| 362. | Janwther | Bharatpur | bharatpur |
| 363. | Jasnagar | Nagaur | Merta City |
| 364. | Jasrasar | Bikaner | Nokha |
| 365. | Jaswantpur | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 366. | Jatbehror | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 367. | Jatwara | Dausa | Dausa |
| 368. | Jawaja | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 369. | Jawal | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 370. | Jawala | Nagaur | Degana |
| 371. | Jawali | Pali | Desuri |
| 372. | Jawar Mines | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 373. | Jayal | Nagaur | Jayal |
| 374. | Jeendoli | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 375. | Jeerahera | Bharatpur | Kama |
| 376. | Jeewana | Jalore | Jalore |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 377. | Jejusar | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 378. | Jellu Gagari | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 379. | Jatsar | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 380. | Jetsar Far | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 381. | Jhab | Jalore | Sanchore |
| 382. | Jhadol P. | Udaipur | Sarada |
| 383. | Jhadol S. | Udaipur | Jhadol |
| 384. | Jhag | Jaipur | Dudu |
| 385. | Jhajhu | Bikaner | Srikolayatji |
| 386. | Jhalawar | Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 387. | Jhalrapatan | Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 388. | Jhanwar | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 389. | Jharli | Sikar | Srimadhopur |
| 390. | Jhirana | Tonk | Tonk |
| 391. | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 392. | Jobner | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 393. | Jodhivasi | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 394. | Jodhpur | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 395. | Jodhpur | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 396. | Jodhpur Basni | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 397. | Jodhpur Majika Katta | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 398. | Joiawar | Pali | Marwar Junction |
| 399. | Jolana | Banswara | Garhi |
| 400. | Junia | Ajmer | kekri |
| 401. | Kachhola | Bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 402. | Kachwa | Sikar | Laxmangarh |
| 403. | Kadel | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 404. | Kadera | Ajmer | Kekri |
| 405. | Kailash Nagar | Sirohi | Sheoganj |
| 406. | Kaithoon | Kota | Ladpura |
| 407. | Kakor | Tonk | uniara |
| 408. | Kaladera | Jaipur | Amber |
| 409. | kalandri | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 410. | kaiinjara | Banswara | Bagidora |
| 411. | Kaloo | Bikaner | Lunkaransar |
| 412. | Kalwad | Jaipur | Jamwaramgarh |
| 413. | Kalyanpura | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 414. | Kaman | Bharatpur | Kaman |
| 415. | Kanana | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 416. | Kanera | Chittorgarh | Nimbahera |
| 417. | Kankroli | Rajsamand | Rajsamand |
| 418. | Kanod | Udaipur | Vallavhnagar |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 419. | Kanota | Jaipur | Bassi |
| 420. | Kanvas | Kota | Sangod |
| 421. | Kanwat | Sikar | Sri Madhopur |
| 422. | kapasan | Chittorgarh | Kapasan |
| 423. | Kaprain | Bundi | Kehoraipatan |
| 424. | Karansar | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 425. | Karauli | Sawai Madhopur | Karauli |
| 426. | Hariri Gazipur | Savai Madhopur | Tota Bhim |
| 427. | Karkedi | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 428. | Kathumar | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 429. | Kawas | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 430. | Kekri | Ajmer | Kekri |
| 431. | Kela Devi | Sawai Madhopur | Karauli |
| 432. | Kelwa | Rajsamand | Kumbalgarh |
| 433. | Kelwara | Baran | Shahbad |
| 434. | Kelwara | Rajsamand | Kumbalgarh |
| 435. | Keru | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 436. | Kehoraipatan | Bundi | Keshoraipatan |
| 437. | Kesrisinghpur | Sriganganagar | Srikaranpur |
| 438. | Khabrakhurd | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 439. | Khachariyawas | Sikar | Danta Ramgarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 440. | Khairthal | Alwar | Kishangarhbas |
| 441. | Khajuwala | Bikaner | Bikaner |
| 442. | Khamnor | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 443. | Khandap | Barmer | Siwana |
| 444. | Khandar | Sawai Madhopur | Khandar |
| 445. | Khandela | Sikar | Sri Madhopur |
| 446. | Khanpur | Jhalawar | Khanpur |
| 447. | Khanpur Ahore | Alwar | Alwar |
| 448. | Khanpur Mewan | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 449. | Khara Bisal | Jaipur | Jamwarangarh |
| 450. | Khargda | Dungarpur | Sagwara |
| 451. | Khariya Khangar | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 452. | Khariya Meethapur | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 453. | Kharwa | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 454. | Khatu Shyamji | Sikar | Danta Ramgarh |
| 455. | Kheenwsar | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 456. | Khejroli | Jaipur | Amber |
| 457. | Kherela | Sawai Madhopur | Mahuwa |
| 458. | Kherli | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 459. | Kheroda | Udaipur | Vallabhanagar |
| 460. | Kherwa | Pali | Pali |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 461. | Kherwara | Udaipur | Khervira |
| 462. | Khetri Nagar | Jhunjhunu | Khetri |
| 463. | Khetri Town | Jhunjhunu | Khetri |
| 464. | Khiwara | Pali | Desuri |
| 465. | Khod | Pali | Pali |
| 466. | Khoh | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 467. | Khunkhuna | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 468. | Kishanganj | Baran | Kishanganj |
| 469. | Kishangarhbas | Alwar | Kishangarhbs |
| 470. | Koliya | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 471. | Koodan | Sikar | Sikar |
| 472. | Koselao | Pali | Pali |
| 473. | Koshithal | Bhilwara | Shahpur |
| 474. | Kota | Kota | Ladpura |
| 475. | Kotkasim | Alwar | Kishangarhbs |
| 476. | Kotputli | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 477. | Kotra | Udaipur | Kotra |
| 478. | Kotri | Bhilwara | Kotri |
| 479. | Krishi Upaj Mandi UP | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 480. | Kuathal | Rajsamand | Deogarh |
| 481. | Kuchaman City | Nagaur | Parbatsar |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 482. | Kuchaman Road | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 483. | Kuchera | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 484. | Kukas | Jaipur | Sanganer |
| 485. | Kulchandra | Sriganganagar | Tibi |
| 486. | Kumher | Bharatpur | Bharatpur |
| 487. | Kun | Udaipur | Dhariawad |
| 488. | Kundera | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur |
| 489. | Kurgaon | Sawai Madhopur | Sapotra |
| 490. | Kushalgarh | Banswara | Kushalgarh |
| 491. | Kushalpura | Pali | Raipur |
| 492. | Kutliwas | Dausa | Dausa |
| 493. | Lachhmangarh | Sikar | Lachmangarh |
| 494. | Iadariya | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 495. | Ladnun | Nagaur | Ladnun |
| 496. | Lakhanpuri | Bharatpur | Nadbai |
| 497. | Lakheri | Bundi | Keshoraipatan |
| 498. | Lalgarh | Churu | Sujangarh |
| 499. | Lalgarh Jatan | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 500. | Lalsot | Dausa | Lalsot |
| 501. | Lamba Harishing | Tonk | Malpura |
| 502. | Lambori | rajsamand | Kumbalgarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 503. | Laood | Pali | Bali |
| 504. | Liada | Pali | Bali |
| 505. | Lat | Jaisalmer | Pokaran |
| 506. | Lawar | Jaisalmer | Malpua |
| 507. | Lawa Sardargarh | Rajsamand | Amet |
| 508. | Lawan | Dausa | Dausa |
| 509. | Laxmangarh | Alwar | Laxmangarh |
| 510. | Lohariya | Banswara | Garhi |
| 511. | Lohawat | Jodhpur | Phalodi |
| 512. | Loonwa | nagaur | parbatsar |
| 513. | Losal | Sikar | Danta Ramgarh |
| 514. | Lunawa | Pali | Bali |
| 515. | Luni | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 516. | Lunkaransar | Bikaner | Lunkaransar |
| 517. | MIA Alway | Alwar | Alwar |
| 518. | Machari | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 519. | Machinda | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 520. | Madanganj | Anker | Kishangarh |
| 521. | Madhoraj | PuraJaipur | Phagi |
| 522. | Mahajan | Bikaner | Lunkaransar |
| 523. | Mahapura | Jaipur | Sanganer |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 524. | Mahendragarh | Bhilwara | Shahpura |
| 525. | Mahianwali | Srlganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 526. | Mahlan | Jaipur | Dudu |
| 527. | Mahuwa | Bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 528. | mahuwa | Sawai Madhopur | Mahuwa |
| 529. | Mahuwa Road | Sawai Madhopur | Mahuwa |
| 530 | Majal | Barmer | Siwana |
| 531. | Makrana | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 532. | Malakhera | Alwar | Alwar |
| 533. | Malarnadoongar | Sawai Madhopur | Bonli |
| 534. | Malpura | Tonk | Malpuara |
| 535. | Malsisar | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 536. | Malwara | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 537. | Manai | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 538. | Mandal | Bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 539. | Mandalgarh | bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 540. | Mandanwala | Jalore | Jalore |
| 541. | Mandar | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 542. | Mandawa | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 543. | Mandawar | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 544. | Mandawari | Dausa | Lalsot |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tahsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 545. | Mandha | Sikar | Danta Ramgarh |
| 546. | Mandha Bhimsingh | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 547. | mandhan | Alwar | Bohror |
| 548. | Mandriya | Chittorgarh | Bhadesar |
| 549. | Mandrella | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 550. | Mandwa | udaipur | Kotra |
| 551. | Mangalwar | Chittorgarh | Dungla |
| 552. | Mangalwas | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 553. | Mangrol | Baran | Mangrol |
| 554. | Mangrop | Bhilwara | Bhilwara |
| 555. | Maniyam | Dholpur | Dholpur |
| 556. | Manoharpura | Jaipur | Viratnagar |
| 557. | Manoharthana | Jhalawar | Aklera |
| 558. | Maroth | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 559. | Marwar Jn. | Pali | Marwar Junct. |
| 560. | Marwar Mathania | Jodhpur | Ostian |
| 561. | Masooda | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 562. | Mauzamabad | Jaipur | Dudu |
| 563. | Mavli Jn. | Udaipur | Mavli |
| 564. | Meethri | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 565. | Merta City | Nagaur | Merta City |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 566. | Merta Road | Nagar | merta City |
| 567. | Mirzawala | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 568. | Mithari | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 569. | Mohangarh | Jaisalmer | Jaisalmer |
| 570. | Mohi | Rajsamand | Rajsamand |
| 571. | Mohrai | Pali | Jaitaran |
| 572. | Mokalsar | Barmer | Siwana |
| 573. | Molasar | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 574. | Molela | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 575. | Momasar | Churu | Sridungerga |
| 576. | Morak | Kota | Ramganj Mar |
| 577. | Moundwas | ikar | Danta Ramganj |
| 578. | Mukandgarh | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwat |
| 579. | Mundra | Pali | Raipur |
| 580. | Mundwa Marwar | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 581. | Nachna | Jaisaimer | Pokaran |
| 582. | Nadauti | Sawai Madhopur | Nadauti |
| 583. | Nadbai | Bharatpur | Nadbai |
| 584. | Nadol | Pali | Desuri |
| 585. | Nagar | Bharatpur | Nagar |
| 586. | Nagar Fort | Tonk | Deoli |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 587. | Nagaur | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 588. | Nagalab | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 589. | Nai | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 590. | Nainwa | Bundi | Nainwa |
| 591. | Nana | Pali | Bali |
| 592. | Nandeshama | Udaipur | Gogunda |
| 593. | Nandkabas | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 594. | Nangalbari | Churu | Rajgarh |
| 595. | Napasar | Bikaner | Bikaner |
| 596. | Naraina | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 597. | Narainpur | Alwarcazi | Thanagazi |
| 598. | Narainpura | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 599. | Nareda | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 600. | Narhar | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 601. | Narolidag | Sawai Madhopur | Sapotra |
| 602. | Nasirabad | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 603. | Nathdwara | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 604. | Nawagaon | Udaipur | Kherwara |
| 605. | Nawalgarh | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 606. | Nayala | Jaipur | Jamwaramgarh |
| 607. | Nehwa | Sikar | Laxmangrh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 608. | Neebaj | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 609 | Neemka Thana | Sikar | Neemka Thana |
| 610. | Netawala | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 611. | Newai | Tonk | Newai |
| 612. | Nikoo | Chittorgarh | Nimbahera |
| 613. | Nimaj | Pali | Jaitaran |
| 614. | Nimbahera | Chittorgarh | Nimbahera |
| 615. | Nimbod | Nagaur | Deedwana |
| 616. | Nogaon | Alwar | Ramgarh |
| 617. | Nohar | Sriganganagar | Nohar |
| 618. | Nokha | Bikaner | Nokha |
| 619. | Nokha Chandawatan | Nagaur | Merta City |
| 620. | Nowi | Pali | Bali |
| 621. | Nua | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 622. | Osian | Jodhpur | Osian |
| 623. | Pacca Saharana | Sriganganagar | Hanumangarh |
| 624. | Pachewar | Tonk | Malpura |
| 625. | Pachpadra | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 626. | Padampur | Sriganganagar | padampur |
| 627. | Padeev | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 628. | Padli (Gantri) | Dungarpur | Dungerpur |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 629. | Padroo | Barmer | Siwana |
| 630. | Pahari | Bharatpur | Kama |
| 631. | Pal Deval | Dungarpur | Dungarpur |
| 632. | Pali | Pali | Pali |
| 633. | Palodra | Udaipur | Sarada |
| 634. | Palri | Pali | Pali |
| 635. | Palsana | Sikar | Danta Ramgarh |
| 636. | Panchwa | Nagaur | Nawan |
| 637. | Paota | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 638. | Paota | Sawai Madhopur | Mahuwa |
| 639. | Paparda | Dausa | Dausa |
| 640. | Parasli | Rajsamand | Rajsamand |
| 641. | Parasoli | Bhilwara | Asind |
| 642. | Parassrampur | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 643. | Parbatsr | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 644. | Parihara | Churu | Ratangarh |
| 645. | Parsad | Udaipur | Sarada |
| 646. | Parsola | Udaipur | Dhariawad |
| 647. | Partapgarh | Alwar | Thanaghazi |
| 648. | Partapur | Banswara | Garhi |
| 649. | Patan | Sikar | Neemka Thana |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 650. | Patodi | Barmer | Pachpadra |
| 651. | Peeh | Nagaur | Parbatsar |
| 652. | Peepalda | Sewai Madhopur | Bonli |
| 653. | Peepaliya Kalan | Pali | Raipur |
| 654. | Peeploo | Tonk | Tonk |
| 655. | Peer Kamria | Sriganganagar | Tibi |
| 656. | Peerawa | Jhalawar | Peerawa |
| 657. | Phagi | Jaipur | Phagi |
| 658. | Phalasiya | Udaipur | Jhadol |
| 659. | Phalna | Pali | Bali |
| 660. | Phalodi | Jodhpur | Phalodi |
| 661. | Phaloz | Dungarpur | Dungarpur |
| 662. | Phalsoond | Jaisalmer | Pokaran |
| 663. | Phephana | Sriganganagar | Nohar |
| 664. | Phulera | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 665. | Pilani | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 666. | Pilibanga | Sriganganagar | Suratgarh |
| 667. | Pinan | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 668. | Pindwara | Sirohi | Bindwara |
| 669. | Pipar City | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 670. | Piparali | Sikar | Sikar |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 671. | Pisagaon | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 672. | Pukarān | Jaisalmer | Pokaran |
| 673. | Ponkh | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 674. | Posaliyan | Ssirohi | Sheoganj |
| 675. | Posand | Jalore | Jalore |
| 676. | Potlan | Bhiwara | Shahpur |
| 677. | Pratapgarh | Chittorgarh | Pratapgarh |
| 678. | Pulasar | Churu | Sardarshah |
| 679. | Puskar | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 680. | Rail Magra | Rajsamand | Rail Magra |
| 681. | Raipur | Bhilwara | Raipur |
| 682. | Raipur | Jhalawar | Peerawa |
| 683. | Raipur | Pali | Raipur |
| 684. | Raisinghnagar | Sriganganagar | Raisinghna |
| 685. | Raja Khera | Dholpur | Raja Khera |
| 686. | Rajaji Kakrera | Bhiwara | Mandalgarh |
| 687. | Rajaldesar | Churu | Ratangarh |
| 688. | Rajgarh | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 689. | Ragarh | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 690. | Rajisar | Sriganganagar | Suratgarh |
| 691. | Rajiwawas | Ajmer | Beawar |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 692. | Rajnota | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 693. | Rajpur | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 694. | Rajpura Dariba | Rajasanand | Rail Marg |
| 695. | Rajwada | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 696. | Rakhi | Barmer | Siwana |
| 697. | Rama | Jalore | Ahore |
| 698. | Rama | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 699. | Ramdeora | Jaisalmer | Pokaran |
| 700. | Ramganjmandi | Kota | Ramganj M |
| 701. | Ramgarh | Alwar | Ramgarh |
| 702. | Ramgarh | Sikar | Fatehpur |
| 703. | Ramgarh Pachwara | Dausa | Lalsot |
| 704. | Ramgarh Ujlawas | Sriganganagar | Nohar |
| 705. | Rampur (Kasba) | Alwar | Bansur |
| 706. | Rampura | Jaipur | Ganganer |
| 707. | Ramsar | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 708. | Ramseen | Jalore | Binmal |
| 709. | Ramsinghpur | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 710. | Ranawas | Pali | Marwar |
| 711. | Rani Khurd | pali | Desuri |
| 712. | Raniwara | Jalore | Binnal |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 713. | Ransigaon | Jodhpur | Bilara |
| 714. | Rashidpura | Sikar | Sikar |
| 715. | Rashmi | Chittorgarh | Rashmi |
| 716. | Rasiya | Bharatpur | Nagar |
| 717. | Ratan Nagar | Churu | Churu |
| 718. | Ratangarh | Churu | Ratangarh |
| 719. | Rawatbhata | Chittorgarh | Begun |
| 720. | Rawatsar | Sriganganagar | Nohar |
| 721. | Rawla Mandi | Sriganganagar | Anupgarh |
| 722. | Raylaroad | Bhilwara | Banera |
| 723. | Reechher | Rajsamand | Kumbalgarh |
| 724. | Reengus | Sikar | Sri Madhppur |
| 725. | Ren | Nagaur | Merta City |
| 726. | Reni | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 727. | Renwal | Jaipur | Phulera |
| 728. | Reodar | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 729. | Ridmalsar | Sriganganagar | Padampur |
| 730. | Rikhabdeo | Udaipur | Kherwara |
| 731. | Riyan Bari | Nagaur | Mereta City |
| 732. | Rohira | Sirohi | Pindwara |
| 733. | Roht | Pali | Pali |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 734. | Rol | Nagaur | Jayal |
| 735. | Roneeja Than | Alwar | Kishangarh |
| 736. | Roopaheli | Bhilwara | Hurda |
| 737. | Roopangarh | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 738. | Roopawas | Pali | Pali |
| 739. | Rudawal | Bharatpur | Ruphas |
| 740. | Rundera | Udaipur | Vallabhnagar |
| 741. | Rungtapuram | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 742. | Ruphas | Bharatpur | Ruphas |
| 743. | Sabla | Dungarpur | Aspur |
| 744. | Sadoli | Alwar | Ramgarh |
| 745. | Sadri | Pali | Desri |
| 746. | Sadulpur | Churu | Rajgarh |
| 747. | Sadulshahar | Sriganganagar | Sadulshahar |
| 748. | sagwara | Dungarpur | Sagwara |
| 749. | Sahwa | Churu | Taranagar |
| 750. | Sainthal | Dausa | Dausa |
| 751. | Sajjanganrh | Banswara | Banswara |
| 752. | Salassar | Churu | unangarh |
| 753. | Salawas | Jodhpur | Jodhpur |
| 754. | Salemabad | Ajmer | Nishangarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tensil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 755. | Salore | Rajsamand | Bathdwara |
| 756. | Salpura | Baran | Atru |
| 757. | Salumbar | Udaipur | Salumbar |
| 758. | Samad | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 759. | Sambharlake | Jaipur | Amber |
| 760. | Samdhari | Barmer | Siwana |
| 761. | Samod | Jaipur | Amber |
| 762. | Sanchore | Jalore | Sanchore |
| 763. | Sanderao | Pali | Bali |
| 764. | Sangaria | Sriganganagar | Sangaria |
| 765. | Sangod | Kota | Sangod |
| 766. | Sangrana | Sriganganagar | Raisinghnagar |
| 767. | Sapotra | Sawai Madhpour | Sapotra |
| 768. | Saradhana | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 769. | Sardarshahar | Churu | Sardarshahar |
| 770. | Sariska | Alwar | Alwar |
| 771. | Sarmathura | Dholpur | Baseri |
| 772. | Sarola Kalan | Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 773. | Sarwar | Ajmer | Sarwar |
| 774. | Sawa | Chittorgarh | Chittorgarh |
| 775. | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 776. | Sawai Madhopur City | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur |
| 777. | Sawar | Ajmer | Kekri |
| 778. | Sayla | Jalore | Jalore |
| 779. | Seegoli | Bhilwara | Mandalgarh |
| 780. | Seekri | Bharatpur | Nagpur |
| 781. | Seemalwara | Dngarpur | Dungerpur |
| 782. | Seeswali | Barain | Mangrol |
| 783. | Sema | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 784. | Semal | Rajsamand | Nathdwara |
| 785. | Sehdra | Pali | Raipur |
| 786. | Senwasa | Banswara | Ghatol |
| 787. | Setrawa | Jodhpur | Shergarh |
| 788. | Sewari | Pali | Bali |
| 789. | Shahbad | Baran | Baran |
| 790. | Shahjahanpur | Alwar | Behror |
| 791. | Shahjahanpur | Alwar | Behror |
| 792. | Shahpura | Jaipur | Viratnagar |
| 793. | Shambhoopura | Chittorgarh | Gangrar |
| 794. | Shamboogarh | Bhilwara | Asind |
| 795. | Bhergarh | Parmer | Sheoganj |
| 796. | Shergarh | Jodhpur | Shergarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 797. | Shishda | Rajsamand | Nathawara |
| 798. | Shishu (Ranoli) | Sikar | Danta Ramga |
| 799. | Shivdespura | Jaipur | Chaksu |
| 800. | Shiwar | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur |
| 801. | Shribalaji | Nagaur | Nagaur |
| 802. | Sidhmukh | Churu | Rajgarh |
| 803. | Sihot Chhoti | Sikar | Sikar |
| 804. | Sikandra | Dausa | Sikandra |
| 805. | Sikar | Sikar | Sikar |
| 806. | Sikrai | Dausa | Sikandra |
| 807. | Sildar | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 808. | Sindhari | Barmer | Barmer |
| 809. | Singhpur | Chittorgarh | Begun |
| 810. | Siryasar Kalan | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 811. | Sirodi | Sirohi | Reodar |
| 812. | Sirohi | Sirohi | Sirohi |
| 813. | Siwana | barmer | Siwana |
| 814. | Siyana | Jalore | Jalore |
| 815. | Sodawas | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 816. | Sojat City | Pali | Sojat City |
| 817. | Sojat Road | Pali | Sojat City |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 818. | Somesar | pali | Desuri |
| 819. | Sooroth | Sawai Madhopur | Hindaun |
| 820. | Soorwal | Sawai Madhopur | Sawai Madhopur |
| 821. | Sri Madhopur | Sikar | Sri Madhopur |
| 823. | Sridungargarh | Churu | Sridungargarh |
| 824. | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 825. | Srikaranpur | Sriganganagar | Srikaranpur |
| 826. | Srikolayatji | Bikaner | Kulaya:ji |
| 827. | Srinagar | Ajmer | Ajmer |
| 828. | Srivijainagar | Sriganganagar | Amupgarh |
| 829. | Sudsar | Churu | Sridunger |
| 830. | Sujargarh | Churu | Sujargarh |
| 831. | Suket | Kota | Kamganj M |
| 832. | Sultana | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 833. | Sultanpur | Kota | Digod |
| 834. | Sumerganj Mandi | Kota | Piper City |
| 835. | Sumerpur | Pali | Bali |
| 836. | Sundarka Dhada | Jaipur | Kotputli |
| 837. | Sunel | Jhalawar | Peerawa |
| 838. | Surajgarh | Jhunjhunu | Chirawa |
| 839. | Suratgarh | Srignaganagar | Suratgarh |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 840. | Sursura | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 841. | Swarupganj | Sirdhi | Abu Road |
| 842. | Tahla | Alwar | Rajgarh |
| 843. | Takhatgarh | Pali | Bali |
| 844. | Talora | Bundi | Bundi |
| 845. | Talwara | Banswara | Banswara |
| 846. | Talwara Jheel | Sriganganagar | Tibi |
| 847. | Tamkor | Jhunjhunu | Jhunjhunu |
| 848. | Tantoti | Ajmer | Sarwar |
| 849. | Tapukara | Alwar | Tijara |
| 850. | Tarangar | Churu | Taranagar |
| 851. | Taseemo | Dholpur | Dholpur |
| 852. | Tatarpur | Alwar | Mandawar |
| 853. | Tawab | Jalore | Bhinmal |
| 854. | Thalarka | Sriganganagar | Nohar |
| 855. | Thamla | Rajsamand | Bhim |
| 856. | Thanagazi | Alwar | Thanagazi |
| 857. | Tharwla | Nagaur | Degana |
| 858. | Theekarwas | Rajsamand | Bhim |
| 859. | Tibi | Sriganganagar | Tibi |
| 860. | Tijara | Alwar | Tijara |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 861. | Tikawara | Ajmer | Kishangarh |
| 862. | Tiloda | Jalore | Jalore |
| 863. | Tinwari | Jodhpur | Csian |
| 864. | Toda Bhim | Awai Madhopur | Toda Bim |
| 865. | Toda Raisingh | Tonk | Toda Raising |
| 866. | Todgarh | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 867. | Tonk | Tonk | Tonk |
| 868. | Toonga | Jaipur | Bassi |
| 869. | Unchain | Bharatpur | Rupbas |
| 870. | Udaipur | Udaipur | Girwa |
| 871. | Udaipurwati | Jhunjhunu | Udaipurwati |
| 872. | Udramsar | Bikaner | Bikaner |
| 873. | Udyogbihar | Sriganganagar | Sriganganagar |
| 874. | Ummedabad | Jalore | Jalore |
| 875. | Umrain | Alwar | Alwar |
| 876. | Uniara | Tonk | Uniara |
| 877. | Vallabhnagar | Udaipur | Vallabhanagar |
| 878. | Vijaynagar | Ajmer | Beawar |
| 879. | Neemrana | Jaipur | Viratnagar |
| 880. | Wana | Udaipur | Vallabhnagar |
| 881. | Warada | Sirohi | Sirohi |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 882. | Was | Udaipur | Kottra |
| 883. | Watika | Jaipur | Sanyamer |
| 884. | Wazeerpur | Sawai Madhopur | Gangapur City |
| 885. | Weir | Bharatpur | Wir |
| 886. | Jamwa Ramgarh | Jairpur | Jamwa Ramgarh |
| 887. | Neemrana | Alwar | Behror |
| 888. | Dulania | Jhunjhunu | Pilani |
| 889. | Jiliya | Nagaur | Nawa |

[English]

Murder of Elderly Couples in Delhi

442. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elderly couple murdered in Delhi during the period from July to October, 1991;

(b) the number of such cases solved;

(c) the motive behind the killing of elderly people;

(d) whether the old couples face uncertain security in Delhi because of total failure of law and order; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve law and order situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHIR M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Upgradation of post offices of Bihar

443. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for upgradation of post offices in Barah, Simri, parsoni, Katya in Madhubani division and Bishfi under Darbhanga Division of Bihar has been received by Director General posts Patna (Muzzafarpur region) and is pending;

(b) if so, the time by which the upgradation of these post offices is likely to be made;

(c) whether a proposal to open branches of post offices in Bankatadeh, Hapoli, Jhitki, Makya etc. In Madhubani Postal division in Beriahi, Chahunta, Shakarpur, Kher villages in Darbhanga division has also been received;

(d) if so, the time by which these branches are likely to be opened; and

(e) the time by which the telephone facilities are likely to be made available in Ghorbanbki, Belhabar, Uttara, Hisar, Khirhar, Jhonki, Paroni and Barah post office in Madhubani division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Proposals for upgradation of Barah, Simri, Parsoni, Kataya & Bishfi were examined but not found justified.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d). The proposals for opening a branch post office in Bankata Uden is under examination. The proposal for opening post office at Makya & Chahunta was examined and found not justified. The proposals for opening a post office at Hapoli Jhitki in Madhubani postal division and Jhakarpur Khera and Detiahi in Dharrbanga have not been received

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Cancellation of Registration of Voluntary organisation for Receiving Foreign Contributions

444. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in the country whose registration for receiving foreign contributions has been cancelled during the year 1990-91 for their involvement in unlawful or illegal activities; and

(b) the other action taken by the Government against such voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). There is no provision in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for cancellation of registration but Central Government has power under Section 10 (a) of the Act to prohibit any association or person from accepting foreign contribution. During 1990-91 only one Association has been prohibited under this provision in public interest.

Aid to the SCs/STs Victim of Atrocities

445. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 837 on July 29, 1991 and state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Union Government during 1990-91 and allocated for 1991-92 on implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; and

(b) the detail of expenditure and allocation by State Government/Union Territory Administration for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme out of a total allocation of Rs. 5 Crores during 1990-91 for implementation of the scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights

Act, 1955 the following expenditure were incurred.

I. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities - Rs.1.94 crores

II. PCR Act, 1955 - Rs.2.29 crores

A total amount of Rs. 5.50 crores has been allocated during 1991-92 for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(b) The information is being collected.

Bio-Gas Plants in Maharashtra

446. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants in Maharashtra as on 30th June, 1991;

(b) the number of bio-gas plants to be installed during 1991-92 in Maharashtra;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give the financial assistance to Government of Maharashtra for the development of bio-gas plants and for research work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) About 4.24 lakh family type biogas plants under the National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) and 130 community/Institutional Biogas plants (CBP/IBP) have been set up in Maharashtra upto 30.6.1991.

(b) A target of setting up 25000 family

type biogas plants under NPBD has been fixed for 1991-92 for the Govt. of Maharashtra, besides KVIC who are assigned a national target and would also be setting up a substantial number of plants in the State during the year. No State-wise targets are fixed for the installation of community and institutional biogas plants.

However, it is estimated that about 20 such plants would be commissioned in the State during 1991-92.

(c) and (d). Financial assistance under NPBD is provided to the States/implementing agencies on the basis of the actual number of plants/implementing agencies on the basis of the actual number of plants installed. On an average basis, for a target of 25000 plants, about Rs. 7.0 crores are expected to be released to the Govt. of Maharashtra during 1991-92.

For the Research & Development projects in biogas financial assistance is provided to the R&D institutions and Universities.

Compensation to Victims of Communal Riots

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

(a) the number of communal riots which took place during the last three months;

(b) the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the families of the killed and to be victims who sustained injuries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). On the basis of available

information the particulars of major communal riots that took place in the country during the last three months i.e. from 1st August,

1991 to 31st October, 1991 are given below:-

| <i>Name of the place with date</i> | <i>Main reasons</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. ANDHRA PRADESH HYDERABAD (Sept. 22-28, 1991) | Stone pelting on the Ganesh immersion procession by anti-social elements belonging to another community. |
| 2. BIHAR: CHAKRADHARPUR (District-Singhbhun) (Aug. 8, 1991) | Alleged rape of a tribal girl by a Muslim. |

Public order being a State subject, it is for the State Government to take decisions regarding grant of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the victims of the communal violence. The guidelines issued by the Central Government on this subject propose an ex-gratia relief of Rs.50,000/- in case of death.

The Government of Bihar have informed that ex-gratia relief @ Rs. one lakh each to the families of the victims of the communal violence was announced by the Chief Minister, out of which Rs.10,000/- each has already been paid. The information regarding Andhra Pradesh is not available.

23rd International Film Festival of India

448. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23rd International Film Festival of India will be held at Bangalore; in January, 1992;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of expen-

diture to be incurred for the above Festival;

(c) how many participant are expected to participate in the proposal Festival;

(d) the names of the countries likely to participate the Film Festival; and

(e) the amount to be shared by the Karnataka Government for the above Festival?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 90 lakhs has been estimated to be incurred by the Government of India.

(c) About 115 foreign and Indian film makers, artists, producers etc., are expected to participate as guests of the festival. In addition, about 3,000 delegates representing Indian film industry and film organisations and about 400 film journalists, photog-

raphers etc., are expected to be accredited to the festival.

(d) Invitations have been extended to all countries with whom India is having diplomatic relations. It is expected that most of the film producing countries will participate in the festival.

(e) The Government of Karnataka will meet expenditure on providing certain infrastructural facilities for organising the festival.

[*Translation*]

Persons Arrested under National Security Act

449. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested under national Security Act and various other Acts during the period from July 1991 to 31 October, 1991; and

(b) the number of former and present Members of Parliament and Legislatures among the persons arrested under the aforesaid Acts, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Telecast of Sharja Cup of Australia through Satellite

450. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in telecasting the Sharja Cup of Australia through satellite;

(b) the percentage of viewers of this game in the country;

(c) the revenue collected through sponsorships of the matches; and

(d) the revenue collected through various advertisements during the telecast of the matches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No foreign exchange was spent by Doordarshan on the coverage of the Sharjah Cup cricket matches.

(b) According to Doordarshan, the viewership of the telecast of these matches varied between 16-40%.

(c) and (d). The net earnings to Doordarshan from the coverage of this tournament amounted to Rs. 52.55 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Oppression of Weaker Section of Society

451. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Committee to check oppression of weaker sections of society;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has made some recommendations to stop oppression of weaker sections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when its recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

**Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges
in Alleppey in Kerala**

452. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION S be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to expand and modernise telephone exchanges in Alleppey district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The details areas under:

(i) Out of total 38 telephone exchanges, 4 have already been replaced by Electronic Exchanges of suitable capacity. 4 numbers of small capacity Electronic Exchanges have been planned for expansion during 1991-92.

(ii) 14 Electro-mechanical exchanges have been planned for replacement by Electronic Exchanges of suitable capacity and 2 such exchanges have been planned for expansion during 1991-92.

(iii) One cross-bar exchange of 3000 lines capacity has been planned for installation at Alleppey to replace the existing exchange during 1991-92.

(iv) The remaining 15 Electro-mechanical Exchanges have been proposed for replacement by modern Electronic Exchanges progressively during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Electrified Village of Orissa

453. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during the Seventh Plan period in the State of Orissa;

(b) the number of villages yet to be electrified; and

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 6,324 village have been electrified in Orissa.

(b) As on 31.10.1991, 14,864 village remain to be electrified in Orissa.

(c) During the current year, 1000 villages are programmed for electrification in Orissa.

Increase in the Energy Generation

454. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the energy generation this year in comparison to that during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether generation of the energy still falls short of the fixed target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). The requisite information is as under:

(Fig. in MU)

Period April-October.

| Type of Generation | Programme 1991 | Actual 1991 | Actual 1990 | % of Prog. 1991 | % of last Year 1991/ 1990 |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Thermal | 117571 | 114142 | 101691 | 97.1 | 112.2 |
| Nuclear | 3637 | 2939 | 3629 | 80.8 | 81.0 |
| Hydro | 40951 | 46152 | 43571 | 112.7 | 105.9 |
| Total | 162159 | 163233 | 148891 | 100.7 | 109.6 |

Plan to Set up Electronic Switching Factories in the Country

455. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan to set up more electronic switch factories in the country to meet the target of providing a public telephone in every village by the year 2000 A.D.,

(b) if so, the details thereof with the production targets;

(c) whether Government are going ahead with the proposed project for manufacturing cellular of car telephone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of Electronic Switching factories have been set up with a total production capacity of 24.8 lakh lines per annum of various types of Exchanges from small to large capacity.

(c) and (d). As per the New Industrial Policy announced by the Government of India no licence/permission is required for the manufacture of these items.

Increased House Tax Bills

456. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house-tax bills on enhanced rates have been sent by Municipal Corporation of Delhi and asked the owners to file objections, if any, and

(b) if so, the reasons for enhanced bills of property tax particularly for the self-occupied properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has issued notices proposing revised enhanced rateable values wherever the properties required such a revision consequent to the amendment in the Delhi Rent Control Act. The tax payers/property owners have been requested to file their objections.

Telephone Adalats

457. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules, regulations and procedure for holding, conducting and disposing of the cases in the Telephone Adalats;

(b) how many Telephone Lok Adalats have been held in the different districts of Gujarat as well as in Delhi and other parts of the country during January 11, 1990 to October 31, 1991;

(c) the number of cases received and disposed of in each of the Adalats during the above period;

(d) the reaction of the Government, press and public on the working of such Adalats; and

(e) the number of such Adalats proposed to be conducted in the districts of Gujarat during December 1, 1991 to 1994?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (e). Relevant

information is being collected from the concerned units and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Welfare Schemes for Harijans in Tribals
in Karnataka**

458. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had prepared some scheme for the welfare of SCs and STs in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these scheme will be helpful to SCs/Sts of those areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). The following schemes of the Union Govt. for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the various States and UTs including Karnataka and being implemented.

1. Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan.
2. Post Matric Scholarship for SCs and STs.
3. Coaching and Allied Scheme.
4. Book Banks for SCs and STs.
5. PCR Acts and Liberation of Scavengers.
6. Girls Hostels for SCs and STs.

7. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.
8. Tribal Cooperative marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
9. Boys Hostel for SCs/STs (New scheme)
10. Development of Oil Seeds and oil of tree origin in tribal areas.
11. Aid to Voluntary Organisations for SCs and STs.
12. Research and Training.
13. Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
14. Schemes under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
15. Equity participation in the State level SC Finance and Development Corporation.
16. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.
17. Price Support to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited.
18. Grant-In-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.

19. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan.

[*Translation*]

Fixation of House tax in Lawrence Road, New Delhi.

459. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding arbitrary fixation of house tax in the residential colony Lawrence Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing house tax at different rates for the identical structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Waiting list for Telephone Connections in Maharashtra.

460. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons on waiting list for telephone connections category-wise, in Maharashtra; and

(b) by when the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.

RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Waiting list category-wise as on 31.10.1991 in Maharashtra is as under:

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| CYT | 43232 |
| Special | 13357 |
| General | 393631 |
| Total | 450220 |

(b) As per draft 8th Plan proposals expansion programmes are being drawn with an objective to provide by the end of the 8th Plan.

i) telephones practically on demand in the rural areas; and

ii) to reduce the waiting period to within two years in large systems.

Accordingly, the above waiting list will be cleared progressively during the 8th plan period.

[*Translation*]

Bill Re: Filling up of Reserved Quota for SCs/STs

*461. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill during the current session of parliament for filling up the outstanding quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

**Subjects Discussed in Meeting of
National Integration Council**

462. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times National Integration Council has been reconstituted during the last three years;

(b) the criteria adopted for the constitution of National Integration Council and the terms of members of the Council;

(c) the number of meetings of National Integration Council held during the last three years and the number of members participated in each meeting;

(d) the issues discussed in the Council meeting during the last three years and important decisions taken therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to comply with the decisions taken in the meeting of National Integration Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). During the last three years the National Integration Council has been constituted twice. There is no set criteria for the constitution of the National Integration Council. However, besides certain Central Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States and UTS having legislative Assemblies, Leaders of National Political parties and leaders of Regional political parties recognised by the Election Commission and having at least one elected member in either House of parliament, who are ex-officio members of the NIC, some other eminent persons from various fields e.g. Business, Industry, Trade Unions, Media are also nominated as members of NIC by the prime

Minister who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council.

2. During the last three years, the NIC has met three times and 111,80 and 121 members attended these meetings, besides some special invitees. In the meetings on 11.4.90 and 22.9.90, Assam, Punjab, Kashmir, Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issues and the general communal situation in the country were discussed and appropriate Resolutions were passed. In the recent meeting held on 2.11.91, Communal Harmony with reference to Ram-Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid issue was discussed and a Resolution was passed.

3. In the meeting on 11.4.90 it was also decided to set up three Committees relating respectively to Castes and Communal Harmony, Education and Media. In the recent meeting on 2.11.91 it was decided that a Standing Committee would be set up.

4. Decisions taken in the National Integration Council meetings are forwarded to the State Governments and concerned Ministries for implementing the same. The matter relating to Ram-Janma Bhoomi - Babri masjio is subjudice.

[English]

Pakistani Intruders

463. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani army regulars in civilian grab were arrested deep inside the Kashmir valley recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). There are unconfirmed reports that some Pakistani army personnel have sneaked into the Valley but none have so far been apprehended. The Government has already stepped voil on the border to check infiltration. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has intensified identified vulnerable pockets and active gangs for gearing up anti-terrorist operation., organising Naka ambushes and effective deployment of para-Military forces in the affected/sensitive pockets. day and night patrolling in vulnerable areas, raids on hideouts of terrorists and extortionists have been intensified. Intelligence, has also been strengthened.

Cut in Emoluments of Political Appointment

464. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of the Chief Ministers held during October, 1991 recommended for 10 per cent cut in employments of all political appointments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the yearly saving as a result thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). In the meeting of the Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on 4-5th October, 1991, while discussing on Agenda item concerning counting expenditure of the

Government, the Prime Minister made an appeal to the Chief Ministers that there should be a voluntary cut of atleast 10% in the salaries of all holders of political offices in the country. This appeal of the Prime Minister was approved by the conference, this has been brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers of all states and Union Territory of Pondicherry, Governors of States under president's rule and Lt. Governors/Administrators of other Union Territories and also all Union Ministers for taking necessary action.

No information has been received regarding implementation of this appeal for voluntary cut and no calculation of savings is available.

Branch Post Offices in Orissa

465. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 359 on July 18, 1991, and state:

(a) the name of the places and districts in Orissa where 88 Branch Post Offices and 7 Departmental Sub post Offices were opened during the year 1990-91; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken for the year 1991-92 for 100 Branch Post Offices and 10 Departmental Sub Post Offices where to open, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is given in Statement 'A'

(b) Yes, Sir. A target for opening of 100 extra departmental branch post offices and 10 departmental sub-post offices for the year 1991-92 has been fixed. The details regarding branch post offices are given in the statement 'B' proposals regarding departmental sub-post offices are at formulation stage

STATEMENT-A

District Wise Detailed of Places where 88 Branch Post Offices and 7 Departmental Sub-post Offices were Opened During the year 1990-91 in Orissa Circle.

| <i>District Bolangir</i> | | <i>District Balasore</i> | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Name of EDBOs</i> | | | |
| 1. | Mundmerhul | 1. | Bitra |
| 2. | Ankriaedar | 2. | Govindpur |
| 3. | Mandhaanjhula | 3. | Barsar |
| 4. | Siragur | 4. | Rudsand |
| 5. | Srigdal | | |
| 6. | Sirul | | |
| 7. | Chalki | | |
| 8. | Salandi | | |
| <i>District Cuttack</i> | | <i>District Dehkanal</i> | |
| 1. | Lemdo | 1. | Jamuduli |
| 2. | Kusumbi | 2. | Raieala |
| 3. | Bhagdanpur | 3. | Bankual |
| 4. | Kanso | 4. | Khajuria |
| 5. | Dasarhipur | 5. | Kahnapur |
| 6. | Tentuligaree | 6. | Kudagaon |
| 7. | Barunei | | |
| 8. | Babapokhri | | |
| 9. | Masulia | | |
| 10. | Pudasahi | | |
| <i>District Ganjam</i> | | <i>District Kalahandi</i> | |
| 1. | Kosuru | 1. | Jaugsaipatna |

District Ganjam

2. Jagnathpur
3. Badpali

District Keonjhar

1. Dhanurjaypur
2. Bargoda
3. Kusakala
4. Mukapur
5. Dibrimunda
6. Kaurikala.
7. Sangiri
8. Khajuribani

District Kalahandi

2. Lakhbahal
3. Pandapadar
4. Bhaleaswar
5. Rinja
6. Phatakamal
7. Bargan
8. Godsulla
9. Tarlakhamal
10. Kundabandsa
11. Bangakarlaksamel
12. Tunangbhada
13. Gudalguda
14. Ektara

District Koraput

1. Laxmipurgumda
2. Tubelguda
3. Raleguda
4. Khaira
5. Banakan
6. Bolliguma
7. Perutanga
8. Badpankla
9. Kaital
10. Duburanali

*District Keonjhar**District Koraput*

11. Bhapaltur
12. Mundakate
13. Metakal.

*District Mayurbhanj**District Phulbani*

1. Paramara
2. Bahalab

1. Dalakia

*DISTRICT PURI**DISTRICT SAMBALPUR*

1. Ramlelka
2. Kridasur
3. Mordabadi
4. chhamondpalli

1. Jamjhorl
2. Malibada
3. Bhalsbara
4. Sharikala
5. Kalabilaspur
6. Rautbah
7. Sargibihi
8. Gandbahal
9. Alnlapali
10. Masdiangkudar
11. Mahulpali
12. Nilesooar
13. Tampargarh

District Sundergarh

1. Badalki

Departmental Sub Offies*District Balasore**District Puri*

1. Utterbasini

1. Chander Shekhar Pur Housing Board Colony

District Koraput

1. Matiuda
2. Bariniput
3. Negalbase sunabeda

District Bhubnshwar

1. I.R.C. Village

District Sambalpur

1. Orient Colliery
Brajarajnagar.

*Details of Post Offices Proposed to be
Opened in Orissa Circle During Annual
Plan 1991-91, Subject to Justification.*

1. Dadhichamnur
2. Jasaeera
3. Alla
4. Garajang
5. Shankarpur
6. Nakhai
7. Anyanoru
8. Darkanda
9. Jasnaeali
10. Nusaon
11. Nadhtur
12. Mangalpur
13. Medua kul
14. Pitatada

15. Kalangiri

16. Gopinathpur

17. Ukundra

18. Jharkata

19. Bazpura

20. Khiro

21. Sasnsailo

22. Kantag

23. Tatranga

24. Rekapidazar

25. Patpur

26. Dandhagaon

27. Jajang

28. Tauntara

29. Ramakrishna pur

30. Purunapanlamam

2. *Puri District*

1. Nuapada

2. Napghnpur

3. Ola

4. Mabilsar

5. Ambtara

6. Duddhindura

7. Bharatpur

| 201 | <i>Written Answers</i> | AGRAHAYANA 4, 1913 (SAKA) | <i>Written Answers</i> 202 |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. | Onandadat | 9. | Ainli |
| 9. | Ardipali | 10. | Udesurande |
| 10. | Bhatabutpur | 6. | <i>Balasore District</i> |
| 11. | Tarsampur | 1. | Kandinith |
| 12. | Goda | 7. | <i>Dhenkanal District</i> |
| 3. | <i>Balangir District</i> | 1. | Para |
| 1. | Ghanbabali | 8. | <i>Ganjam District</i> |
| 2. | Ampali | 1. | Zaligoda |
| 3. | Basandsa | 2. | Jagiiipodore |
| 4. | Udiadaeli | 3. | Pallipadnavtur |
| 4. | <i>Phulbani District</i> | 4. | Dengtadar |
| 1. | Pudchapapalli | 9. | Korapur District |
| 2. | Barapadar | 1. | Penukinda |
| 3. | Benegaon | 2. | Papulor |
| 4. | Sutiaia | 3. | Bamuguda |
| 5. | <i>Kalahandi District</i> | 4. | Damgarpausi |
| 1. | Kankuturu | 5. | Ombrangi |
| 2. | Kunjar | 6. | Tribil |
| 3. | Roiurattalidi | 7. | Duedeluda |
| 4. | Nagiguda | 8. | Panchali |
| 5. | Gondampur | 9. | Pujariguda |
| 6. | Barapujarigarh | 10. | Penta |
| 7. | Amguda | 11. | Bhabasuri |
| 8. | Koilgaon | 12. | Ziliunda |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>13. Sazaridanga</p> <p>14. Kodarguluma</p> <p>15. Nasdaon</p> <p>16. Pujariguda</p> <p>10. <i>Keonzar District</i></p> <p>1. Tandra</p> <p>2. Sasanga</p> <p>11. <i>Sundergarh District</i></p> <p>1. Kiakacaar</p> <p>2. Talendisi</p> <p>3. Klanda</p> <p>12. <i>Mayurbhanja District</i></p> <p>1. Paikbara</p> <p>2. Boudruma</p> <p>3. Ksudabal</p> <p>4. Basabill</p> <p>5. Jessdisa</p> <p>6. Jaganatspur</p> <p>7. Badkaranjia</p> <p>13. <i>Sambalpur District</i></p> <p>1. Ghulguti</p> <p>2. Bisipalii</p> <p>3. Khatiapalli</p> <p>4. Chichinda</p> | <p>5. Sabunga</p> <p>6. Pilliebuni</p> <p>Plan For J & K</p> <p>466. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: SHRI CHITTA BASU:</p> <p>Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) whether the Government have evolved any plan to meet the challenges posed to law and order in Jammu & Kashmir by secessionists and infiltrators from across the border; and</p> <p>(b) if so, the details thereof?</p> <p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Govt. have planned to tackle the situation by adopting most stringent measures against terrorism and infiltration from across the border, to take care of the genuine grievances of the people and taking their co-operation in tackling the terrorist violence, and creation of a strong opinion against Pakistan's support to international terrorism and wanton interference in our internal affairs.</p> <p>Meeting of Sub Committee of Inter-State Council to Review Concurrent List</p> <p>467. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) whether the first meeting of the Sub-Committee of Inter - State Council, set up on</p> |
|---|--|

the basis of Sarkaria Commission's alia discussed the matter in regard to review of concurrent list and bringing a Central Legislation in consultation with State Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). In the first meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Inter-state Council constituted for examining the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission held in New Delhi on 26th September, 1991, recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relating to Legislative Relations between the Centre and the State was discussed.

The Sub-Committee, inter alia, discussed recommendations relating to legislation on Subjects in the Concurrent List and the issue of review of the Concurrent List.

V.V.L.P. Security

468. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a new department to look after VVIP security;

(b) whether security of foreign missions, diplomats and political kidnapping are likely to be looked after by it; and

(c) whether N.S.Gs, which looks after the security of the Prime Minister and his family, is working under the newly formed department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The security of foreign missions and ambassadors will be looked after by the newly created "Security Division" in the Minister of Home Affairs.

(c) No, Sir.

Harijans Converted Into Christianity

469. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans converted into Christianity and other religions are enjoying to benefits of th Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, is there any proposal before the Government to evolve a system to detect and prevent such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) According to 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 amended up-to-date "No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh or the Buddhist religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste".

Naxalite Activities in States

470. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to contain the naxalite activities in various State;

(b) if so, whether the Government have

made Hyderabad the head-quarter of coordinating the Governmental activities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A meeting was taken by the Home Minister recently in which the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa took part. In the discussions that followed it was Inter alia agreed that the State Governments would prepare Action Plans incorporating maintenance of law and order and also developmental measures which are necessary to tackle the root cause of the problem. The consensus that emerged was that the Ministry of Home Affairs would act as the nodal agency in this regard. The Home Minister assured all help to the State Governments in the matter. A follow up meeting at the official level was held in Hyderabad on 31st October, 1991 in which various administrative and other measures were discussed.

Demand of Separate Job Quota for Muslims and Christians

471. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand by Muslims and Christians to recognise these communities as educationally and socially backward class and to provide them with separate job quota in accordance with their population ration; and

(b) if so, the coming decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Vide O.M. dated 13th August, 1990 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Deptt. of Personnel & Training), 27% of vacancies in civil services/posts of the Government of India to be filled through direct recruitment have been reserved for Socially & Educationally Backward Classes which would include some Socially & Educationally backward Classes Muslims and Christians also. The said O.M. has been amended on 25th September, 1991 to provide for additional reservation of 10% of vacancies in civil services/posts under the Government of India to be filled through direct recruitment for the Other Economically backward Sections. This would also cover some sections of Muslims and Christian who satisfy the economic criteria to be laid down by the Government in this regard.

The entire question of reservations for the Socially & Educationally Backward Classes and Economically Backward Sections of citizens is subjudice before a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court.

Refusal of World Bank for Financial Assistance to Power Projects

472. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has refused to grant any financial assistance for power projects of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the World Bank have suggested some corrective measures for the improvement of power situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The World Bank had submitted a report in November, 1989 entitled "Power Sector Efficiency Review", wherein several suggestions were made for improvement in the power situation. The main recommendations of the Banks covered restructuring of the State Electricity Boards, the Regional Electricity Boards and the Central Electricity Authority, improvement in system operating practices and the coal quality etc. In 1990 and 1991 the Bank undertook a comprehensive study on "Long Term Issues in the Power Sector". The Bank's report is awaited.

Electronic Exchange in Bareilly.

473. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister in COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on April 19, 1990 and state:

(a) the reasons for not commissioning Electronic Exchange at Bareilly; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be Commissioned?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). A 4000 line electronic exchange (Remote Line Unit) along with 1000 line digital trunk automatic exchange (E 10 B) has been allotted to Bareilly. It is proposed to commission this electronic exchange at Bareilly during 1993-94. There has not been any change in the commissioning programme. This electronic exchange did not form part of the 50000 lines commissioning programme (actual commissioning 58170 (Net) lines) of 1990-91. Only

a 300 line expansion of electromechanical exchange was planned against which 1200 lines were commissioned on 9.3.1991.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D. Facility at Haldwani/Bajpur

474. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had granted approval to provide S.T.D. facility at Haldwani and Bajpur;

(b) if so, whether this facility has since been provided to the residents of these areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which this facility is proposed to be provided?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to the non automatisation of Haldwani exchange and also non availability of transmission media for Bajpur.

(d) By March, 1993.

Electronic Exchanges in Bihar

475. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electronic exchanges in Bihar and the district-wise names of the system to whom these exchanges are attached;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges

which have been converted into electronic or C-Dot during last two years and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of old telephone exchanges which are likely to be converted into electronic telephone exchanges during Eighth Five Year Plan and the position of Ranchi district in Bihar in this regard?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The total number of electronic exchanges in Bihar are one

hundred eighteen (118). District-wise details of switchings systems are as per Statement -I.

(b) Ninety seven electromechanical/manual exchanges have been converted into electronic exchanges during last two years. Details are in Statement-2.

(c) Two hundred sixty six electromechanical/manual exchanges are likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan including seven exchanges in Ranchi district.

STATEMENT—I

| Sl. No. | Name of District | C-DOT | MILT | ESAX | NEAX | ILT | E-10B | RLU | PRX |
|---------|------------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Rohtas | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. | Bhagalpur | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | Sahiganj | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Chapra | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Gopalganj | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 6. | Siwan | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. | Darbanga | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | Begusaria | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Khagaria | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 10. | Madhubani | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 11. | Samastipur | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | Deoghar | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. | Dumka | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |

| Sl. No. | Name of District | C-DOT | MILT | ESAX | NEAX | ILT | E-10B | RLU | PRX |
|---------|------------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 14. | Godda | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15. | Dhandbad | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. | Pilasu | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Aurangabad | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 18. | Gaya | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 19. | Jahanabid | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. | Nawadah | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 21. | Giridih | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | Hazaribagh | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 23. | Singbhum (East) | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Singbhum (West) | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. | Ariria | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 25. | Kathihar | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. | Purnea | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |

| Sl. No. | Name of District | C-DOT | MILT | ESAX | NEAX | ILT | E-10B | RLU | PRX | |
|---------|------------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 27. | Kishanganj | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 28. | Champran (East) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Champran (West) | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 29. | Mujaffarpur | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 30. | Sitamarhi | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 31. | Vishali | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 32. | Nalanda | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 33. | Patna | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | |
| 34. | Gumla | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 35. | Lohardagga | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 36. | Ranchi | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| 37. | Madhopura | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 38. | Saharsa | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 79 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 118 |

Details of Electro Mechanical/Manual exchanges Converted into Electronic Exchanges

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Strowger Max I | - | 2 |
| 2. Strowger max II | - | 3 |
| 3. Strowger max III | - | 70 |
| 4. Manual Exchanges | - | 22 |
| Total | | 97 |

Acquiring of Disputed Land in Ayodhya

476. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation seeking its intervention to undo the steps taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to acquire the disputed land concerning Babri Masjid- Ram Janam Bhumi In Ayodhya;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB):

(a) to (c). After the issue of notifications by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the acquisition of land in the Ram Janma Bhoomi - Babri Masjid complex at Ayodhya, several representations have been received by the Central Government to Intervene in the matter. The matter was taken up with the State Government. Subsequently it was also discussed at length in the meeting of the National Integration Council held on the 2nd November, 1991. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh gave a categorical assurance to the

Council that all efforts would be made to find an amicable resolution of the issue, the Government of Uttar Pradesh would hold itself fully responsible for the protection of the Ram Janma Bhoomi- Babri Masjid structure, and the orders of the Court in regard to the land acquisition proceedings would be fully implemented.

[English]

Issuance of Entry Passes Into Central Government Buildings

477. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Government for issuance of entry passes into Central Government buildings, on permanent basis to non-officials, businessmen/industrialists etc.;

(b) whether permanent passes have been issued to certain business persons etc. notwithstanding, the guidelines of the Government;

(c) if so, the names of persons who have been issued such passes over past one year; and

(d) the reasons for issuance of such entry passes to these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). No permanent passes are issued to non-officials. A limited number of passes valid for one year are, however, issued to those non-officials such as top industrialists, chief executives of important firms etc. Who are required to visit a specific Ministry or Ministries frequently in connection with their work subject to the fulfilment of

certain conditions. A Statement of such passes issued during last one year is attached.

STATEMENT

List of Non-Officials who have been Issued Non-Official pass by Ministry of Home Affairs

S.No

- | S.No | <i>S/Shri</i> |
|------|---|
| 1. | B.N.Saxens, Chief Resident-cum-Ex-Consultant, Birla Group of Industries, Gwalior. |
| 2. | C.J.Perry, Senior Economist, World Bank. |
| 3. | Mark D. Tomlison, Economist, World bank. |
| 4. | Raman S. palomarnis, Irrigation Economist, World Bank. |
| 5. | Kaushik Kotadia, Social Worker. |
| 6. | Mani Narayan Swami, president, U.B. Group of Industries, New Delhi. |
| 7. | N. Rajagopalan, Chairman, Sowar pvt. Ltd, Q Geosource Ltd. |
| 8. | Adml. M.M. Chopra, Social Worker. attached with Mother Teresa. |
| 9. | Mrs. Roma Choper, Social Worker. |
| 10. | C. De Los Rios, Chairman & M.D., Nestle India Ltd. |
| 11. | Kovichi Morizone, Chief Representative, World Bank. |
| 12. | Kaoru Hayashi, Sr. Representative, World Bank. |

S.No

- | S.No | <i>S/Shri</i> |
|------|---|
| 13. | Alogonso Mejia, Principal Financial Analyst, World Bank. |
| 14. | Lokendra Singh, Vice-President, All India Small Scale Pharmaceutical Manufactures Association, New Delhi. |
| 15. | Dr. Neelkantha Kalyani, Chairman & M.D., Bharat Forge Ltd. |
| 16. | Rajesh Bhargava, Paper Laminator, Bharat Straw Board & paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. |
| 17. | R.P. Billimoria, Chairman & M. D., Billimoria, Consultant (P) Ltd. |
| 18. | Mrs. Neera Shastri, Officer (Admn.), TISCO. |
| 19. | Suresh Vasudeva, Director, India Polyfibres Ltd. |
| 20. | R.P. Goenka, Chairman, Coat Ltd. |
| 21. | S.S. Varma, Retd. Secretary, M/o Welfare. |
| 22. | J.R. Desai, Chairman & M.D., Kelvinator India Ltd. |
| 23. | B.K. Banerjee, General Secretary, D/o Posts (Trade Union Leader). |
| 24. | G.K. Padmanabhan, Secretary, D/o posts (Trade Union Leader) |
| 25. | L.A. Prasad, Secretary General, D/o Posts (Trade Union Leader) |
| 26. | Dr. Gauri Hari Singhania, Chairman, J.K. Synthetics Ltd. |

| <i>S.No</i> | | <i>S.No</i> | |
|-------------|---|-------------|--|
| | <i>S/Shri</i> | | <i>S/Shri</i> |
| 27. | Baljit Singh Walia, Manager, Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. | 42. | Rahul Bajaj, Chairman & M.D. Bajaj Auto Ltd. |
| 28. | Srinivasan Ramesh, M.D., R.C & Tech. Fin. Corpn. Ltd. | 43. | Nusli N. Wadia, Chairman, Bombay Dyeing & manufacturing Co. Ltd. |
| 29. | Russi Modi, Chairman & M.D., Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. | 44. | Mrs. Manjali Saxena. General Secretary, Indian Committee of non- Governmental Of United Nations. |
| 30. | Vijay Mallya, Chairman, U.B. Group of Industries, New Delhi. | 45. | Dr. S.S. Radakrishnan Nair, G.M., Risk Capital Tech. Fin. Ltd., New Delhi. |
| 31. | Tarun Das, D.G., Federation of Engineering Industries. | 46. | J.S. Kochhar, Social Worker, President, All India Small Scale Pharmaceutical Association, New Delhi. |
| 32. | P.M. Raje, Consultant, Industrial Oxygen & SMS Udyog. | 47. | Shekhar Datta, M.D. & President, Greaves & Cotton Pvt Ltd. |
| 33. | k.C. Johrey, Chairman, Eco, Dev. Group, New Delhi. | 48. | S.H. Syed Yusuf, M.D. M/s KPV Rowther & Co. |
| 34. | Ravi Wahi, Manager, Nestle India Ltd. | 49. | Inder Sharma, Chiriman, Sita World Travels Pvt. Ltd. |
| 35. | S.D. Bhambri. G.M., The Tribune Trust. | 50. | Arun Kumar Bagri, National Manager, The Gramophone Co. of India. |
| 36. | Satish Ginoira, Whole Time Director, Oswal Agro Mills. | 51. | K.R. Chhabaria, M.D., Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. |
| 37. | Anand Vardhan, Consultant, Observer India Ltd. | 52. | John Middieton, Sr. Operating Officer, The World Bank. |
| 38. | Raghu Pati Singhania, M.D., J.K. Industries Ltd. | 53. | Don Chandra Godavitarne, Sr. Operating Officer, The World Bank. |
| 39. | J.K. Gupta, Vice-President, J.K. Industries Ltd. | 54. | M.R.Chhabria, Chairman, Shaw Wallace & Co.Ltd. |
| 40. | H.S. Singhania, President, J.K. Industries Ltd. | | |
| 41. | M.I. Bagri, Advisor, Bombay Co-Operative Industries of Estates Ltd. | | |

S.No

55. *S/Shri*
Sujit Gupta, Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
56. Rattan Tata, Chairman, M/s Tata Sons Ltd.
57. Rajeev Dubey, Chief Res. Executive, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
58. Krishnan Veerappan, Corporates Res. Mgr., M/s MRF Ltd.
59. Sanjay Malhotra, Marketing Manager, Sower Pvt. Ltd.
60. R.P. Sharma, Vice-President, Bharat Forge Ltd.
61. Sri Nath, M.D., Nath Bros. Exim International Ltd.
62. Ramu S. Deora, President, Federation of Indian Export Organisations.
63. R.R. Kidwai, Resident Mgr., Sparstek Ceramics Industries Ltd.
64. Shashi Bhushan, General Secretary, All India Freedom Fighters Organisation & Social Worker (Ex-M.P.).
65. Oktay Yenil, Chief Of Mission. The World Bank.
-

Car Telephone System in Country

478. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are plan-

ning to have car telephone system in the country;

(b) if so, whether any experiment has been made in this direction;

(c) whether any subscribers have been identified as ready client;

(d) whether the facility would be provided against foreign exchange payment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The proposal is under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir. An experiment was conducted in 1985 for providing car telephones in Delhi and the same system is working since 1986.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). This is under examination.

Extension of Second T.V.Channel in Vishakhapatnam/Andhra Pradesh

479. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the second channel T.V. facility to the Visakhapatnam vis-a-vis to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Second Channel TV service has been introduced in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, primarily to cater to the varied requirements of the population in these cities in view of their cosmopolitan character. Introduction of similar facilities to other centres would depend upon availability of resources for the purpose.

Establishment of A.T.V. Programme Generation Centre at Chandigarh

480. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to establish a TV Programme Generation Centre at Chandigarh some time back;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) by when the Centre is likely to be completed and become functional?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Site for the propose Programme Generation Facility centre at Chandigarh has been taken over and major equipment procured.

(c) As per present indications, the Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1994-95.

[*Translation*]

Selection Procedure of Serials.

481. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure followed in the selection of serials by Doordarshan and the number of cases from January, 1991 till date in which the said procedure has not been followed and the number of cases pending with the Government for selection of serials;

(b) the reasons for not telecasting the film on corruption 'Adm Aadmi Aur Bharash-tachar' on Doordarshan; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Proposals for T.V. serials under different schemes are received and approved by various Doordarshan Kendras for telecast from the concerned Kendra. These proposals are examined at different levels and finally by a duly constituted Committee. No centralised list of serials approved and telecast is maintained.

(b) and (c). The programme 'Corruption and Common Man' as submitted by the Producer has not been found suitable for telecast. Therefore, the Question of telecasting it does not arise.

[*English*]

Thermal, Hydel Power Units

482. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up and financing the Thermal, Hydel and power units in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the amount allocated by Union Government, state Government International assistance and the amount from

private sector towards financing these power projects in Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of power available at present in the country and the extent shortage against estimated demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Building for Circle Office of Orissa Telecom.

483. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Circle Office of Orissa Telecom. Circle is not having its own office building; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts made so far to secure a building/plot from the local administration/housing body so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

The Circle office of Orissa Telecom Circle is now functioning in a departmental building which is a joint property of Postal and Telecom Circle.

However, in view of insufficient accommodation, the Orissa State Government Authority has been requested for allotment of Government Land nearer to the existing Circle Office to construct an additional accommodation for future requirement. The case has not yet been finalised.

Coverage of Konkan Region By Doordarshan

484. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that vast tracks of areas in Konkan region are not covered either by the Bombay Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) a low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Kankauli in Sindhudurg district, as part of Doordarshan's Annual Plan 1991-92. Further improvement of TV service in Konkan region would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Bihar State Electricity Board to Raise Power production

485. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar State Electricity Board has not got the approval to raise power generation in Bihar during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). No such approval is necessary. Bihar State Electricity Board is expected to ensure that power generation in its stations is mexmised.

[*English*]

Meetings of Regional Film Certification Board

486. SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the *Unstarred Question No. 5620* on September 4, 1991 and state:

(a) the number of times invitations were sent for viewing to the 28 members out of 37 of Eastern Regional Film Certification Board, who have attended less than 20 viewings;

(b) how many meetings of the RFCB were held during the last two years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to investigate the functioning of Eastern RFCB In view of less viewings by Members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) A view will be taken only on receipt of the above information.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Newsprint Quota to Newspapers

487. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot newsprint quota to newspa-

pers after one year of their publication;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether small newspapers having less resources will face problems in publishing newspapers; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government propose to help such small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision has been taken in order to check demand for newsprint towards initial quota to fresh applicants and it is effective from the date of notification on 4.10.91.

(c) and (d). The Newsprint Allocation Policy is determined keeping the view freedom of press, healthy growth of press, constraints of foreign exchange and checking of misuse of newsprint. This is applicable to all category of newspapers including small ones.

[*English*]

Relay of News in Regional Languages Through Satellite

488. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to relay the news in all regional languages on a Doordarshan by a separate channel through satellite;

(b) if so, whether the Government has

finalised modalities to implement the same; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

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

S.D.A. to Postal Employees of North East Region.

489. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Duty Allowance is not being paid to Group 'C' and Group 'D' postal employees of North East Region;

(b) whether it has been sanctioned to Group 'C' and 'D' employees of Telecom Department in North East Region; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination and the time by which the postal employees shall be paid the Special Duty Allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. They are being paid on 'Provisional' basis following judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal Guwahati. A Review petition has been filed before the Hon'ble CAT, Guwahati on 1.11.91 praying for review of their order and staying their order pending disposal of the Review Petition.

(c) In respect of Department of Posts, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the judgement of CAT, Guwahati Bench and

allowed the filling of the review petition in CAT Guwahati bench. The same has been filed on 4.11.91. The matter is thus sub-judice.

[*Translation*]

Welfare Scheme

490. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) names of various Welfare Schemes sponsored by the Government;

(b) the district-wise target fixed for Welfare Schemes for Gujarat in the Five Year Plan and district-wise achievements thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on various Welfare Scheme during the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) This Information is available in the Budget documents.

(b) This Information would be available in State Plan Documents of the Govt. of Gujarat.

(c) This Information for schemes implemented under State Plan would be available with the State Governments.

Rural Electrification in Cuttack, Orissa

491. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of villages electrified and yet to be electrified in Cuttack district of Orissa;

(b) the names of places in these districts

where 'Kuteer Jyoti Yojana' has been implemented; and

(c) the names of villages in the said districts where this scheme is proposed to be implemented in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCE (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information, as on 30th September, 1991 there are 5,209 electrified and 818 unelectrified villages in Cuttak district of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The Orissa State Electricity Board has report release of 78, 905 single point light connections in the entire State under the 'Kuteer Jyoti Scheme'. Under the Scheme, which was financed from Central Grant during 1988-89 and 1989-90, the task of identifying the beneficiaries was left to the State Govt. The said scheme has not been continued after 31.3.1991.

[English]

Recommendation of National Commission on Urbanisation

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

(a) the recommendations made by the National Commission on Urbanisation pertaining to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Urja Gram Yojana

493. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which 'Urja Gram Yojana' was launched by the Government and the salient features thereof;

(b) the State-wise target of the 'Urja Gram Yojana' fixed for the last year and the extent to which these targets were achieved;

(c) whether the Government have included Patna Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar under 'Urja Gram Yojana'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Energy or Urja gram Programme was initiated in the Seventh Plan. Under this programme, demonstration urja gram projects, which are based on a combination of various non-conventional energy devices and systems, are taken up in villages identified through energy surveys.

(b) No State-wise targets are fixed under this demonstration Programme. During 1990-91, against 25 urjagram projects proposed to be taken 33 were actually completed in different States.

(c) and (d). Though projects in all districts can be considered under Urjagram Programme, however, proposals for these districts have so far not been received from the nodal agency for Bihar.

[English]

Rate of Power Supplied by N.T.P.C.

494. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate at which power is being supplied by the National Thermal Power Corporation to the State Electricity Boards.

(b) the rates at which power was being supplied from time to time during the last three years;

(c) the present cost of generation of power per unit at each of the power stations operated by the N.T.P.C., and

(d) whether there is any dispute regarding the tariff for supplying power to state electricity boards, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The present rate of power being supplied by National Thermal

Power Corporation (NTPC) to various State Electricity Boards, is given in Statement-I attached.

(b) The rates at which power is being supplied during the last three years, are given in Statement-II attached. The rate are more or less the same, except for the changes due to operation & maintenance escalation of 0.5 paise/Kwh in case of Northern and Eastern Regions and addition to transmission charges due to additions in the capacity of the various regions. There is no operation and maintenance escalation in Southern and Western Regions.

(c) The present cost of generation of power per unit at operating stations of NTPC, is given in Statement-III attached.

(d) The main dispute between the State Electricity Boards and the N.T.P.C. relates to the fixation of various norms and normative parameters for fixation of tariff. These have since been looked into by a Committee headed by Shri K.P Rao former Member (E&C), Central Electricity Authority. The recommendations of the Committee have since been accepted by the Government and the concept of two part tariff has been made effective w.e.f. 1.4.1991.

STATEMENT-I*Rates at which Power is being Supplied by NTPC to State Electricity Boards (as on Oct '91)*

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Region</i> | <i>Basic Tariff (P.s./kwh)</i> | <i>Transmission charges and other charges</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. a. | Northern Region (Thermal) | 37.00 | 7.43 p/kwh PLUS Rs. 78.53 lakhs/month for HVDC back-to-back link between Singrauli & Vindhyachal PLUS |
| 1. a. | Northern Region (Gas) | 110.00 (on adhoc basis) | Rs. 181.11 lakhs/month for lines associated with gas stations |
| 2. | Western Region | 34.50 | Rs. 695.25 lakhs per month on pooled basis PLUS Rs. 78.53 lakhs/month for HVDC back to back link between Singrauli & Vindhyachal PLUS |
| 3. | Southern Region | 43.00 | Rs. 30.75 lakhs/month Ramagundam-Chandrapur 400 KV line Rs. 684.67 lakhs/month on pooled basis PLUS Rs. 30.75 lakhs/month for Ramagundam-Chandrapur 400KV line. |

| Sl. No. | Region | Basic Tariff (Ps./kwh) | Transmission charges and other charges |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| 4. | Eastern Region | 53.98 | 3.22 p/kwh PULS Rs. 8.75 lakhs/month for second transformer at Purulia PLUS Rs. 3.22 lakhs/month for bus reactor at Purulia |

NOTE: In addition to the above, the fuel price variation is also changed on actual basis as per agreed formula for the various regions

STATEMENT-II
NTPC Tariff for last Three Years

| Sl. No. | Region | Basic Tariff P/kwh. | Transmission Charges. | Other Charges |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. a. | Northern Region (Thermal) | | (P/Kwh) | |
| | 1-4-89 | 36.00 | 7.43 | In addition, NTPC is charging Rs. 78.53 lakhs/month for HVDC Back link between Singrauli & Vindhyachal w.e.f. 6.6.1989 plus |
| | 1-4-90 | 36.50 | 7.43 | Charges for lines associated with Gas Stations as under: |
| | 1-4-91 | 37.00 | 7.43 | 1-4-89 - Rs.7.38 lakhs/month. 1-4-90 - Rs. 146.96 lakhs/month. 1-4-91 - Rs.181.01 lakhs/month. |
| 1. b. | Northern Regions (Gas) | | | |
| | 1-4-89 - 110 P/Kwh on ad hoc basis | | | As agreement is yet to be finalised |
| | 1-4-90 - 110 P/kwh on ad hoc basis | | | |
| | 1-4-91 - 110 p/kwh on ad hoc basis | | | |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Region</i> | <i>Basic Tariff P/kwh.</i> | <i>Transmission Charges.</i> | <i>Other Charges</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2. | Western Region | | Lakhs/Month | |
| | 1-4-89 | 34.50 | Rs. 244.76 | In addition, NTPC is billing |
| | 1-4-90 | 34.50 | Rs. 585.33 | Rs. 78.53 lakhs/month for HVDC |
| | 1-4-91 | 34.50 | Rs. 695.25 | Back to Back link between Singrauli & Vindhyachal w.e.f. 6.6.1989 plus Rs. 30.75 lakhs per month for Ramagnudam-Chandrapur 400 KV line w.e.f. 23.11.90. |
| 3. | Southern Region | | Lakhs/month | |
| | 1-4-89 | 43.00 | Rs. 334.14 | In addition NTPC is charging |
| | 1-4-90 | 43.00 | Rs. 406.80 | Rs. 30.75 lakhs/month for Ramagnudam-Chandrapur 400KV line w.e.f. 23.11.90 |
| | 1-4-91 | 43.00 | Rs. 431.08 | |
| 3. | Eastern Region | | P/kwh | |
| | 1-4-89 | 52.98 | 3.22 | In addition NTPC is charging |
| | 1-4-90 | 53.48 | 3.22 | Rs. 8.75 lakhs/month w.e.f. 17-2-91 for 11nd transformer at Purulia and Rs.3.22 lakhs/month for Bus reactor at Purulia w.e.f. 3.5.91 |
| | 1-4-91 | 53.98 | 3.22 | |

STATEMENT-III

Annexure-lil Referred to in Reply to part (C) of Unstarred Question No. 494 to be Answered in Lok Sabha on 25.11.91

Cost of Generation of Various NTPC Station

| <i>Station</i> | <i>Generation P/KWH</i> | <i>Transmission P/KWH</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Singrauli STPS | 48.22 | 4.32 |
| Korba STPS | 54.06 | 4.31 |
| Ramagundam STPS | 60.79 | 5.70 |
| Farakka STPS | 82.01 | 5.30 |
| Vindhyachal STPS | 81.16 | 10.87 |
| Rihand STPS | 69.66 | 9.66 |
| Anta GPS | 105.73 | 8.36 |
| Auraiya GPS | 108.22 | 9.79 |

NOTE: The figures are based on the latest costs and correspond to base load operation of the plant.

TV Coverage to Rajapur and Ratnagiri Districts in Maharashtra

495. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no TV coverage exists for Rajapur Constituency including Talukas of Sindhudurg District and Talukas of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of Low Power Transmitters required to provide coverage for the entire area;

(c) number of Low Power Transmitters planned for the year 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(d) whether the Low Power Transmitter at Ratnagiri would be relocated to provide additional cover; and

(e) if so, by when?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. Parts of the Rajapur constituency including parts of Sindhudurg & Ratnagiri districts receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter and the low power (100W) TV transmitter functioning at Panaji and Ratnagiri respectively.

(b) A number of transmitters/transmitters of varying powers would be required to

cover the entire Parliamentary Constituency of Rajapur keeping in view the terrain conditions.

(c) A low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Kankauli in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra as part of Door-darshan's Annual Plan 1991-92. Locations for establishment of similar transmitters under Doordarshan's Annual Plan for the year 1992-92 have not been finalised.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Khagria, Bihar

+496. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand various telephone exchanges in Khagria district of Bihar and provide STD facility there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of the Planned expansions of telephone exchanges in Khagria district and provision of STD facility.

| <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>Expansion of exchange planned</i> | <i>STD planned</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Khagria | 1994-95 | Available |
| Mansi | 1995-96 | Available |
| Muskipur | 1991-92 | 1991-92 |
| Maheshkhund | 1993-94 | 1993-94 |
| Chauthan | 1993-94 | 1993-94 |
| Parbatta | 1993-94 | 1993-94 |

Telephone Instruments by Multinational Companies

497. SHRI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed multinational companies to manufacture

telephone instruments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). As per the new Industrial Policy Resolution no Industrial Licence is required from Government of

India for manufacture of Telephone Instruments upto 51 foreign equity.

Capacity of Telephone Exchanges In Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

498. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in the trans-Yamuna area and capacity thereof and the extent to which this capacity is being utilised; and

(b) the action being taken to increase the capacity of these Telephone Exchanges and the extent of capacity of each Exchange

to be increased and the time by which this is likely to be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Telephone Exchanges existing at present alongwith the capacity and their utilisation in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi are indicated in Statement attached.

(b) The capacity of Shahdara Exchange is being increased by 2000 lines by the end of December 1991. a new 4000 lines exchange called Yamuna Vihar is likely to be commissioned by June 1992. Further expansion of the exchanges in this area by about 46,000 lines is planned for 1992-95 period subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

Details of Exchanges in the Trans-Yamuna area with Capacity Utilisation

| Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | Equipped Capacity | Connectable Capacity | Capacity Utilised |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Laxmi Nagar (220/221/222/224) | 38000 | 35840 | 35840 |
| 2. | Shahdara (228/229) | 13000 | 11050 | 11050 |
| 3. | Mayur Vihar (225) | 5000 | 4700 | 4700 |
| 4. | Yamuna Vihar (New) | — | — | — |

Station Director as Officer-in-Charge of AIR Stations of the Capital in States

499. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directives that the Station-Director will be the Officer-in-Charge at all AIR Stations of the capitals of the States;

(b) whether the said direction is not followed at AIR Station, Jaipur; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). As per normal practice followed by the Directorate-General of All India Radio, Station Directors of All India Radio Stations in capitals of States and Union Territories are declared as 'Head of Office'. However, due to administrative reasons, the Station Engineer in All India Radio, Jaipur has been declared as 'Head of Office'.

Navchetna Sansthan at Varanasi, U.P.

500. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 4427 dated August 26, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry report has since been received from the State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Microwave System in U.P.

501. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where small and big telephone exchanges are functioning in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of exchanges out of these which are connected with microwave system;

(c) whether the Government have received proposals to connect some other exchanges including Kanskhet also with this system; and

(d) if so, the names of the exchanges for which proposals have been received and the action likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The statement is laid on the Table of House as Statement.

(b) Six, Nos. of exchanges are connected, with radio system.

(c) & (d). The following proposals for connection with radio system, were received last year.

1. Pauri
2. Lansdown
3. Kotdwar
4. Gopeshwar

Of these, Pauri, Lansdown and Gopeshwar have already been connected. Kotdwar will be covered this year. Kanskhet is not included.

STATEMENT

(a) *District Pauri:*

Agrora

Burwakhali

Dogadda

Kanskhet

Kot

Kotdwar

Lansdwon

Naogaon Khal

Pabu

Pauri

Chamoli

Satpuli

Srinagar

Syonshi

(b) *District Chamoli:*

August Muni

Badrinath

Chamoli

Gairsain

Gauchar

Ghat

Guptkashi

Joshi Math

(c) *District Dehra Dun.*

Chakrta

Cleman Town

Dak Pathar

Dehra Dun

Doiwala

Gujrara

Herbertpur

Kalsi

Koti

Lakhwar

Lalkapur

Mussoorie

Nathuwala

Prem Nagar

Raipur

Raiwala

Rajpur

Rani Pokhri

Rishikesh

Sahaspur

Sahya

Setkui

Shyam Pur

*District Chamoli**District Dehradun*

Karan Pryag

Vikas Nagar

Nand Pryag

Pipal Koth

Pokhri Nag Nath

Tharali

Tilwara

Kedarnath

Rudra Pryag

Okhlmath

Narain Bazar

Air Station, Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)

502. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to inaugurate the AIR Station under construction at Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh);

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in constructing the said AIR Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Radio Station at Hamirpur In Himachal Pradesh is likely to be technically ready by the end of 1992. Thereafter, the Station can be commissioned, only when the minimum essential staff required for opera-

tion and maintenance is actually in position.

(c) The delay in construction of the Station is attributed to the time involved in taking over the site from the State Government, settlement of price thereof, construction of approach Road, and problem in the awarding of contract.

[English]

Arrest of ULFA Militants

504. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ULFA militants arrested after the Army have been called under Operation Rhino;

(b) the quantity of arms and ammunition and the value of such seizures;

(c) the number of ULFA militants arrested from the neighbouring States; and

(d) whether it has been alleged that the innocent people are also harassed in the operation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) 2533 ULFA activists have been apprehended by the Army in Operation Rhino.

(b) 662 weapons have been recovered. It is not possible to assess the value of these weapons.

(c) So 35 ULFA activists have been apprehended by the Army from the neighbouring States;

(d) and (e). Some allegations regarding harassment by the army have been received. These are being investigated. All efforts are being made to ensure that innocent people are not harassed.

[*Translation*]

Out of Turn Allotment of Telephone Connections

505. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1304 on 1-8-1991 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the inquiry held by vigilance branch regarding out of turn allotment of telephone connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the con-

cerned persons in this regard?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). On the basis of the report of the Vigilance Branch, the matter has been handed over to the C.B.I. for detailed investigation.

[*English*]

Civil Defence Training in Orissa

506. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides Civil Defence Training facilities at (i) National level, (ii) State level; and (iii) a local/town level and also provide training on Disaster Relief Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons provided such training during the last two years, years-wise and district-wise in Orissa;

(c) whether the Government have taken/propose to take into account the necessities of disaster/natural calamity prone States like Orissa and train more persons in Civil Defence Disaster Relief Management; and

(d) the strength of Civil Defence volunteers district wise in Orissa as on 31.7.91 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Government provides Civil Defence Training facilities at (i) National level (ii) State level and (iii) at Civil Defence town level. Though the Disaster Relief Management is not within the purview of the Civil Defence Act, 1968, however, elementary training of the subject is being imparted

at national level at National Civil Defence College, Nagpur.

(b) Civil Defence training is not conducted District-wise but it is imparted to Civil Defence volunteers only is categorised Civil Defence towns. Number of persons provided Civil Defence training in 6 categorised Civil Defence town in Orissa during 1989 is 3002 and during 1990 is 3942.

(c) Disaster/Natural calamity does not fall under the purview of Civil Defence Act, 1968. "Civil Defence" includes any measures not amounting to actual combat against hostile enemy action only.

(d) As per (b) above. Civil Defence measures are adopted only in categorised Civil Defence towns. The raised strength of Civil Defence volunteers in six categorised towns as on 30.6.1991 is 5456.

S.T.D. Facilities In Teekamgarh/Chattarpur

507. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand, modernise and provide the S.T.D. facility in the various telephone exchanges in the districts of Teekamgarh and Chattarpur; and

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

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as under:

Chattarpur District:

9 out of 17 telephone exchanges have already

been replaced by modern electronic exchange of suitable capacity.

Remaining 8 telephone exchanges have been planned for replacement by modern electronic exchanges progressively during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

- ii) STD facility from Chattarpur DHQ has been planned during 1991-92 and from other places progressively during 8th Five Year Plan

Teekamgarh District:

- i) 6 out of 14 telephone exchanges have already been replaced by modern electronic exchanges of suitable capacity.

The remaining 8 telephone exchanges have been planned for replacement by electronic exchanges of suitable capacity progressively during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

- ii) STD facility from Teekamgarh DHQ has been planned during 1991-92 and from other places progressively during 8th Five Year Plan.

Power projects In India

508. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of power projects in India and power generated for per KW of installed capacity (KWH) 1989 and 1990;

(b) per capita consumption during these years;

(c) per capita consumption as compared to USA, UK, France, FRG, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and USSR for the corresponding period.

(d) plans for power generation in million KWH for 1991 and projects for Eighth plan and investment proposed; and

(e) proposals if any, for fuller utilisation of the existing power capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representations from J & K and Punjab Migrants Re. Inadequate Compensation.

509. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by the Government from migrants of J & K and Punjab, during the last six months regarding inadequate payment of compensation and relief to them;

(b) the action taken by the Government to provide reasonable facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A number of represen-

tations have been received from the migrants for enhancement in the cash assistance being provided to them besides other items of relief. Effective 1st November, 91, the Government has enhanced the cash assistance to the migrants of Jammu and Kashmir in Delhi not staying in the Delhi Administration camps, from Rs. 200/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 800/- per month per family to Rs. 250/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per month per family.

2. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi Administration have issued instructions for re-imbusement of education fee to the Government Schools in respect of the children of the migrants staying in these schools. Improvement in sanitation, medical and other facilities in the camps have been undertaken. In Jammu and Delhi Senior Officers regularly meet the Representatives of the migrants particularly from the camps to discuss and sort-out the problems being faced by them. An Official group under the Chairmanship of Addl. Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir with other concerned Senior Officers as members has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the decisions taken in regard to the relief to the migrants. Similarly the relief measures are being regularly reviewed in Delhi at Senior level.

Guidelines for Manufacturing Pistols Etc.

510. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any procedure or guidelines for opening factories for manufacturing pistols, revolvers or guns etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The manufacture of pistols, revolvers and rifles and their ammunition in the private sector is not permitted. The private sector gun manufacturing units in existence at the time of declaration of the Industrial policy Resolution 1956 of the Government of India are allowed to continue the manufacture of ML/BL guns and their ammunition.

Power Shortage in Rajasthan

511. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has formulated any scheme to remove power shortage in Western Rajasthan in the year 1991 onwards:

(b) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government for electrification of Pali District Rajasthan;

(c) the time by which is under rural electrification will be completed; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to generate power through solar energy in Western Rajasthan in the year 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPA NATH RAI): (a) Out of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)'s power stations in the Northern Region viz: Singrauli (2000MW), Rihand (1000MW), Anta (413 MW), and Auraiya (652 MW) Rajasthan has been allocated a total share of 535 MW as per the Central formula; Rajasthan's allocation from the forth coming Dadri Gas Power

Project (817 MW) will be 75 MW.

The following project proposals have been received from NTPC for implementation in the Northern Region: -

(i) Rihand Stage - II (2x500MW), U.P.

(ii) Yamunanagar Thermal Power Project (4 x 210 MW), Haryana,

(iii) Faridabad Gas Power Project-I (800 MW) Haryana.

(iv) Anta - II (430 MW), Rajasthan.

(v) Dadri - II (400 MW), Delhi.

(vi) Farukhabad Gas Power Project (800 MW), U.P.

Rajasthan is entitled to allocation of power from these projects as per Central formula for allocation of power from central sector thermal power projects.

(b) and (c). In Pali District of Rajasthan, there are 818 villages. As on 31st March, 1991, all these villages have been electrified.

(d) A proposal to set up a 30 MW Solar Thermal Power project at villages Mathenia near Jodhpur in West Rajasthan has been received from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance.

[Translation]

Major Power Projects

512. SHRI KRISHNA DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of the major power projects submitted by Himachal Pradesh Government to Union Government for approval during the last one and a half year; and

(b) the amount allocated by the Union Government to State Government for those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). In the last one and a half years only one major power project viz: the Dhamwari Sunda Hydro Electric Project (2*35 MW) in Himachal Pradesh was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and has been found to be in order from techno-economic angle by CEA in October, 1991. The formal clearance to the project would be issued only after clearances from Environment and Forest (Conservation) Act angles are available and after compliance with Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Central Water Commission is also yet to carry out further investigation which requires studies to be carried out by the project authorities at the detailed design stage. The question of allocation of funds at this stage would not arise.

[English]

Arms and Contrabands Seized from LTTE

513. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent the carrying of arms and contraband by LTTE to Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the quantity of arms and ammunition seized from LTTE during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The steps taken in this direction include strengthening of coastal patrolling, searches and seizures for recovery of arms and contrabands and arrests of persons involved in these activities.;

(b) The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Closing of I.T.I In Rae-Bareilly

514. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down the Indian Telephone Industry (ITI) located in Rae-Bareilly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the scheme formulated for the employees who are likely to be retrenched?

DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Supply of Sophisticated Weapons to Haryana Police

515. SHRINARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide sophisticate weapons to

the Haryana Police as per the demand of Haryana Government from time to time, to curb terrorist activities in the State; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Sophisticated weapons are being provided to the Haryana Police keeping in view the availability of such weapons and the requirement of the other State/UTs and the Central Police/Para-Military organisations.

[*Translation*]

Migration of Kashmiri Hindus

516. SHRISUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri Hindus who have migrated from Kashmir Valley and the places to which they have migrated;

(b) the places where their families have been rehabilitated;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the State Administration to ensure that the house of Kashmiri Pandits are safe in the valley; and

(d) the number of houses of Kashmiri Hindus which have been forcibly occupied by militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The Kashmiri migrants have migrated from the Valley mostly to Jammu and Delhi and some to other places

in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Over 40,000 migrant families in Jammu and 18,000 families in Delhi have been registered.

2. The permanent rehabilitation of these migrants outside the Valley has not been contemplated. The Government is providing relief including cash assistance to the migrants. Respective State Governments have issued instructions regarding relief to migrants in those States.

3. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir is keeping a general watch on the premises of the migrants in the valley within the available resources. The State Government has also undertaken assessment of losses to the properties of the migrants wherever feasible. Some houses, abandoned by the migrants, were found to have been occupied by the militants during combing operations.

Telecast of Programmes on Delhi Doordarshan

517. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes telecast on channel I of Delhi Doordarshan are more clearly visible than the programmes of channel II; and

(b) if so, the reasons for telecasting 'News' on both the channels simultaneously whereas this was not the practice sometime back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. Both are clearly visible.

(b) With a view to introduce new pro-

gramme formats, Doordarshan discontinued relay to National news bulletins in Channel II for some time. However, it was subsequently restored keeping in view the viewers demand.

[English]

Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

518 SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for new Hydro-Electric Project from Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects awaiting the Union Government's sanction in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The project report of Adirapally H.E. Project (2x80 MW) was found to be techno-economically in order by CEA in June 1989. The formal clearance of CEA would be considered after disposal of the representations received by the project authorities under Section 29 of Electricity Supply Act, 1948 regarding the maintenance of beauty of Adirapally falls and clearance of the project from Environment and Forest angles. The scheme was rejected from environment angle by MOEF in October, 90

because of the adverse ecological impact of the project and drying up of Adirapally Falls. MOEF is reviewing the environment clearance based on a revised proposal received from KSEB for construction of another power house (2x7.5MW) unstream of Adirapally Falls to ensure water releases for the falls. The Kuttiyadi Extension H.E Scheme (1x50 MW) was accorded techno-economic approval by CEA during August, 91 and Deptt. of Power has recommended the project for investment approval to Planning Commission.

The following six hydro electric schemes of Kerala with total installed capacity of 273 MW are at present under examination in CEA/CWC:-

- i) Bothathankettu (3x10=30 MW)
- ii) Pallivasal Rehabilitation Scheme (3x20=60 MW)
- iii) Chembukkadavu St.II (3x3=9 MW)
- iv) Adirapally Upper Power House (2x7.5=15 MW)
- v) Kerala Bhavani (3x50=150 MW)
- vi) Barapole (2x3+2x1.5=9 MW)

In addition to the above, the following five hydro electric schemes with total installation capacity of 424 MW have been returned to the State Authorities due to inadequate details

| S.No. | Scheme | Inst. Capacity (MW) | Date of return |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Pandiar Punnapuzha | 2x35=70 | April 84 |
| 2. | Kuttiyadi Augmentation | - | July 82 |
| 3. | Mananthawady MPP | 4x60=240 | July 80 |
| 4. | Pambar | 2x15=30 | March 90 |
| 5. | Karappara Kuriarkutty MPP | 2x12+3x20=84 | May 91 |

**Damage to Telephone Booths
in Kerala**

519. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports of gross abuse and damage to public telephone booths, coin boxes etc. in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. Prompt action is taken by the department to rectify any damage to PCO equipments, as and when necessary.

New Telephone Directories in Metro-Cities

520. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Directories have not been supplied to the subscribers by the MTNL for the last two years in Metro-cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to supply the latest directory?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. In Delhi, last main directory was supplied in August,

1989 and Supplementary directory was supplied in August 1990. In Bombay, last main directory was supplied in August 1988 followed by Number Change Supplement in January 1989. Thereafter, Alphabetical Supplement updated upto 1.5.89 was distributed in November 1989 followed by Alphabetical Supplement No.II updated upto 10th December 1990 in March 1991.

(b) The main reason for delay is the failure of the contractor for supply of directories. According to him, the Company has suffered heavy losses on account of price rise in paper and other materials and labour.

(c) The Contract is being revived to bring out the main Directory for Bombay and Delhi within the next six months.

[Translation]

**Land Acquired for B.S.F. of Tre In
Hazaribagh**

521. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land acquired for Border Security Force Meru in district Hazaribagh, Bihar;

(b) the additional area of land proposed to be acquired by the Government for the expansion of the said Border Security Force; and

(c) whether compensation has been paid for the land acquired so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The details are given in the Annexure.

(b) A proposal to acquire additional land measuring 61.72 acres at Hazaribagh is being considered by the BSF.

(c) The details are given in the statement.

STATEMENT*Details of Land Acquired by BSF in Meru, Dist. Hazaribagh (Bihar)*

| <i>Locations</i> | <i>Area of land acquired/available</i> | <i>Status of land</i> | <i>Cost of land/compensation paid</i> |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) Meru | 44.30 Acres | Private land acquired during 1968 through State Government. | Rs. 53,682.00 |
| | 1014.99 " | Forest land transferred to BSF by Forest Deptt. during 1967 | Free of cost. |
| | 129.36 " | GM Khash land in possession for the last 28 years but yet to be transferred to BSF. | — |
| | Total | | |
| | 1188.65 Acres | | |
| b) Siwar- Small Arms Firing Range | 93.15 Acres | Forest land transferred to BSF by Forest Deptt. during 1967 | Free of cost. |
| | 15.33 " | Private land acquired during 1968-69 | Rs.6,397.00 |
| | 6.36 " | GM Khash land acquired by BSF | Free of cost. |
| | Total | | |
| | 114.84 Acres | | |
| c) Sitagath | 668.29 Acres | Forest land transferred for Field firing in the year 1968. | Free of cost. |

[English]

T.V. Station at Vashim in Akola District, Maharashtra

522. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request to start a T.V. Centre at Vashim in Akola District of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware that Vashim, Risod and Malegaon Tehsils in Akola District of Maharashtra are deprived of the T.V. Centre services; and

(c) if so, by when a T.V. Centre at Vashim in Akola District is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b), Yes, sir.

(c) A low power TV transmitter is, at present, functioning at Akola. Another low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Akot in Akola district as part of Door-darshan's Annual Pain 1990-91. Further expansion of TV service in Akola district would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

[Translation]

Issue of O.Bs.

523. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.T.N.L. takes two-three months period to issue O.B. in spite of the approval by the Minister as a result of which subscribers are facing great difficulty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the number of applications pending with M.T.N.L. so far for issuing O.B.; and

(d) the details of steps taken by M.T.N.L. to issue O.B. immediately to the subscribers?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The O.Bs. are issued immediately after the receipt of approval of the Minister except in some cases due to the reasons mentioned below.

(i) The applicants to whom the telephones have been sanctioned by the Minister have not furnished their registration number;

(ii) the address at which the telephone is to be installed does not tally with the address given in the original application;

(iii) the area where the phone is required is technically non-feasible.

(c) 290 cases in M.T.N.L. Delhi Unit and 47 cases in M.T.N.L. Bombay Unit are pending for issue of O. Bs.

(d) The following steps have been taken to clear the above pending cases.

(1) Letters have been written to the parties to whom the telephones have been sanctioned requesting them to indicate the Registration Number and address for new telephone.

(2) Plans are underway to expand or open new Remote Line Units (RLUs).

(3) Providing Pair Gain systems wherever cases are technically non-feasible for want of cable pairs.

Doordarshan Coverage In Karnataka

524. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the districts in Karnataka have been covered by the Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the names of the districts yet to be covered by doordarshan;

(c) whether the process of linking these districts with micro-wave system has been started; and

(d) the time by which transmission of Doordarshan programmes would be available in these districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All the districts of Karnataka are presently covered by TV service either wholly or partially.

(c) Instead of microwave mode of linkage, satellite mode of linkage has been adopted for telecast of regional service programmes in the State of Karnataka and all the TV transmitters in the State are presently linked to doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore for the purpose.

(d) TV service in the districts of Dharwad, Shimoga, Belgaum, Uttar-kannad, chikmagalur and Chitradurga is expected to improve with the commissioning of the high power TV transmitters under implementation at Dharwad and Shimoga subject to local terrain conditions. TV service in the State will be further strengthened on the completion of TV transmitters under implementation at Nandya and Gangavati, as also on implementation of TV transmitters envisaged to be established at Bagaikot, Pava-gada, Raichur and Mysore, subject to actual availability of resources.

[English]

Policemen Killed by Punjab Terrorists

525. SHRI GJRUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policemen have become the latest targets of Punjab terrorists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the number of policemen and their relatives gunned down by terrorists in Punjab since September, 1991; and

(d) the security provided to the policemen in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The terrorists have been targeting the security forces and their relatives with a view to cause desertion and to demoralise the forces.

(c) According to information available 92 policemen and 86 relatives of police personnel were killed during September, 1991 and October, 1991.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by the State Government to ensure the protection of life and property of the policemen and to deal with the terrorists threats effectively.

[Translation]

Akashwani Transmission Kendra, Mithlla (Darbhanga)

526. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.496 on July, 1991 and state:

(a) when the Akashwani transmission

Kendra at Mithila (Darbhanga) was commissioned;

(b) the number of transmission centres commissioned in the country since then and the range thereof and the reasons for which the range of Darbhanga centre has not been increased;

(c) whether the majority of the maithili speaking persons living in terai areas are unable to listen the programmes of Darbhanga Centre due to the low range of the centre;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision and take steps to increase the transmission range of Darbhanga Centre and to start the broadcast of news-bulletins in Maithili language; and

(e) by when these objectives are likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS):

(a) The existing 10 KW MW broadcasting transmitter at Darbhanga was commissioned on 2.2.1976.

(b) The details regarding the number of transmitters commissioned after 2.2.76 in the country are given in the statement attached as statement. At present the 10 KW MW transmitter at Darbhanga provides satisfactory service to the intended areas.

(c) Terai areas in Bihar are being well served by radio stations at Darbhanga and Patna.

(d) There is no proposal at present to increase the capacity of Darbhanga Station or to start broadcast of news bulletins in Maithili language.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of Station | Capacity of Transmitters | Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.) | Date of Commissioning | Remarks |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | Rohatak | 20 KW MW | 45.2 | 08.05.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 2. | Nagpur | 100 KW MW | 211.5 | 06.06.1976 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 3. | Indore | 100 KW MW | 222.8 | 06.06.1976 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 4. | Chhattarpur | 20 KW MW | 52.7 | 07.08.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 5. | Vishakhapatnam | 100 KW MW | 30.2 | 29.08.1976 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 6. | Aurangabad | 1 KW MW | 3.5 | 19.09.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 7. | Baroda | 1 KW MW | 5.6 | 13.11.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 8. | Mangalore/ Udipi | 1 KW MW 20 KW Mw | 0.8 2.4 | 01.12.1976 01.12.1976 | New Radio Station New Radio Station |
| 9. | Ambikapur | 20 KW MW | 26.8 | 26.12.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 10. | Jaigaon | 20 KW MW | 100.7 | 16.10.1976 | New Radio Station |
| 11. | Ratnagiri | 20 KW MW | 2.6 | 30.01.1977 | New Radio Station |
| 12. | Jagdalpur | 20 KW MW | 26.0 | 22.01.1977 | New Radio Station |
| 13. | Rewa | 20 KW MW | 43.0 | 02.10.1977 | New Radio Station |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Station</i> | <i>Capacity of Transmitters</i> | <i>Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.)</i> | <i>Date of Commissioning</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 14. | Najibabad | 100 KW MW | 26.8 | 27.01.1977 | New Radio Station |
| 15. | Aizawl | 20 KW MW | 33.6 | 30.09.1979 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 16. | Suratgarh | 10 KW MW | 57.4 | 22.02.1981 | New Radio Station |
| 17. | Srinagar | 200 KW MW | 32.7 | 06.10.1981 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 18. | Gangtok | 100 KW MW | 3.9 | 01.10.1982 | New Radio Station |
| 19. | Delhi 'B' | 100 KW MW | 166.0 | 25.06.1983 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 20. | Cuddapah | 100 KW MW | 67.9 | 10.10.1983 | New Radio Station |
| 21. | Raipur | 100 KW MW | 92.7 | 17.12.1984 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 22. | Pune | 100 KW MW | 103.3 | 26.09.1984 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 23. | Nagarcoil | 1 Kw MW | 0.8 | 30.10.1984 | New Radio Station |
| 24. | Tura | 1 KW MW | 0.9 | 23.11.1984 | New Radio Station |
| 25. | Madras | 200 KW MW | 100.3 | 31.03.1987 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 26. | Itanagar | 1 KW MW | 2.8 | 01.04.1986 | New Radio Station |
| 27. | Sholapur | 1 KW MW | 3.5 | 04.04.1986 | New Radio Station |

| Sl. No. | Name of Station | Capacity of Transmitters | Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.) | Date of Commissioning | Remarks |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 28. | Almora | 1 KW MW | 1.2 | 15.06.1986 | New Radio Station |
| 29. | Shillong | 100 KW MW | 22.2 | 25.06.1986 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 30. | Dharwad | 200 KW MW | 122.6 | 06.9.1986 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 31. | Siliguri | 200 KW MW | 35.5 | 23.08.1987 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 32. | Adilabad | 1 KW MW | 3.5 | 12.10.1986 | New Radio Station |
| 33. | Lucknow | 300 KW MW | 162.6 | 30.08.1986 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 34. | Kota | 1 KW MW | 3.5 | 04.01.1987 | New Radio Station |
| 35. | Rajkot | 300 KW MW | 195.6 | 14.07.1987 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 36. | Ajmer | 200 KW MW | 162.3 | 31.03.1987 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 37. | Ranchi | 100 KW MW | 133.7 | 15.08.1987 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 38. | Tiruchirappalli | 100 KW MW | 83.5 | 01.01.1988 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 39. | Dibrugarh | 300 KW MW | 57.7 | 07.03.1988 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 40. | Tura | 20 KW MW | 5.6 | 10.12.1988 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 41. | Nagpur | 1000 KW MW | 161J.63 | 18.05.1988 | National Channel |

| Sl. No. | Name of Station | Capacity of Transmitters | Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.) | Date of Commissioning | Remarks |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 42. | Keonjhar | 1 KW MW | 1.0 | 29.11.1988 | New Raio Station |
| 43. | Cabutta 'D' | 10 KW MW | 17.9 | 29.11.1988 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 44. | Tezu | 10 KW MW | 5.0 | 10.12.1988 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 45. | Agra | 10 KW MW | 20.1 | 16.01.1989 | New Radio Station |
| 46. | Bombay 'A' | 100 KW MW | 26.4 | 06.02.1989 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 47. | Bombay 'B' | 100 KW MW | 85.8 | 06.02.1989 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 48. | Tawang | 10 KW MW | 3.0 | 17.02.1989 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 49. | Patna | 100 KW MW | 135.5 | 19.04.1989 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 50. | Kottagudam | 6 KW MW | 11.7 | 24.03.1989 | New Radio Station |
| 51. | Ahmedabad | 200 KW MW | 192.2 | 09.07.1989 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 52. | Cochin | 6 KW MW | 11.7 | 24.03.1989 | New Radio Station |
| 53. | Murshidabad | 6 KW MW | 11.7 | 21.01.1990 | New Radio Station |
| 54. | Warangal | 10 KW MW | 13.8. | 17.02.1990 | New Radio Station |
| 55. | Bangalore | 200 KW MW | 127.9 | 18.09.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |

| Sl. No. | Name of Station | Capacity of Transmitters | Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.) | Date of Commissioning | Remarks |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 56. | Passighat | 10 KW MW | 3.2 | 29.04.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 57. | Jamshedpur | 1 KW MW | 2.2 | 01.09.1990 | New Radio Station |
| 58. | Nizamabad | 6 KW MW | 11.7 | 909.09.1990 | New Radio Station |
| 59. | Jalandhar | 300 KW MW | 108.1 | 24.08.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 60. | Khandwa | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 19.10.1990 | New Radio Station |
| 62. | Delhi 'A' | 200 KW MW | 200.5 | 03.01.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 63. | Alwar | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 14.01.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 64. | Tirupathi | 10 KW FM | 13.8 | 01.02.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 65. | Baripada | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 25.02.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 66. | Godhra | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 25.02.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 67. | Suratgarh | 300 KW MW | 57.4 | 14.03.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 68. | Jammu | 300 KW MW | 50.4 | 23.03.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 69. | Varanasi | 100 KW MW | 72.8 | 27.10.1990 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 70. | Ahmednagar | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 14.04.1991 | New Radio Station |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Station</i> | <i>Capacity of Transmitters</i> | <i>Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.)</i> | <i>Date of Commissioning</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 71. | Bhatinda | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 20.04.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 72. | Kathua | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 29.04.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 73. | Betul | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 30.04.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 74. | Bilaspur | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 01.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 75. | Sasaram | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 02.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 76. | Chitradurga | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 03.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 77. | Hassan | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 04.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 78. | Shivpuri | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 04.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 79. | Cannanore | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 04.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 80. | Jorhat | 10 KW FM | 14.8 | 20.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 81. | Nanded | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 20.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 82. | Anantapur | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 29.05.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 83. | Kurukshetra | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 24.06.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 84. | Jabalpur | 200 KW MM | 113.5 | 08.08.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Station</i> | <i>Capacity of Transmitters</i> | <i>Approximate area covered (in 1000 Sq. kms.)</i> | <i>Date of Commissioning</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 85. | Hyderabad | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 01.05.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 86. | Nagpur | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 06.08.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 87. | Nagaur | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 04.10.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 88. | Banswara | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 08.10.1991 | New Radio Station |
| 89. | Indore | 3 KW FM | 11.7 | 09.09.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |
| 90. | Patna | 6 KW FM | 11.7 | 20.10.1991 | Upgradation Scheme |

[English]

Newsitem Captioned "Illegal Construction In C.R. Park-Sho Pulled up for Supporting Builders"

527. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Illegal construction in chittaranjan Park-SHO pulled up for supporting builders" appearing in the Indian Express dated September 27, 1991 wherein it has been stated that the High Court of Delhi has rapped the SHO of C.R.Park, New Delhi for trying to mediate between the residents and the builders;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the Court's observations about the concerned officer;

(c) the other salient points brought out in the news report and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of police cops adversely commented upon by the Courts during the last 12 months alongwith the details there of and action taken on each of the case so commented upon adversely by the Courts in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Newsitem Captioned "NDMC not Keeping Property Files: CAG"

528. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item

captioned "NDMC not keeping property files: CAG" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated September 28, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government to met the objection raised by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(c) the reasons for not maintaining the property registers as per the law in force;

(d) the reasons for not-allotment of shops in Palika Bhawan Palika Place; and

(e) the details of the shops laying vacant and the teps taken to allot the vacant shops to unemployed graduates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Telegraph Offices in Maharashtra

529. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made by the Government for opening of new telegraph offices and also to modernise the telegraph offices already set up in the past;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that regard in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra in Eighth Plan; and

(d) the number and the details of telegraph offices indetified in that State for modernisation in Eighth Plan?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) 300 New Telegraph Offices were opened and 22 Telegraph Offices were upgraded during the Seventh Plan period.

(ii) Under the modernisation Programme, micro processor based one Store and Forward Message Switching System. Two

Message Concentrators and One Phonogram Concentrator were installed and Commissioned. Bureau-fax Facility has been introduced in 12 Telegraph Offices.

(c) 200 Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during Eighth Plan.

(d) 650 Telegraph Offices are identified for modernisation in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Details of Modernisation in Maharashtra in Eighth Plan is given in Statement attached

STATEMENT

Details of Modernisation proposed in Maharashtra, in the Eighth Plan Period.

- (a) Micro-Processor based Store and Forward Telegraph Message Switching Systems, are proposed to be installed at Nagpur, Pune, Kolhapur, Solapur and Aurangabad.
- (b) 650 Telegraph Offices will be modernised by installation of Electronic Key Boards and 72 Electronic Key Board Concentrators detailed as below:-

| Name of the message System | Number of Electronic Key Board Concentrators proposed to be linked to the Telegraph Network. | Number of Telegraph Offices to be modernised. (provisional) |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Bombay | 15 | 135 |
| Nagpur | 16 | 144 |
| Pune | 6 | 56 |
| Solapur | 13 | 117 |
| Kolhapur | 7 | 63 |
| Aurangabad | 15 | 135 |

- (c) Bureau Fax Service will be provided in 52 Telegraph Offices.
- (d) Message and Phonogram Concentrators have already been commissioned in Pune, Nagpur and Nasik during 89-90 and 90-91

Radio Station, Hazaribagh

530. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio station is ready for commission in Hazaribagh district headquarter but has not started functioning because it has not been inaugurated; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to commission the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The Local Radio Station at Hazaribagh is technically ready for commis-

sioning. The station is envisaged to be commissioned into service once the minimum essential staff required for operation and maintenance of the station is actually in position.

Problems of Minorities

531. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems of minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the solution of their problems; and

(d) what are the welfare measures adopted and proposed to be adopted for minority in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The 15 point programme is being implemented for the Welfare of Minorities.

A statement is attached.

STATEMENT**DETAILS ON THE STATUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON 15 POINT PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF MINORITIES.**

| <i>Points in the 15-Point Programme</i> | <i>Action Points</i> | <i>Present Status</i> |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Points Nos. 1, 2 & 3 | | |
| Posting of District officials in communally sensitive areas. | Revised and comprehensive guidelines to be issued to State Governments. | Revised guidelines on promotion of communal harmony circulated to state Governments in April, 1990. |
| Rewarding District and police officials for good work. | -do- | -do- |
| Action against persons inciting communal tension or taking part in violence. | -do- | -do- |
| Point No. 4 | | |
| Setting up of Special Courts to try communal offences. | Special courts will be set up exclusively to try communal offences in where there have been outbreaks of large scale communal violence. | Guidelines issued to States/UTs. Special Courts already constituted in Delhi, Meerut, Bhagalpur, Kota and Jaipur. |

| Points in the 15-Point Programme | Action Points | Present Status |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <p>Point No. 5 Ex-gratia relief to riot victims.</p> | <p>Guidelines to issue to the State Governments on revising upwards the amount of ex-gratia grants in cases of death/permanent incapacitation from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000/- and on pension of Rs. 500/- pm to widows of riot victims with low income.</p> | <p>Revised guidelines on promotion of communal harmony issued to State Governments in April, 1990 also include these items.</p> |
| <p>Point No. 6 Role of Radio/TV in maintaining communal harmony</p> | <p>Special features highlighting mutual help between communities during riots, serials on the need of communal harmony. Special programmes with different communities participation etc. to be broadcast/telecast.</p> | <p>Special features covering these programmes are being commissioned.</p> |
| <p>Point No. 7 Publication of objectionable and inflammatory material-action against editors etc.</p> | <p>Specific measures might be considered in this regard.</p> | <p>The State Governments are advised from time to time to be vigilant on this court.</p> |

| Points in the 15-Point Programme | Action Points | Present Status |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Point No. 8,9 &10 | | |
| Recruitment in State Police Forces. | Recruitment drives for Police Forces, raising of composite battalion for law & order duties, special training/ orientation programmes for Police personnel for maintaining communal harmony, monitoring composition of recruitment boards in Govt./ Public Sector Orgn./ Banks and monitoring representation of minorities in Govt./ Banks/Public Sector Orgns through sample surveys. | State Govt. requested to ensure better representation of minorities in State Police Forces, raising of composite battalion and special training programmes for Police Forces. Central Ministries/Depts. requested reg. sample surveys on representation of minorities in Recruitment and in recruitment Boards/ Selection committees/Commissions etc. |
| Recruitment in Central Police Organisations. | | |
| Recruitment in Govt./Public Sector/Banks, etc. | | |
| Points Nos. 11 & 12 | | |
| Technical Educational and pre-examination training. | 1. Spread of Technical Education in appropriate technologies and skills relevant to the minorities through extension centres of community Polytechnics. | All 41 minority concentration districts have been covered under the Scheme of Community Polytechnics. |

| <i>Points in the 15-Point Programme</i> | <i>Action Points</i> | <i>Present Status</i> |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. | Re-orienting/upgrading training in ITIs in minority concentration distts. by adding relevant trade for minority artisans and workers. | Nine minority concentration distts. covered under the Scheme during 1990-91. 17 will be covered during 1991-92. |
| 3. | Pre-examination training Scheme for various recruitment/entrance examinations through appropriate vol. organisations. | 36 Pre-Examination Coaching/Training Centres were sanctioned during 1990-91 under the Scheme. |
| 4. | Re-organising and expanding the UGC Scheme of coaching in minority colleges/Universities. | UGC Scheme is under implementation in 20 Universities and 33 colleges. |
| Point No. 13 | Handicrafts | |
| Fair and adequate share of benefits. | Package programme for handicrafts in minority concentration distts./ areas. | The Craft Dev. Centres at Agra (Marble inlay/ Stone work), Hyderabad (Bidri Work) and Howra (Chikan Work) set up during 1990-91. Plant for Metal Handicrafts Training Centre has been functioning at Moradabad. Design Dev. Project for Wood Carving has been launched at Saharanpur. |

Points in the 15-Point Programme

Action Points

Present Status

1

2

3

Handlooms

Intensive Programme for Handloom Development in minority concentration distts. would be taken up.

Cannanore, Calicut distts. and sonitpur in Nadia covered under the project package. Murshidabad is to be covered.

Special Programmes for rehabilitation of handloom weavers in area affected by communal riots in Bhagalpur and Meerut.

A Special programme has been taken up. New pitlooms have been provided to 852 handloom weavers in Bhagalpur, Rs. 22.54 lakhs distributed as margin money and interest subsidy to 493 beneficiaries, and financial assistance of Rs. 41.82 lakhs for worked-cum-Houses provided to 473 persons.

Small Scale Industry

(a) Setting up of common Facility Centres/proto-type Development Centres.

a) Effective steps taken to start Common Facility Centres/ Proto-type Dev. Centres at Aligarh and Howrah for lock, leather suit case and needle making industries.

| Points in the 15-Point Programme | Action Points | Present Status |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | b) Sponsoring Schemes for small industries. | b) Action Plan prepared by State Governments for sponsoring schemes for small industries. Action initiated on training Programmes under Distt. Industries Centre/Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth. |
| | c) Special programmes under TRYSEM for training artisans/EDPs. | c) Special programme under TRYSE for training artisan formulated by almost all States. The Action plans for States cover Entrepreneurial Dev. Programmes for numbers of minority communities, also. |
| | Khadi and Village Industries | 6888 minority artisans trained during January, '90-September, '91 which helped in establishment of 9884 new units. |
| | Special allocation of funds and Special Programmes for rural artisans. | Action Plan proposed by State Govts. in respect of Khadi & Village Industries Board. Funds of Rs. 13.17 crores provided to all States KVI Boards for implementing the Action plans. KVI Commission has set up a minority evaluation Cell. |

| <i>Points in the 15-Point Programme</i> | <i>Action Points</i> | <i>Present Status</i> |
|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | IRDP/TRYSEM | |
| | Better utilisation of Programme for selfemployment/training | State Govts. to prepare distt-wise action Plan for minority concentration distts keeping in view local special occupation/trades. Action Plans already formulated by Andhra Pradesh, Haryana Kerala, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. |
| | Credit Support | |
| | Programme for availability of credit in minority concentration distts. | By March, 1991, 213 branches opened in minority concentration distt. 198 additional centres identified. |
| Point No. 14 & 15 | | |
| Redressal of Grievances, removal of encroachment of Wakf properties etc. | Taking steps to deal with problems relating to encroachment on Wakf properties/graveyards etc. for redressal of grievances on an expeditious and satisfactory basis. | Instructions have been issued to State Govts. in this regard, from time to time. |

Violence in Cinema

532. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Censor Board Concentrates more on removing the obscene scene and pays very less attention on impact of violence in Cinema over young mind;

(b) whether opinion survey was conducted by the Government or by any other agency in this regard;

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

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to curb the exhibition of violence in Cinema?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. All films are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board ensures *Inter Alia* that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified and that pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown. Films that meet these criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults are granted 'A' Certificates.

(b) and (c). In the 1970s the Indian Institute of Mass Communication conducted a survey on film censorship and viewers reaction which included the impact of violence on the audience. The details of findings in so far as the impact of violence is concerned are given in enclosed statement.

(d) Guidelines already exist regarding elimination of scenes of unmitigated violence as mentioned in reply to part (a) above. Instructions have recently been issued to all the Regional Officers of the Central Board of Film Certification to ensure that the guidelines are strictly adhered to.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING A SUMMARY OF FINDING FROM THE REPORTS ON THE STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION NEW DELHI ON THE SUBJECT OF FILM CENSORSHIP:VIEWERS' REACTION.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

| Sl. No. | Topic | Southern Region (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) | Western Region (Gujarat, Maha- rashtra & Goa) | Hindi Region (Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajas- than, Uttar Pra- desh, Bihar, Haryana, Hima- chal Pradesh, Jammu & Kash- mir Punjab and Chandigarh) | Eastern Region (West Bengal, Orissa and North East India) |
|---------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| (i) | Films depicting unnecessary sex and/or violence | Two-thirds of the films viewers do not like to see. | Sexy and violent scenes are the most important attributes of bad films. Tragic/Horror scenes come next. | 60 to 80% of the viewers regard such films as bad films. Other attributes of bad films are horror/tragic/patchy story and theme. | Majority felt an unnecessary sex depicting film needed to be censored. Some respondents consider rape scenes, baring of the female body in revealing dresses, bathing scenes as obscene. |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Sl. No. | Topic | Southern Region (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) | Western Region (Gujarat, Maha- rashtra & Goa) | Hindi Region (Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajas- than, Uttar Pra- desh, Bihar, Haryana, Hima- chal Pradesh, Jammu & Kash- mir Punjab and Chandigarh) | Eastern Region (West Bengal, Orissa and North East India) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| (ii) | Violence in Indian films | Between 48 and 60% respondents explic- itly mention that Indi- an films exhibit ex- cessive violence. Most of them agreed with the view that films with scenes of violence incite people to resort to violence in their real life. | A very high per- centage (78 to 92%) respondents was of the opinion that Indian films contained too much violence these days. Majority of them were of the view that people resort to violence in real life after seeing violence in films. | As in Western Zone. | Three fourth of the total respondents agree that there had been increased emphasis on viole- nce in Indian films. |

Setting up of Women Cells in Police Stations

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

(a) Whether the State Governments were asked to set up women cells in Police Stations to deal with the grievances pertaining to women; and

(b) if so how many States have set up such cells and at what level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) and (b). The National Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2000 A.D.) prepared by a Core Group set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women & Child Development had recommended that a large number of Women Police Stations or Women's Cells in Police Stations should be set up and wider recruitment of women police officers including constables made.

As the subject 'Police' is in the State list of VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the above recommendation was referred to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

[*Translation*]

Provision of Pension to Freedom Fighters

534. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Union Government propose to provide pension to all the Freedom fighters, on the same basis on which pension is being provided by the State Governments to them;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Eligibility criteria for grant of pension from Central Revenues is different from that of the State Government.

Reservations of jobs for Handicapped

535. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 457 dated August 19, 1991 and state:

(a) the estimated number of handicapped persons in the country as on April, 1991;

(b) the total number of handicapped persons registered with special employment exchanges, special cells and vocational rehabilitation centres as on April 1, 1990 and April, 1991;

(c) the number of handicapped persons who found placements during 1990-91;

(d) the number of reserved posts under the Governments of India in Group 'C' and 'D', separately, as on April 1, 1990 and 1991; and

(e) the number of posts filled up by handicapped persons as on March 31, 1990 and 1991?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Precise information about handicapped population in the country as on 1.4.1991 is not available. During 1991

the National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country wide sample survey of disabled persons. According to this survey, it was estimated that there were 12 million physically handicapped persons.

(b) to (e). The handicapped persons on

the live Register and placed in gainful employment through Special Employment Exchanges, Employment Exchanges including Special Cells in Normal Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres as on 31-12-1989 and 31-12-1990 are as under:-

| | Year | No. of Physically handicapped persons in Live Register | No. of persons placed in employment self |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1) Special Employment Exchanges for | 1989 | 68,106 | 1,070 |
| Physically Handicapped | 1990 | 64,783 | 1,220 |
| 2) Employment Exchanges including | 1989 | 2,90,459 | 3,949 |
| Special Cells | 1990 (Jan. to June) | 2,96,790 | 1,968 |
| 3) Vocational Rehabilitation Centres. | 1989 | 19,344 | 5,879 |
| | 1990 | 22,669 | 6,432 |

The information as on April 1, 1990 and April 1, 1991 is not available.

Government of India have reserved 3% of vacancies against handicapped posts in Group 'C' and Group 'D' for physically handicapped persons. The categories of handicapped persons covered by this Scheme are the Blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped, each category has 1% reservation in Central Government Services.

[*Translation*]

Newspapers published from Rajasthan

536. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monthly, fortnightly and weekly newspapers being published from Rajasthan and the names, places of

publication and circulation number of said newspapers; and

(b) the details of the complaints received against these newspapers during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) There were 257 monthlies, 589 fortnightlies and 677 weeklies published from Rajasthan as on 31-12-1990. Their names, places of publication and circulation are given in the Statement attached.

(b) Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India received complaints against newspapers and on the basis of these complaints, circulation check in case of five of them was done.

STATEMENT

| <i>English</i> | | <i>Rajasthan Monthlies</i> | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | All India Tax Tribunal Judgement | Jodhpur | — |
| 2. | Bible Reminder (The) | Kota | — |
| 3. | Bulletin of the Association of Kingicists of India Jaipur | Jaipur | — |
| 4. | Current Rajasthan Taxation Manual | Ajmer | — |
| 5. | Current Tax Reporter | Jodhpur | — |
| 6. | Criminal Law Reporter | Jodhpur | — |
| 7. | Dairy Darpan | Jaipur | — |
| 8. | G.N.P | Jaipur | — |
| 9. | Pink City Investor's Bulletin | Jaipur | — |
| 10. | Risalat | Ajmer | — |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. | Sales Tax Literature | Jodhpur | — |
| 12. | Unreported Rajasthan Revenue Cases | Jaipur | — |
| 13. | Rajasthan Criminal Cases | Jaipur | — |
| 14. | Mineral and Mining World | Jaipur | — |
| 15. | The Tax Referencer | Jodhpur | — |
| HINDI | | | |
| 16. | Aasangini | Banswara | — |
| 17. | Aghdoot | Jaipur | — |
| 18. | Agra Pragati | Udaipur | — |
| 19. | Agra Jeevan | Jaipur | — |
| 20. | Agra Santati | Alwar | — |
| 21. | Agrantya Rajput Samachar | Udaipur | — |
| 22. | Anushan Times | Beawar | — |
| 23. | Agrodak | Jaipur | 1925 |
| 24. | Anant Mangal | Jaipur | — |
| 25. | Anima | Jaipur | — |
| 26. | Antarman | Jaipur | — |
| 27. | Anaup Charika | Jaipur | — |
| 28. | Apka Priwar | Jaipur | — |
| 29. | Apna Patra | Udaipur | — |
| 30. | Arihant | Jodhpur | — |
| 31. | Arth Satta | Jaipur | — |
| 32. | Arthik Krishi Karyakaram | Ajmer | — |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 33. | Atmit Jagriti | Ajmer | — |
| 34. | Atma Dharma | Jaipur | — |
| 35. | Bhartiya Rajput | Jaipur | — |
| 36. | Bhrigu Mitra | Jaipur | — |
| 37. | Ayurved Martand | Sri Ganganagar | — |
| 38. | Baat to Chubhegit | Jaipur | — |
| 39. | Bahubali Sandesh | Nasirabad | — |
| 40. | Bajra Prahar | Dholpur | — |
| 41. | Bhartiya Samaj * | Ladano | — |
| 42. | Bhavishya Prakash | Ajmer | — |
| 43. | Bolte Kagat | Jaipur | — |
| 44. | Brij Sushma | Bharatpur | — |
| 45. | Chhakiyari | Bikaner | — |
| 46. | Chitanya Bharat | Jaipur | — |
| 47. | Chetan Prahari | Barmer | — |
| 48. | Chetan Prahari | Barmer | — |
| 49. | Chidambra Masik | Kota | — |
| 50. | Dadhich Diwakar | Nagaur | 450 |
| 51. | Commercial Taxes News | Jodhpur | — |
| 52. | Chitora Samaj | Kota | — |
| 53. | Commercial Taxes View | Barmer | — |
| 54. | Dalit Kalyan | Barmer | — |
| 55. | Dairy Darpan | Jaipur | — |
| 56. | Dak Shekhawati Se | Sikar | — |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 57. | Darti Dhorari | Ajmer | — |
| 58. | Deslhi Se Masko | Jaipur | — |
| 59. | Dhauns | Kota | — |
| 60. | Filmodya | Sri Ganganagar | — |
| 61. | Furqaan | Ajmer | — |
| 62. | Garjati Awaz | Udaipur | — |
| 63. | Harit Rishi Vani | Jaipur | — |
| 64. | Health Adviser | Jaipur | — |
| 65. | Gyan Vigyan Deepak | Branampuri | — |
| 66. | Gyan Kutir | Jaipur | — |
| 67. | Jagmagdeep Jyoti | Alwer | — |
| 68. | Gokul | Jaipur | — |
| 69. | Gurjan | Dholpur | — |
| 70. | Isthiti | Sikar | — |
| 71 | Jai Shring | Kota | — |
| 72. | Jai Bhairaw | Bharatpur | — |
| 73. | Jaipur Prasarika | Jaipur | — |
| 74. | Jharta Karuna Sarot | Jaipur | — |
| 75. | Kaalved | Kota | — |
| 76. | Jan Sakha | Sri Ganganagar | — |
| 77. | Jan Swasthay Shikshak | Jaipur | — |
| 78. | Jaya Gunjar | Jodhpur | — |
| 79. | Jinwani | Jaipur | — |
| 80. | Kala Shrlnkala | Udaipur | — |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 81. | Kaipna Pushp | Alwar | — |
| 82. | Karam Veena | Jaipur | — |
| 83. | Karamchari Darshan | Bikaner | — |
| 84. | Kathat Sandesh | Beawar | — |
| 85. | Katharaj | Churu | — |
| 86. | Kavimanch | Jaipur | — |
| 87. | Khadi Shramik | Jaipur | — |
| 88. | Khel Roma | Hanumangarh | — |
| 89. | Lakhara Sandesh | Pali | — |
| 90. | Khandan | Jodhpur | — |
| 91. | Kridanchal | Bikaner | — |
| 92. | Krishi Kalpana | Udaipur | — |
| 93. | Krishilok | Jodhpur | 8250 |
| 94. | Lahar | Ajmer | — |
| 95. | Lok Vigyan | Udaipur | — |
| 96. | Lok Janvad | Jaipur | — |
| 97. | Maqhumati | Udaipur | 1265 |
| 98. | Madhu Prem | Udaipur | — |
| 99. | Mali Bandhu | Kota | — |
| 100. | Mangal Marg | Bikaner | — |
| 101. | Manav Chitra | Nirbhaydasa | — |
| 102. | Manvodaya | Chittorgarh | — |
| 103. | Mehgveer | Bikaner | — |
| 104. | Maruti | Hanumangarh | — |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of the News Papers</i> | <i>Place of Publication</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 105. | Mathur Vaishya Darshan | Jaipur | — |
| 106. | Milawati | Jaipur | — |
| 107. | Mogara | Ajmer | — |
| 108. | Mool Prashan | Udaipur | — |
| 109. | Nandavana Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 110. | Nirog Sukh | Jaipur | — |
| 111. | Pan Sandesh | Udaipur | — |
| 112. | Nari Mangal | Jaipur | — |
| 113. | Nispakash Chetna | Bikaner | — |
| 114. | Paliwal Bhaskar | Udaipur | — |
| 115. | Pardiwar Tikon | Bikaner | — |
| 116. | Paropakari | Ajmer | 1437 |
| 117. | Pashupalan Nav Chetna | Jalore | — |
| 118. | Parchya Gyan Darpan | Adarshnagar churu | 815 |
| 119. | Pushkarnendu | Bikaner | — |
| 120. | Piara Bulbul | Jaipur | — |
| 121. | Partiyogita Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 122. | Preksha Dhyan | Ladanu | 3250 |
| 123. | Parinay Sandesh | Sri Ganganagar | — |
| 124. | Punargathan | Chouru | — |
| 125. | Pustak Vigyan | Bikaner | — |
| 126. | Rajasthan Dandik Nirnay Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 127. | Rajasthan Grameen Darpan | Jaipur | — |

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| 128. | Rajasthan Guidance Newsletter | Bikaner | — |
| 129. | Rajasthan Ka Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 130. | Rajasthan Krisni Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 131. | Rajasthan Sikshak | Jodhpur | — |
| 132. | Rajasthan Pratiyogita Pradarsak | Bikaner | — |
| 133. | Rajasthan Vidhi Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 134. | Rajasthan Vikas | Jaipur | — |
| 135. | Rajasthan Vyapar Udyog Parrika | Jaipur | — |
| 136. | Rajasthani Sunahari Kahaneya | Sardarpura Road | — |
| 137. | Raigar Pragtisheel Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 138. | Railway Sentinal | Ajmer | — |
| 139. | Raj Udhit Jyoti | Pali | — |
| 140. | Rozgar Lekh | Sikar | — |
| 141. | Ramsha Sandesh | Pushkar | — |
| 142. | Rangayan | Udaipur | — |
| 143. | Rashtra Bhasha Chakra | Bikaner | — |
| 144. | Sainik Aur Samaj | Bikaner | — |
| 145. | Saini Mitra Sangam | Alwar | — |
| 146. | Sans Ki Awaz | Jaipur | — |
| 147. | Sanwad Ruta Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 148. | Sanatan Satya | Suratgarh | — |
| 149. | Sansthan | Rajasthan | — |

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| 150. | Saraswat Jagat | Sriganganagar | 7504 |
| 151. | Sarva Bhashya | Jaipur | — |
| 152. | Satyug Ki Vapasi | Alwar | — |
| 153. | Sex Education | Ajmer | — |
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| 155. | Shekhawati Mangal | Sikar | — |
| 156. | Dhsk Dwipiya Barhmin Bandhu | Ajmer | — |
| 157. | Shiksha Times | Jaipur | — |
| 158. | Shiisak Doot | Udaipur | — |
| 159. | Shivira Patrika | Bikaner | — |
| 160. | Sak Dwipiya Jagriti | Barmer | — |
| 161. | Shram Ekta | Jaipur | — |
| 162. | Shram Shakti | Jaipur | — |
| 163. | Sirat—E—Mustkeem | Udaipur | — |
| 164. | Shree Peepa Prarash | Jodhpur | — |
| 165. | Shuchi | Bikaner | — |
| 166. | Sidh Makar Dwaj | Sri Ganganagar | — |
| 167. | Shnehil Sandesh | Sri Ganganagar | 1500 |
| 168. | Sukhwal Sangam | Udipur | — |
| 169. | Swaran Prabha | Jodhpur | — |
| 170. | Swatanter Jain Chintan | Ajmer | 1500 |
| 171. | Swasthya | Ajmer | — |
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| 173. | Tarianni | Udaipur | — |
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| 178. | Urmul Samachar | Bikaner | — |
| 179. | Vaidya Doot | Sadul Shahr | — |
| 180. | Vallabh Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 181. | Vanar | Jaipur | — |
| 182. | Varun Pravah | Jaipur | — |
| 183. | Vardayi | Ajmer | — |
| 184. | Ved Savita | Ajmer | — |
| 185. | Vatayan | Bikaner | — |
| 186. | Veer Rawat | Ajmer | — |
| 187. | Veer Upasika | Jodhpur | — |
| 188. | Veetrag Vigyan | Jaipur | — |
| 189. | Vidyarthi Junkar | Jaipur | — |
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| 195. | Vishveshwar Mahavir | Jodhpur | — |
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| 203. | Anil | Sriganganagar | — |
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| 204. | Bharati | Jaipur | — |
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| 206. | Phulnari | Ajmer | — |
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| 210. | Amity International | Jaipur | — |
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| 217. | Gem World | Jaipur | — |
| 218. | Latest Happy News | Alwar | — |
| 219. | Go Vikas | Jaipur | — |
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| 221. | Jeevandam | Jaipur | — |
| 222. | Khadi Worker | Jaipur | — |
| 223. | Kia News | Kota | — |
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| 228. | Management Book | Kota | — |
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| 232. | Sangathan Ki Awaj | Jaipur | — |
| 233. | R.M.S. Sentinal | Ajmer | — |
| 234. | Rajasthan Degdarshan | Jaipur | — |
| 235. | Rajasthan Khadya Padarth Vyapar Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 236. | Rajasthan State Curent Statutes | Jodhpur | — |
| 237. | Sachiwalaya Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 238. | Sarvadharm Satsangh | Udaipur | — |
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| 241. | Shiksha Times | Jaipur | — |
| 242. | Simco Patrika | Jhunjhunu | — |
| 243. | Vidyut Karmachari Ekta | Jaipur | — |
| MULTILINGUAL | | | |
| 244. | Atma Darshan | Ajmer | — |
| 245. | Gulshan—E—Vishwa | Ajmer | — |
| 246. | Ayurved Prahari | Jaipur | — |
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| 248. | Holi Saint of India (The) | Ajmer | — |
| 249. | Jina Pratibha | Jodhpur | — |
| 250. | Khawajgan | Ajmer | — |
| 251. | Mahran | Jaipur | — |
| 252. | Samyak Dristi | Ajmer | 1985 |
| 253. | Sultan—UI—Hind | Ajmer | — |
| 254. | Ziarte Khwaja | Ajmer | — |
| OTHER LANGUAGES: | | | |
| 255. | Jagti Jot | Bikaner | — |
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| 3. | I.I.B (Industrial Information Bureau) | Jaipur | — |
| 4. | Indian Life Style | Jaipur | — |
| 5. | Monday Mail | Jaipur | — |
| 6. | Rajsthan Ballad (The) | Ganganagar | — |
| 7. | Times Express | Jaipur | — |
| 8. | Unreported Judgements (The) | Jodhpur | — |
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| 9. | Aarthik Samchar | Jodhpur | — |
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| 11. | Aadhunik Samvad | Jaipur | — |
| 12. | Agvani | Bikaner | 1481 |
| 13. | Aajka Bharat | Bikaner | — |
| 14. | Abhidev | Jaipur | — |
| 15. | Agent Rajasthan | Jaipur | 2495 |
| 16. | Agra Prenna | Jaipur | — |
| 17. | Akshar Jyoti | Sriganganagar | — |
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| 19. | Akash Deept | Jaipur | — |
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| 23. | Amar India | Madhopur | — |
| 24. | Amar Times | Jaipur | — |
| 25. | Anang Doot | Kota | 1634 |
| 26. | Anndata Kisan | Jaipur | — |
| 27. | Antriksh Express | Udaipur | — |
| 28. | Action | Bikaner | — |
| 29. | Adim Lok | Kherwara | — |
| 30. | Akhand Bashtra Jyoti | Bhilwara | — |
| 31. | Akhari Rasta | Udaipur | — |
| 32. | Andolan Ke Garv Se | Sawaimadhapur | — |
| 33. | Ankit Times | Jaipur | 2000 |
| 34. | Arjan Saran | Pratapnagar | — |
| 35. | Antodaya yojna | Ganganagar | — |
| 36. | Alwar Times | Alwar | — |
| 37. | Anupam Gyan Vigyan | Sriganganagar | — |
| 38. | Arawaii Chetna | Alwar | — |
| 39. | Aru Bharu | Bikaner | — |
| 40. | Arya Jai Ghosh | Sadulpur | — |
| 41. | Arya Martand | Jaipur | — |
| 42. | Arya Punargathan | Ajmer | — |
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| 45. | Asank | Alwar | 1100 |
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| 48. | Ayurved Sambad | Jaipur | |
| 49. | Atikraman | Jodhpur | 1745 |
| 50. | Audyogik Krishi | Kota | 1200 |
| 51. | Awasan Darptan | Jaipur | |
| 52. | Badalti Dunia | Udaipur | — |
| 53. | Badhte Charan | Jodhpur | — |
| 54. | Bafal Express | Jodhpur | — |
| 55. | Baaz Express | Bikaner | — |
| 56. | Baverwal Kesari | Ajmer | 1902 |
| 57. | Bal Hans | Jaipur | 5185 |
| 58. | Bal Ki Awaz | Alwar | 1750 |
| 59. | Bal Sathi | Jaipur | — |
| 60. | Bnas Prahari | Tonk | — |
| 61. | Bank Karamchari Lalkar | Jaipur | — |
| 62. | Banas Ki Laheren | Beawar | — |
| 63. | Bedhadak Kalam | Jaipur | — |
| 64. | Benet | Jaipur | — |
| 65. | Bhabhak | Ajmer | 2500 |
| 66. | Bhrashtachar Se Savdhan | Ajmer | — |
| 67. | Budh Bheem Sandesh | Dholpur | — |
| 68. | Bharat Ke Badhte Qudam | Jaipur | — |

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| 69. | Bhawani Express | Jaipur | — |
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| 71. | Bharat Bhal | Udaipur | — |
| 72. | Bigul Sandesh | Bikaner | — |
| 73. | Bikaner Kesari | Bikaner | — |
| 74. | Bikaner Manch | Bikaner | — |
| 75. | Bikaner Jan Jan | Bikaner | — |
| 76. | Brij Seema | Bharatpur | — |
| 77. | Bundi Sandesh | Bundi | 2500 |
| 78. | Bodh Saurabh | Jaipur | 2350 |
| 79. | Chala Mora | Bikaner | — |
| 80. | Chambal Sandesh | Kota | — |
| 81. | Chambal Setu | Kota | 1400 |
| 82. | Charmanvati | Kota | — |
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| 85. | Chittor Sangram | Gangashahr | — |
| 86. | Churu Express | Churu | — |
| 87. | Churu Charcha | Churu | — |
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| 89. | Churu Samachar | Churu | — |
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| 101. | Dard Ki Awaz | Jaipur | — |
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| 106. | Desh Videsh Doot | Jaipur | — |
| 107. | Devendra Shiran | Bikaner | — |
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| 109. | Deoli Times | Deoli | — |
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| 121. | Fauladi Ekta | Mwaimadhapur | — |
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| 123. | Galta Ki Goonj | Jaipur | 2500 |
| 124. | Galta Ki Ghathi | Jaipur | 2345 |
| 125. | Gaon Ri Khfran | Fatehnagar | — |
| 126. | Gaon ki Shbha | Jaipur | 2300 |
| 127. | Gautam Jyoti | Bikaner | — |
| 128. | Ganganagar Aur Desh | Sriganganagar | 1782 |
| 129. | Golden City Doot | Jaisalmer | — |
| 130. | Gangor | Jaipur | — |
| 131. | Ganganagar Aur Desh | Sriganganagar | 1782 |
| 132. | Gangapur Darpan | Swaimadhapur | — |
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| 134. | Ghar Baithe Sandesh | Jasanpur | 2000 |
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| 137. | Grameen Sangathan | Jaipur | 2988 |
| 138. | Goluwala Kesari | Sriganganagar | — |
| 139. | Grameen Doot | Jaipur | — |
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| 142. | Gora Badal | Udaiur | — |
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| 144. | Greatest India | Bikaner | — |
| 145. | Gulabi Awaz | Jaipur | — |
| 146. | Gulabi Jagat Samachar | Jaipur | 1750 |
| 147. | Great Rajsthan | Jaipur | — |
| 148. | Gujarish | Kota | 1310 |
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| 150. | Gupt Doot | Jaipur | 2500 |
| 151. | Gyan Pipasu | Kekri | — |
| 152. | Haikara | Pali | — |
| 153. | Haal Chaal | Jaipur | — |
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| 155. | Hamari Taqat | Jaipur | — |
| 156. | Haqdar | Bikaner | 1903 |
| 157. | Hara Bhara Rajashtan | Sriganganagar | — |
| 158. | Harit Kranti | Jaipur | 2500 |
| 159. | Haroti Ka Deepak | Kota | — |
| 160. | Haroti Express | Kota | — |
| 161. | Haroti Ki Dharti | Kota | — |
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| 165. | Helen News | Sriganganagar | — |
| 166. | Hello Suno Kisan Ro | Ajmer | — |
| 167. | Hind Salaam | Jaipur | — |
| 168. | Headache | Hindon City | — |
| 169. | Hello Times | Jaipur | — |
| 170. | Hind Deep | Pali | — |
| 171. | Hinaun City Digdarshan | Hindon City | — |
| 172. | Hua Sabera | Jaipur | — |
| 173. | Indra Swaroop | Bharatpur | — |
| 174. | Jaipur Crown | Jaipur | — |
| 175. | Indra Bulletin | Jaipur | — |
| 176. | Interview | Jodhpur | — |
| 177. | Janbaj | Bikaner | — |
| 178. | Janam Data | Badmer | 1105 |
| 179. | Jantantr ki Kalam | Beawar | — |
| 180. | Jhonpari Ki Awaz | Bikaner | 1800 |
| 181. | Jaipur Samrat | Jaipur | — |
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| 183. | Jaipur Dairy | Jaipur | 1852 |
| 184. | Jhalawar Times | Jhalawar | — |
| 185. | Jagroti Ke Anchal Se | Hindaun City | — |
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| 187. | Jaipur Congress Patrika | Jaipur | — |
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| 190. | Janch Aur Khoj | Jaipur | — |
| 191. | Jai Kranti | Jaipur | — |
| 192. | Jangjoo | Chittorgarh | 1700 |
| 193. | Jan Jan | Bikaner | — |
| 194. | Jaisal Vant | Jaisalmer | — |
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| 197. | Jaipur Kikana | Bikaner | — |
| 198. | Jan Sutra | Jodhpur | 3500 |
| 199. | Jansakha | Sriganganagar | — |
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| 206. | Jinendu | Jaipur | — |
| 207. | Jugal Kripa | Jaipur | 1992 |
| 208. | Jodhpur Samachar | Jodhpur | 1700 |
| 209. | Jyotish Pradeep | Jaipur | — |
| 210. | Jay Mangalam Samvad | Jaipur | — |
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| 215. | Kam Dhenu | Bikaner | 1995 |
| 216. | Kalam Master | Jaipur | — |
| 217. | Kaise Kaise Log | Jaipur | — |
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| 219. | Karam Jyoti | Jaipur | 2800 |
| 220. | Karamohri Sathi | Jaipur | — |
| 221. | Karam Chintan | Jaipur | — |
| 222. | Karni Udai | Bikaner | — |
| 223. | Karoli Times | Karoli | — |
| 224. | Kesariya Bana | Bundi | — |
| 225. | Kesari Kunj | Jaipur | — |
| 226. | Khadi Aradhana | Jaipur | — |
| 227. | Kheenchaan | Tonk | — |
| 228. | Khooni Kalam | Swammadhampur | — |
| 229. | Kiran Kosh | Ajmer | — |
| 230. | Kiraydar Ki Pukar | Jaipur | — |
| 231. | Kirti Samachar | Alwar | — |
| 232. | Kisan Dham | Ajmer | 1749 |
| 233. | Khushaal Bharat | Jodhpur | — |
| 234. | King | Bharatpur | — |
| 235. | Kishangarh Times | Alwar | — |
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| 237. | Kisan Path | Sriganganagar | 6613 |
| 238. | Komal Times | Jaipur | — |
| 239. | Kohinoor | Bikaner | 2000 |
| 240. | Kota Observer | Kota | 1355 |
| 241. | Kramsha | Jodhpur | — |
| 242. | Kranti Dharmi | Jaipur | — |
| 243. | Kranti Ratan | Dugarpur | — |
| 244. | Krishak Sandesh | Sriganganagar | 7160 |
| 245. | Kshetriya Vikash Patrika | Sriganganagar | — |
| 246. | Krishi Vipanan Karamchari Saathi | Jaipur | 1541 |
| 247. | Kumar Sambhav | Jaipur | — |
| 248. | Ladnun Lalkar | Ladnun | 1900 |
| 249. | Labour Movement | Ajmer | — |
| 250. | Kyamat | Jodhpur | — |
| 251. | Lalsot Samachar | Jaipur | 1550 |
| 252. | Kutubnuma | Alwar | — |
| 253. | Ladnun Samachar | Didwana | — |
| 254. | Lam Lot | Alwer | — |
| 255. | Lakenc | Chittorgarh | — |
| 256. | Laxman Shila Patrika | Laxmangarh | — |
| 257. | Lithal | Jaipur | — |
| 258. | Lok Janak | Udaipur | — |
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| 260. | Madak Padarth Virodh | Jaipur | — |
| 261. | Mahak Doot | Jodhpur | 1830 |
| 262. | Lok Mashihā | Jaipur | — |
| 263. | Lok Nirmata | Churu | — |
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| 266. | Look Weel | Jaipur | — |
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| 268. | Madan Times | Jaipur | — |
| 269. | Mansarovar Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 270. | Mangliyavaas Times | Ajmer | 1961 |
| 271. | Maru Nayak | Bikaner | — |
| 272. | Maru Chakra | Jodhpur | 24091 |
| 273. | Magh Sandesh | Jalore | — |
| 274. | Mahila Today | Alwar | 1500 |
| 275. | Magra | Bikaner | — |
| 276. | Marudhar Jyoti | Nagaur | — |
| 277. | Mein Kya Kahun | Alwar | — |
| 278. | Meera Doot | Nagaur | — |
| 279. | Mal Pani Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 280. | Monday Express | Jaipur | — |
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| 289. | Manaw Aur Nyay | Bhadra | — |
| 290. | Manohar Times | Jaipur | — |
| 291. | Maru Gunjar | Ladanu | — |
| 292. | Marwari Digest | Padihara | — |
| 293. | Marvan | Jaipur | — |
| 294. | Marmik Dhara | Jaipur | 1816 |
| 295. | Matsaya Doot | Alwar | — |
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| 301. | Mahagyan | Bikaner | — |
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| 309. | Nagawaz | Jaipur | — |
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| 312. | Naya Yug Purash | Ajmer | 2193 |
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| 325. | Niwai Gareeb | Niwa | — |
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| 327. | Niwai Times | Niwa | 1624 |
| 328. | Nootan Alok | Alwar | 1500 |
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| 344. | Parde Ke Par | Bikaner | 1500 |
| 345. | Pink City Varta | Jaipur | — |
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| 347. | Pilani Ki Janta | Pilani | — |
| 348. | Pink News | Jaipur | 2100 |
| 349. | Police Express | Tonk | — |
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| 405. | Rajasthan Samachar | Jaipur | 2045 |
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| 408. | Roop Times | Sojat | 1000 |
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| 417. | Samaj Filter | Jaipur | — |
| 418. | Sach Much Doot | Jaipur | — |
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| 420. | Sahkar Vikas Jaipur | — | — |
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| 422. | Samaj Doot | Jaipur | — |
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| 424. | Samay Kon | Jaipur | 2999 |
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| 455. | Shahi Raj Mahal | Alwar | — |
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| 457. | Shekhawati Sansar Times | Jhunjhunu | — |
| 458. | Shivkesari | Suratgarh | 1860 |
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| 460. | Shesh Vishesh Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
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| 8. | Abhay Doot | Jodhpur | 6296 |
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| 10. | Abhiyachika | Dhaulpur | — |
| 11. | Abhyudaya | Jaipur | — |
| 12. | Adivasi Jagriti | Ajmer | 3800 |
| 13. | Adunik Bharat Ka Samachar | Ajmer | — |

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| 16. | Aine Ke Samane | Jaipur | 1800 |
| 17. | Agriculture Leader | Jaipur | — |
| 18. | Ajaymeru | Ajmer | — |
| 19. | Ajmer Kesari | Ajmer | 1500 |
| 20. | Ajmer Doot | Ajmer | 1601 |
| 21. | Ajai Pal | Ajmer | — |
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| 23. | Aandhi | Jhalawar | — |
| 24. | Alwar Crown | Alwar | — |
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| 30. | Amar Jyoti | Jaipur | 3466 |
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| 34. | Anamika Jyoti | Bikaner | — |
| 35. | Antes Chetna | Jaipur | 6000 |
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| 47. | Appolo | Tonk | — |
| 48. | Arauali Darpan | Bandikur | 1900 |
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| 51. | Artnaad | Jaipur | — |
| 52. | Aravali Ki Goonj | Alwar | — |
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| 54. | Ashwasan | Udaipur | — |
| 55. | Asian Standard | Jaipur | — |
| 56. | Avinash Jyoti | Bikaner | — |
| 57. | Asli Nyaya | Sriganganagar | — |
| 58. | Asli Rajasthan | Sadul Sahar | 3662 |
| 59. | Atam Lochan | Banswara | — |
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| 73. | Banswara Express | Banswara | — |
| 74. | Besharak Kisan | Jaipur | — |
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| 77. | Be Nakab | Jaipur | — |
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| 79. | Bharatpur Crown | Bharatpur | — |
| 80. | Besharak Prahar | Jaipur | 2658 |
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| 84. | Bharat Rakshak | Sriganganagar | — |
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| 91. | Bhllwara Sandesh | Bhiiwara | — |
| 92. | Bikaner Ki Awaz | Bikaner | — |
| 93. | Bhiiwara Sangram | Bhilwara | — |
| 94. | Bhinmal Times | Julore | — |
| 95. | Bhrastachar Ke Stambh | Jaipur | — |
| 96. | Bikaner Jyoti | Bikaner | — |
| 97. | Bikaner Express | Bikaner | 4000 |
| 98. | Bikana Sandesh | Bikaner | 1930 |
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| 101. | Cartridge | Jaipur | 1925 |
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| 103. | Bikaner Samachar | Bikaner | — |
| 104. | Brij Mewat Times | Bharatpur | — |
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| 129. | Dholpur Chitran | Dholpur | 2000 |
| 130. | Dholpur Leader | Dholpur | — |
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| 343. | Nayur Times | Jaipur | — |
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| 345. | Mazdoor Lalkar | Nagaur | 1995 |
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| 397. | Nand Gagan Bhedi Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 398. | Nirman Mazdoor | Jaipur | — |
| 399. | Nirupan | pratapgarh | — |
| 400. | Nayaya Ki Tula | Udaipur | — |
| 401. | Nohar Keshri | Sriganganagar | — |
| 402. | Nutton Dunitya | Bhilwara | 3200 |
| 403. | Obtect | Sardarshahr | 1440 |
| 404. | Parbo Gazette | Tonk | 4555 |
| 405. | Pahla Rajasthan | Jaipur | — |
| 406. | Pakshi Ka Sandesh | Jaipur | 2000 |
| 407. | Partap Bhoomi | Bhilwara | — |
| 408. | Pashchmi Samachar | Jodhpur | — |
| 409. | Pashupat | Jaipur | — |
| 410. | Pasina | Jaipur | — |
| 411. | Suryadwij Samaj | Jaipur | — |
| 412. | Pilibanga Kesari | Sriganganagar | — |
| 413. | Police Express | Tonk | — |
| 414. | Payasa Bhilwara | Bhilwara | — |
| 415. | Paysvini | Tonk | — |
| 416. | Philosopher | Jaipur | — |
| 417. | Pinks Weekly | Jaipur | — |
| 418. | Pirty Darshooka | Sriganganagar | — |
| 419. | Post Standard | Jaipur | — |
| 420. | Praja Sandesh | Jaipur | — |

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| 421. | Prachaya Gyan Darpan | Ratangarh | — |
| 422. | Prabhu Rastra | Bikaner | — |
| 423. | Pragati | Udaipur | 2500 |
| 424. | Pragati Sheel Sandesh | Nohar | — |
| 425. | Pragati Express | Sriganganagar | — |
| 426. | Pranaam Deshri | Sriganganagar | — |
| 427. | Pratap Bhoomi | Bhilwara | 9037 |
| 428. | Prajivan | Jodhpur | — |
| 429. | Praja Sevak | Gangapur City | 6425 |
| 430. | Prajayug | Jaipur | — |
| 431. | Praneel Bhart | Dholpur | — |
| 432. | Prant Doot | Bikaner | — |
| 433. | Pratap Ki shan | Sriganganagar | 1811 |
| 434. | Prem Kesari | Sriganganagar | — |
| 435. | Prem Ka Prakash | Pali | — |
| 436. | Pukar Sacchai | Udiapur | — |
| 437. | Progressive Woman | Jaipur | — |
| 438. | Pralaya Deep | Jodhpur | — |
| 439. | Pratap Kesari | Sriganganagar | — |
| 440. | Prem Gulab | Kota | — |
| 441. | Press Jagat | Nagaur | — |
| 442. | Punya Salii | Bundi | 2466 |
| 443. | Purawat | Bhilwara | — |
| 444. | Pushkaran Pakhayan | Bikaner | — |

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| 445. | Pushp Varsha | Sriganganagar | — |
| 446. | Purvodaya | Jaipur | 2756 |
| 447. | Puskhar Teerth | Pushkar | 1795 |
| 448. | Rahi Lalkar | Nagaur | — |
| 449. | Pukar | Udaipur | — |
| 450. | Raftar-I-Zamana | Banswara | — |
| 451. | Railwayman | Ajmer | — |
| 452. | Rajasthan Deep | Nagaur | — |
| 453. | Rajasthan Jagat Kesari | Jaipur | — |
| 454. | Railway Warrant | Jaipur | — |
| 455. | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | — |
| 456. | Rajasthani Pukar | Barmer | — |
| 457. | Rajasthani Kehri | Jaipur | 2350 |
| 458. | Rajasthan Chakshu | Jaipur | 3550 |
| 459. | Rajasthani Kamal | Nasrabad | — |
| 460. | Rajasthan Kiran | Chittorgarh | — |
| 461. | Rajasthan Patrakar Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 462. | Rajasthan Ka Farishta | Jaipur | — |
| 463. | Rajasthan News | Jaipur | — |
| 464. | Rajasthan Reformer | Jaipur | — |
| 465. | Rajasthan Reporter | Jaipur | — |
| 466. | Rajasthan Samrat | Jaipur | — |
| 467. | Rajasthan Statement | Jaipur | 15839 |
| 468. | Raj Ganga | Jaipur | — |

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| 469. | Raj Ki Pukar | Jaipur | — |
| 470. | Raj Manthan | Jaipur | — |
| 471. | Rajnitik Manthan | Jaipur | 39959 |
| 472. | Rajasthan Varta | Jaipur | 1900 |
| 473. | Rajlok | Jaipur | — |
| 474. | Raj Mandir | Alwar | — |
| 475. | Raj Marg | Bundi | — |
| 476. | Raj News | Jaipur | — |
| 477. | Rajmalav Kiran | Chittorgarh | — |
| 478. | Rakesh Doot | Jaipur | 1650 |
| 479. | Rajputana Express | Alwar | — |
| 480. | Rajya Desh | Ajmer | — |
| 481. | Ram Rahim Akbar | Ajmer | 1959 |
| 482. | Rashtra Doot | Bikaner | 35671 |
| 483. | Rashtra Doot | Jaipur | 30444 |
| 484. | Rashtra Doot | Kota | 33035 |
| 485. | Rashtra Premi | Jaipur | — |
| 486. | Rashtra Pataka | Jodhpur | — |
| 487. | Rashtra Path Pradarhak | Jaipur | — |
| 488. | Rashtra Ravi | Jaipur | — |
| 489. | Rashtra Vani | Ajmer | — |
| 490. | Rashtra Chetna | Jaipur | 3033 |
| 491. | Rashtriya Mang | Kota | — |
| 492. | Ravi Sandhaya | Jaipur | — |

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| 493. | Red Scretch | Jaipur | — |
| 494. | Ratan Kala | Jaipur | 1900 |
| 495. | Roopana Times | Sriganganagar | 1446 |
| 496. | Ratangarh Samachar | Churu | — |
| 497. | Ravish | Ajmer | — |
| 498. | Rimzim | Ajmer | — |
| 499. | Ros-Han Sandesh | Jhalawar | — |
| 500. | Rojgar Samrat | Jaipur | — |
| 501. | Sabai Jagdoot | Jaipur | 1200 |
| 502. | Sabal Rashtra | Bharatpur | — |
| 503. | Sk Samachar | Madhopur | — |
| 504. | Sachi Kalam | Jaipur | 6250 |
| 505. | Sadul Kesari | Sadulshahr | 1858 |
| 506. | Sacha Nayay | Pali | — |
| 507. | Sadulpur Times | Sadulshahr | — |
| 508. | Sahkar Darshak | Jaipur | — |
| 509. | Sahi Disha | Karauli | 600 |
| 510. | Samrat Prithviraj | Ajmer | 1989 |
| 511. | Sahmat | Jalora | — |
| 512. | Sajag Pratinidhi | Jaipur | — |
| 513. | Salimber Sandesh | Salumber | — |
| 514. | Samaj Rakshak | Sriganganagar | — |
| 515. | Sanjaya | Jhalarapatan City | — |
| 516. | Sanjay Samriti | Bharatpur | — |

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| 517. | Sangram Doot | Sriganganagar | — |
| 518. | Sanjay Bulletin | Ajmer | — |
| 519. | Sanchar Samachar Darpan | Jaipur | — |
| 520. | Sar Shobha Rajasthani | Jaipur | — |
| 521. | Sardar Shahr Express | Sardarshahr | — |
| 522. | Saptahant | Bikaner | — |
| 523. | Saptahik Anand Bharat Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 524. | Saptahik Antarjattya Parivar | Jaipur | — |
| 525. | Saptahik Transport Express | Ajmer | — |
| 526. | Saral Sandesh | Sriganganagar | — |
| 527. | Sardlya | Chhoti Sadri | — |
| 528. | Sarvhara Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 529. | Sattarurh | Jaipur | — |
| 530. | Sarojani Times | Jaipur | — |
| 531. | Satyapur Times | Jalore | — |
| 532. | Sardar Sharh Times | Churu | — |
| 533. | Sarhadi Awaz | Jaisalmer | — |
| 534. | Sarhadi Jawan | Barmer | — |
| 535. | Sarv Samat | Jaipur | 1100 |
| 536. | Scorpium | Sriganganagar | — |
| 537. | Saptahik Dhuri | Bikar | 1012 |
| 538. | Satya Shakti | Bikaner | 1515 |
| 539. | Seema Ki Lalkar | Sriganganagar | 300 |
| 540. | Shekhawati Dinman | Sikar | — |

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| 541. | Seedhi Takkar | Pali | — |
| 542. | Seema Saput | Joshpur | — |
| 543. | Seemant Times | Balotra | 1103 |
| 544. | Senani | Bikaner | 5000 |
| 545. | Seven Star | Sikar | — |
| 546. | Shekhawati Express | Chirawa | — |
| 547. | Shaheedon Ki Yad | Bharatpur | — |
| 548. | Shanti Doot | Jaipur | — |
| 549. | Shekhavati Pravashi | Jaipur | — |
| 550. | Shaktishali Awaz | Alwar | — |
| 551. | Shashwat Satya | Sriganganagar | — |
| 552. | Sher-E-Mewar | Udaipur | — |
| 553. | Shram Aradhana | Jaipur | — |
| 554. | Shikva | Jaipur | — |
| 555. | Shimla Kesari | Sriganganagar | — |
| 556. | Seema Vikas | Sriganganagar | — |
| 557. | Shisha-I-Rajasthan | Jaipur | — |
| 558. | Shreyans | Kishangarh | 4233 |
| 559. | Sirohi Express | Sirohi | — |
| 560. | Shyam Ki Awaz | Sriganganagar | — |
| 561. | Sikar Sandesh | Sikar | — |
| 562. | Sindhi Prakashak | Pali | — |
| 563. | Sirohi Vani | Jabre | — |
| 564. | Sirohi Doot | Jaipur | — |

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| 565. | Son of India | Madhopur | — |
| 566. | Sufi Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 567. | Sulbh Samachar | Tonk | — |
| 568. | Special Reporter | Jaipur | — |
| 569. | Sonag Bhoomi | Jalore | — |
| 570. | Sukhey Ghirg | Sikar | — |
| 571. | Sumati | Jaipur | — |
| 572. | Sumati | Churu | — |
| 573. | Surya Bazar Patrika | Sriganganagar | — |
| 574. | Surat Shabad Yog | Sikar | — |
| 575. | Suratgarh Kesari | Suratgarh | — |
| 576. | Surya Mukhi | Jodhpur | — |
| 577. | Swaitnaad | Madhopur | — |
| 578. | Swai Madhopur Desari | Swaimadhopur | — |
| 579. | Swantantra Times | Jaipur | — |
| 580. | Swarankar Samachar | Jaipur | — |
| 581. | Swayat Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 582. | Taj Bharti | Tonk | — |
| 583. | Taal Gazette | Jhunjhunu | — |
| 584. | Takaniki Samachar | Kota | — |
| 585. | Taposthali | Jaipur | 3550 |
| 586. | Tarun Pradeep | Jaipur | — |
| 587. | Taskaron Ka Safaya | Jaipur | 2000 |
| 588. | Teekha Teer | Jaipur | 2455 |

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| 589. | Tej Weekly | Jhunjhunu | — |
| 590. | Time and Tide | Dungarpur | 1987 |
| 591. | Times Express | Jaipur | — |
| 592. | Times of Rajasthan | Bikaner | 2000 |
| 593. | Times of Aravali | Pali | — |
| 594. | Tonk Sandesh | Tonk | — |
| 595. | Toofan Mail | Pali | — |
| 596. | Tulu-E-Subah | Jodhpur | — |
| 597. | Toofani Daur | Sriganganagar | — |
| 598. | Trass | Sriganganagar | — |
| 599. | Ubalta Rajasthan | Jaipur | — |
| 600. | Uchit Disha | Sriganganagar | — |
| 601. | Udaipur Saptahik | Udaipur | 3000 |
| 602. | Udta Teer | Sriganganagar | — |
| 603. | Upbhokata Darshan | Bharatpur | — |
| 604. | Vagar Satta | Dungarpur | — |
| 605. | Ujale Ki Aur | Chittorgarh | — |
| 606. | Ulahna | Jaipur | — |
| 607. | Vagar Chetna | Sagwara | — |
| 608. | Vagar Doot | Dungarpur | — |
| 609. | Vagar Vikas | Dungarpur | — |
| 610. | Valge | Churu | — |
| 611. | Veer Reidmal | Bikaner | — |
| 612. | Vajrapat | Hindon City | — |

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| 613. | Vartman | Bikaner | 2000 |
| 614. | Varg Chetna Ke Adhaar Par Jagrit Aur Sangthit Kisan | Jaipur | — |
| 615. | Veeron Ki Pukar | Jaipur | 2700 |
| 616. | Veer Bhoomi Chittorgarh | Chittorgarh | — |
| 617. | Veer Rajasthan | Ajmer | — |
| 618. | Veer Shaattan | Jaipur | — |
| 619. | Vijay Parv | Sriganganagar | — |
| 620. | Vijay Sandesh | Gangapur City | — |
| 621. | Vikash Sheel Rajasthan | Jodhpur | — |
| 622. | Viksit Rajasthan | Bikaner | — |
| 623. | Viran-Re-Bol | Gangapur City | — |
| 624. | Vishwa Sherni | Ajmer | 1862 |
| 625. | Vikas Today | Jaipur | 5950 |
| 626. | Vishwamaan | Jaipur | 4800 |
| 627. | Virat Rajasthan | Kota | — |
| 628. | Vividha Main Ekta | Chittorgarh | — |
| 629. | Vypar Heera | Jaipur | — |
| 630. | Waqt | Tonk | — |
| 631. | Waqt India | Jaipur | — |
| 632. | Yaadgar | Jaipur | 3100 |
| 633. | Yatayat Chakara | Chandpole | 2000 |
| 634. | Yatayat Sandesh | Jaipur | — |
| 635. | Young Doot | Jaipur | — |

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| 636. | Yatayat Doot | Jaipur | 2500 |
| 637. | Young Power | Udaipur | — |
| 638. | Young Times | Tonk | — |
| 639. | Yug Pradhan | Churu | — |
| 640. | Yug Samachar | Bharatpur | — |
| 641. | Yug Yuddh | Bikaner | 3579 |
| 642. | Youth Rajasthan | Jaipur | — |
| 643. | Yuva Prerna | Jaipur | — |
| 644. | Yuva Satya Shakti | Sriganganagar | — |
| 645. | Yuva Toofan | Udaipur | — |
| 646. | Yuvak | Churu | 1994 |
| 647. | Yuvkon Ka Satambh | Jaipur | — |
| SINDHI WEEKLY | | | |
| 648. | Bharat Desh Mahan | Ajmer | — |
| 649. | Hindu Bhoomi | Ajmer | 1750 |
| 650. | Jai Hind | Ajmer | 1800 |
| 651. | Sant Sadhu Vaswani | Ajmer | — |
| 652. | Sant Kanwar Ram | Ajmer | 9648 |
| 653. | Sant Hathi Ram | Ajmer | — |
| 654. | Veer Vijay | Ajmer | 1410 |
| URDU WEEKLY | | | |
| 655. | Nida-E-Ajmer | Ajmer | — |
| 656. | Roshan Kirdar | Jaipur | — |
| 657. | Rajasthan Leader | Jaipur | — |

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| 658. | Yug Ki Awaz | Jaipur | — |
| BILINGUAL WEEKLY | | | |
| 659. | Be Khof | Jodhpur | — |
| 660. | Buy From Here | Jaipur | — |
| 661. | Economic Fun | Jaipur | — |
| 662. | Barmer Times | Barmer | 1300 |
| 663. | Ganga Nagar Jyoti | Jaipur | — |
| 664. | Jangan | Jodhpur | — |
| 665. | Kanoon Saptahik | Ajmer | — |
| 666. | Kirdar | Jaipur | — |
| 667. | Nasirabad Times | Nasirabad | — |
| 668. | Rajasthan Swayatta Shasan | Jaipur | — |
| 669. | Sacha Doot | Bharatpur | — |
| 670. | Shoshit Sandesh | Ajmer | — |
| 671. | Udaipur Times | Udaipur | — |
| 672. | Vigatwar | Pali | — |
| 673. | Young Youdh | Jaipur | — |
| MULTILINGUAL WEEKLY | | | |
| 674. | Ata-E-Rasool | Ajmer | — |
| 675. | Khwaja Ajmeri | Ajmer | — |
| OTHER LANGUVGE | | | |
| 676. | Avkash Patrika | Jaipur | — |
| 677. | Aagi Vaah | Jodhpur | — |

[English]

Nomination of State Police Service Officers to IPS.

537. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of officers of various State Police Services in the country promoted to the cadre of I.P.S.;

(b) whether the aforesaid percentage of promotions is met well in time every year; and

(c) whether officers belonging to various State Police Services' cadre have submitted any representation to the Union Government to enhance this percentage and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to enhance this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The quota fixed for promotion of State Police Service Officers to the Indian Police Service is 33.33% of the authorised strength of Senior Duty Posts and Central Deputation Reserve in the respective cadres except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir where the promotion quota is 50% at present which is valid upto 30.4.92.

(b) The promotion quota is generally utilised fully.

(c) The Union Government have so far not received any representation from any member of the State Police Service to enhance this percentage.

Telecom Facilities Between India and other Countries

538. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication fa-

cilities existing between India and other countries need improvement; and

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

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. During the last 5 years a number of steps have been taken to improve international telecommunication facilities between India and other countries. These are:

1. Four digital electronic gateway exchanges have been installed—one each at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta during 1990-91 and 1991-92.
2. New Satellite Earth Stations (F.2 type) have been installed at Bombay and Calcutta.
3. The capacities of the old satellite earth stations at Arvi (near Poona) and Dehradun have been expanded.
4. Gateway packet Switch has been installed at Bombay for providing international data service.
5. A number of new services like (i) Electronic Mail, (ii) Store and Forward FAX, (iii) Home Country Direct Service have been introduced.

At present ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) service is available from more than 1200 cities in India to destination in 210 foreign countries. International Telex facility is also available for 214 countries to all the telex subscribers in the country.

Improvement of Telecom services is a continuing process. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to further suitably augment the

capacity of the digital gateway exchanges and increase the number of international circuits to meet the growing demand of traffic.

[*Translation*]

Abolition of House Tax

539. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish house tax on Janata flats allotted under new pattern scheme, 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Residential properties upto the rateable value of Rs. 1, 000/- are exempt from payment of property taxes. At present there is no proposal to abolish property tax on Janata Flats with rateable values above Rs. 1, 000/-.

[*English*]

Kidnapping of the Editor of "Janpath Samachar"

540. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the editor of the Hindi daily Janpath Samachar has been kidnapped recently in Siliguri; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Press Council of India in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The editor of the Hindi daily Janpath Samachar has reportedly been arrested recently in Siliguri.

(b) Press Council of India has not taken any action in the matter as Section 14 (3) of the Press Council Act, 1978 debars it from holding an inquiry into any matter in respect of which, any proceeding is pending in a Court of Law. The Press Council of India has noted that the supreme Court is seized of this matter.

Caste Based Reservation Policy

541. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Teachers led by the former president of Delhi University Teachers' Association Dr. S.S. Rathi, called on him on October 9, 1991 urging on him to refrain from Caste-based reservation Policy and to take steps to evolve a consensus policy on social justice through a national debate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No record is available of any such meeting.

(b) Government believe that social justice has to be promoted in an atmosphere of social harmony and peace. The OM dated 25.9.91 amending the earlier OM. of 13.8.90, provides preference to poorer sections among the SEBCs and additional reservation of 10% in civil services and posts under the Government of India for the other Economically backward Sections of the People who are not covered by any existing scheme

of reservation, was issued after consultation with political parties at the Center. Further consultations with the Chief Ministers of State Governments leaders of political parties would be held to evolve, if possible, a consensus on the question of determining the economic criteria referred to in the OM of 25.9.91.

Badhu Power Station In Rajasthan

542. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the work for setting up Badhu power station has been in progress in Rajasthan and the location thereof;

(b) the target date fixed for starting power generation as per the original plan and the time by which the power generation is likely to commence and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the details of expenditure proposed to be incurred and likely to be incurred on these power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Import of Newsprint.

543. SHRI RAMASH. RAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the STC has imported 29,000 metric tonnes of glazed newsprint;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rate of newsprint now imported is cheaper than the newsprint imported previously;

(d) whether it is sufficient to meet the demand during the current financial year; and

(e) if not, the precautionary measures taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). according to the information furnished by State Trading Corporation, they had contracted for 29,000 MTs of glazed newsprint for the year 1991-92 out of which contract for 10,000 Mts has been cancelled.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The requirement of glazed newsprint is met subject to availability of foreign exchange.

Fencing of Indo-Pak and Indo Bangladesh Border

544. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether work of fencing on the Indo-pak border from Punjab to Gujarat has been completed;

(b) if not, the hurdles being faced in completing this work and the action being taken to remove the hurdles;

(c) whether there is a comprehensive plan of fencing the entire Indo-Bangladesh borders; and

(d) if so, the time by which the Plan is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The task of fencing on the Indo-Pak border has been initially taken up on certain pre-selected sensitive stretches in Punjab and Rajasthan. There is no proposal at present to fence the entire border. Work on this is continuing without any hurdles.

(c) and (d). Presently only sensitive stretches are being taken up for fencing.

[Translation]

Benefit of Development to Weaker Sections

*545. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of development are not percolating to weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take some concrete measures so that benefits of development percolate to weaker sections; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) to (c). Benefits of development are made available to the weaker sections under Central and Centrally sponsored Schemes of the Government of India and state Plan Schemes.

Reduction in Quota of Imported News-print.

546. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to reduce the quota of Imported news print for

various newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to fulfil the domestic demand; and

(c) the total quantity of newsprint imported for the year 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State Trading Corporation has informed that they have contracted a quantity of 1.61 lakh MTs of newsprint during the year, in addition to brought forward contracts of the order of 0.62 lakh MTs.

[English]

Villages Electrified in Madhya Pradesh

547. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the rest of the villages are likely to be electrified; and

(c) the details of the allocations likely to be made during the Eighth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available infor-

mation, out of 71352 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 63405 villages have been electrified by the end of September, 1991.

(b) and (c), the completion of electrification of the remaining villages will depend on the plan allocation to be made by the planning Commission from year to year. The Plan allocations for the eighth Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

The Fts of Telephone Cable in Delhi

548. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether organised gangs of telephone cable thieves are active in the capital for the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of telephone cable

thefts since January to October, 1991;

(c) the details of losses incurred; and

(d) the steps Government proposed to be taken in this regard?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There have been many incidents of cable thefts in the capital during the last one year. Information whether organised gangs of telephone cable thieves are operating is being called for from the Delhi Police authorities and will be furnished on receipt.

(b) and (c). The information is given in Statement attached

(d) In addition to close coordination with the Delhi Police, who are taking action to apprehend the culprits, measures like double locking of manhole covers on ducted routes, laying of cables in concrete on open culverts and external chain and lock arrangements for PCM repeater Cabinets have been undertaken by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam (MTNL).

STATEMENT

Total number of cable thefts and telephones affected in Delhi Telephones Network together with loss incurred.

| <i>Month</i> | <i>Cable affected</i> | <i>No. of Telephones</i> | <i>Approx. loss on account of material cost (RS.)</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Jan. 1991 | 15 | 5104 | 56322 |
| Feb. 1991 | 17 | 4756 | 72276 |
| March' 91 | 12 | 4484 | 51702 |
| April' 91 | 12 | 7618 | 84882 |

| <i>Month</i> | <i>Cable affected</i> | <i>No. of Telephones</i> | <i>Approx. loss on account of material cost (RS.)</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| May 1991 | 8 | 2697 | 23889 |
| June 1991 | 11 | 1273 | 24372 |
| July 1991 | 8 | 532 | 31080 |
| Aug. 1991 | 11 | 7500 | 32160 |
| Sept, 1991 | 5 | 3014 | 38472 |
| Oct. 1991 | 11 | 1770 | 38400 |
| Nov. 1991 | 2 | 880 | 48000 |
| (till 20. 11.91) | | | |

Power Projects in Kerala

549. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Hydro Electric projects in Kerala approved by the Union Government during the last five years;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for establishing a

Thermal Power Plant at Trikkaripur as well as for 'Fuel Linkage' in the State; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Union government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES(SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) the following Hydro-electric projects of Kerala have been approved by the Planning Commission during the last five years:

| <i>Sl.NO.</i> | <i>Name of Scheme</i> | <i>Date of approval</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Malankara (6MW) | 8/86 |
| 2. | Chimoni (2.5 MW) | 8/86 |
| 3. | Peppara (3MW) | 8/86 |
| 4. | Puyankutty St.I (2 X120MW) | 8/86 subject to forest clearance. |
| 5. | Poringalkuthu L.Bank Extn. (16 Mw) | 5/89 |

| <i>Sl.NO.</i> | <i>Name of Scheme</i> | <i>Date of approval</i> |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| 6. | Kuttiadi Tailrace (2.5 MW) | 5/89 |
| 7. | Vazhikkadavu diversion Augmentation | 5/89 |
| 8. | Annakayam HEP(8 MW) | 2/91 |

(b) and (c). A project Feasibility Report in regard to the installation of Thrikaripur Thermal Power Station (2x210MW) at North Malabar Region was received in the Central Electricity Authority in November, 1987 from the Kerala State electricity Board. The CEA had advised KSEB in May, 1988 to relocate the site and revise the feasibility report as the proposed site was in close proximity to the Naval academy project site at Ezhimala. In September, 1989, the KSEB submitted to the CEA a revised feasibility report without the clearance of the Southern Naval Command, Cochin. The CEA accordingly advised the KSEB to obtain the clearance from southern Naval Command, Cochin before the scheme is processed for techno-economic clearance by the CEA. The scheme is not in a state of realness for techno-economic appraisal. The question regarding fuel linkage could be taken up with the planning Commission/Department of Coal after the feasibility of the site in question has been established.

Hydro Electric Projects In Kerala

550. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the proposed "Anakayam" and "Athirapally" hydro-electric projects in Kerala;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) whether there is any kind of mass awakening against these projects by environmentalists in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The Ankkayam Small Hydro-electric project (2X4 MW) has been sanctioned by Planning Commission on 26th February, 1991. The project has been given clearance from environment angle by MOEF in August, 1990. The project is presently under execution and is expected to be commissibned during the year 1997-98.

The project report of Adirapally Hydro-electric project (2 X80 MW) was considered by CEA and Found to be techno-economically in order during June, 1989. during the examination of the project report by CEA, Kerala State Electricity Board intimated that in response to publication of the notification in the State Gazette and local newspapers under section 29 (2) of Electricity (supply) Act, 1948, local people and organisations have represented that scenic beauty of the Adirapally Falls should not be destroyed by implementing the Adirapally project. The formal clearance for this project by CEA

would be considered after disposal of the above referred representations. and clearance of the project from environment and forest angles.

This scheme was rejected from environment angle by Ministry of Environment and forests in October, 1990, Because of the adverse ecological impact of the project and drying up of the natural Adirapally Falls. Ministry of Environment and Forests is re-considering the project from environment angle based on the Kerala State Electricity Boards proposal for construction of another power house, viz. Adirapally Upper power House (2 X 7.5 MW) upstream of Adirapally Falls to ensure water releases for the Falls.

Thermal Power Plant at Kayamkulam, Kerala

551. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
 PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:
 SHRI RAMESH CHENNIHALA:
 SHRI PALLA K.M. MATHEW:
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Kayamkulam thermal Power Plant in Kerala is likely to be installed and commissioned;

(b) the names of States which are likely to get electricity from this plant;

(c) whether the financial assistance expected from Soviet Union has been received and if so, he details thereof; and

(d) if not, the sources, from which the

Government propose to get financial assistance for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The proposal for setting up of 2 X 210 MW thermal power project at Kayamkulam, Kerala requires clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests from environment and forest angle with specific reference to major issues like fly ash utilisation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan and ash disposal plan.

(b) the States of Southern region viz Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Pondichary and Goa are entitled to allocation of power from this project, as per Central formula for allocation of power from central power stations.

(c) A credit agreement has been signed National Thermal Power Corporation with the Soviet side in September by National Thermal power Corporation with the Soviet side in September, 1989 for credit of RbIs 600 million which covers Kayamkulam and Mangalore projects of NIPC and Maithon Power projects of DVC for supply Mangalore projects of NIPC and maithon power projects of DVC for supply nd services from UDDR and RbIs. 170 million for local costs.

(d) Does not arise.

Electronic Exchanges in Kerala

552. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present stage of development of electronic telephone exchanges at the sub-divisions of (1) Kanjirapally (2) palia (3) Muvattu Puzha (4) Kothamangalam (5) Aluva and (6) Perumbavoor in Kerala;

(b) whether building for the above exchanges are available;

(c) when facilities like STD and group dialling are likely to be made available in the above exchanges;

(d) the details of the existing exchanges in the above sub-divisions, when these were set up and what is the scope for their development; and

(e) the number of persons on waiting list

in these exchanges for connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) to (c). The details in respect of these sub-divisional Head Quarters is given in Statement attached

(d) and (e). the details of other Telephone Exchanges in these Sub-divisions are being collected and will be place on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN UNDER MENTIONED SIX SUB-DIVISIONAL HEAD QUARTER IN MERALA

| Sl. No. | Name of Sub-Division | Type of Existing Exchange | Present Capacity | Status Working Lines | Waiting List as on 30th Sept. 91 | Year when exchange set up |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Kamjirapally | MAX.II | 700 | 698 | 602 | 1976 |
| 2. | Palai | MAX.II | 1000 | 992 | 893 | 1973 |
| 3. | Muvattupuzha | MAX.I | 3000 | 2825 | 807 | 1988 |
| 4. | Kothamangalam | MAX.I | 1000 | 980 | 672 | 1973 |
| 5. | Aluva | MAX.I | 4800 | 4197 | 1170 | 1979 |
| 6. | Perumbavoor | MAX.I | 1800 | 1716 | 979 | 1987 |

DETAILS OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN UNDER MENTIONED SIX SUB-DIVISIONAL HEAD QUARTER IN MERALA

| Sl. No. | Name of Sub-Division Group dialling | NSD/ISD Plan | Development new building available or not. | Position of |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Kamjirapally | Available | 1.5 K Lines C-DOT Planned during 1993-94. | New Building proposed. |
| 2. | Palai | Available | 2 K Lines ICP planned for 1992-93 | New Building under constr-uction. |
| 3. | Muvattupuzha | Available | 7K Lines E. 10B proposed. | New Building proposed. |
| 4. | Kothamangalam | Available | 1.5 K Lines C-DOT planned for 1993-94. | New Building under constr-uction. |
| 5. | Aluva | Available | 4K Lines E. 10B planned for 1992-93. | New Building proposed. |
| 6. | Perumbavoor | Available | 3.5K Lines C-DOT planned for 1993-94 | New Building under constr-uction. |

National Security Act. 1980

553. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Act,
1980 applies to the State of Jammu and
Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the statutory provision in force
in Jammu and Kashmir for preventive deten-
tion and for maintenance of law and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI
M.M.JACOB): (a) The National Security act
is not applicable to the state of Jammu and
Kashmir

(b) The Jammu and Kashmir public
Safety Act, 1978 and the Terrorist and Dis-
ruptive Activities (prevention) Act, 1987 are
relevant preventive detention laws in force in
the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu
and Kashmir Ranbir Penal Code correspond-
ing to the Indian Penal Code and the Jammu

and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment)
Act, 1983 are the other State Laws in force
for maintenance of law and order in the
State.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh:

*554. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone Ex-
changes functioning in Ghazipur, Jaunpur,
Bhadohi and Mizapur districts;

(b) the total number of telephone con-
nections functioning in each of the above-
mentioned districts; and

(c) the reasons for not setting up tele-
phone division in Jaunpur for improving tele-
phone services in Ghazipur and Jaunpur

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.
RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The
number of telephone exchanges and tele-
phone connections functioning in Ghazipur,
Jaunpur, Bhadohi and Mirzapur districts as
on 31.3.91 are as under:-

| <i>Name of Dist/ Exchange</i> | <i>No. of Exchanges</i> | <i>No. of working connection</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Ghazipur Distt. | 22 | 120 |
| 2. Jaunpur Distt. | 23 | 1656 |
| 3. Mirzapur Distt. | 16 | 1893 |
| 4. Bhadohi Exchange | 1 | 772 |

(c) As per norms of the Department,
Jaunpur revenue district does not qualify for
the formation of telephone division. Ghazipur

is now being looked after by the Telecom
District Engineer, Ballia.

**Schemes for All India Radio and
Doordarshan In Uttar Pradesh and
Gujarat**

555. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocation made in
the Seventh five Year Plan for the schemes
for All India Radio and Doordarshan in Uttar
Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) the areas in respect of which these
schemes were formulated;

(c) the present phase of the scheme;
and

(d) the details of the proposals under
those scheme submitted by the Govern-
ments of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):
(a) to (c). Details of Seventh Plan Schemes
of All India Radio and Dooradarshan In the
States of Uttar pradesh and Gujarat, their
financial outlays and present status are indi-
cated in the statements attached as I & II.

(d) While requests from the State Gov-
ernments are received from time to time for
extension of Radio/TV coverage in their
respective States, no detailed proposals are
called for from the State Governments for
formulation of Five year Plans of AIR/Door-
darshan.

STATEMENT

A. Uttar Pradesh

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Outlay (in lakhs) | Status |
|---------|---|----------------------|--|
| 1. | New Radio Station with 1 KW MW Transmitter MP Studio & Staff Quarters at: | | |
| (i) | Chamoli | 185.46 | Under Implementation |
| (ii) | Pauri/Srinagar | 185.00 | Under implementation |
| (iii) | Pithoragarh | 189.15 | Under implementation |
| (iv) | Uttarkashi | 89.13 | Under implementation |
| 2. | New Radio Station with 6 KW FM Transmitter MP Studio & Staff Quarters At: | | |
| (i) | Bareilly | 297.60 | Under advanced Stage of implementation |
| (ii) | Faizabad | 312.40 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| (iii) | Jhansi | 313.45 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| (iv) | Obra | 308.95 | Under advanced stage of implementation |

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Outlay (in lakhs) | Status |
|---------|---|----------------------|--|
| 3. | Relay Centre with 6 KW FM Transmitter at Aligarh | 328.08 | Under implementation |
| 4. | Relay Centre with 10 KW FM Transmitter at Mussorie | 210.55 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| 5. | Upgradation of 10 KW SW Transmitter at Lucknow to 10 KW MW Transmitter | 128.85 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| 6. | Upgradation of 10 KW SW Transmitter at Lucknow to 50 KW SW transmitter. | 444.55 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| 7. | Upgradation of 1 KW MW Transmitter at Allahabad to 20 KW MW Transmitter | 173.33 | Under implementations |
| 8. | Upgradation of KW MW Transmitter at Varanasi to 100 KW MW Transmitter | 214.70 | Upgradation completed. Transmitter functional. |
| 9. | Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter at Gorakhpur | 522.92 | Scheme completed Transmitter functional. |

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Outlay (in lakhs) | Status |
|-----------|---|----------------------|---|
| B. | Gujarat | | |
| 1. | New Radio Station with 1 KW MW Transmitter MP Studio and Staff quarters at Ahwa | 185.77 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| 2. | Local Radio Station with 2x3 KW FM Transmitter MP Studio and Staff Quarters at: | | |
| (i) | Surat | 337.92 | Under advanced stage of implementation |
| (ii) | Godhra | 227.20 | Scheme completed. Station functional |
| 3. | Upgradation of 50 KW MW Transmitter at Ahmedabad to 200 KW MW Transmitter | 314.60 | Scheme completed Transmitter Functional |

STATEMENT

A. UTTAR PRADESH

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay (in lakhs)</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Studio, Allahabad be approved. | — | Scheme yet to |
| 2. | High Power Transmitter with Programme Generation Facility at BareilK | 630.24 | Under Implementation |
| 3. | Low power Transmitter, Haridwar | 64.60 | Since commissioned |
| 4. | LPT, Banda | 22.15 | -do- |
| 5. | LPT, Balia | 22.15 | -do- |
| 6. | LPT, Lakhimpur | 22.15 | -do- |
| 7. | LPT, Orai | 35.60 | -do- |
| 8. | LPT, Lalitpur | 22.15 | -do- |
| 9. | LPT, Tanakpur | 22.15 | -do- |
| 10. | LPT, Puranpur | 36.52 | -do- |
| 11. | LPT, Sitapur | 64.65 | -do- |
| 12. | LPT, Gauriganj | 56.58 | -do- |
| 13. | LPT, Hardoi | 35.60 | -do- |
| 14. | LPT, Azamgarh | 60.90 | -do- |
| 15. | LPT, Budaum | 44.54 | -do- |
| 16. | LPT, Gonda | 44.54 | -do- |
| 17. | LPT, Jagdishpur | 44.54 | -do- |
| 18. | LPT, Kashipur | 44.54 | -do- |
| 19. | LPT, Mathura | 60.90 | -do- |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay (in lakhs)</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 20. | LPT, Obra | 54.00 | -do- |
| 21. | LPT, Tirwa | 44.54 | -do- |
| 22. | LPT, Mau | 60.90 | -do- |
| 23. | LPT, Fatehpur | 60.90 | Since |
| | | commissioned | |
| 24. | LPT, Basti | 60.90 | -do- |
| 25. | LPT, Balrampur | 44.54 | -do- |
| 26. | LPT, Galganj | 44.54 | -do- |
| 27. | LPT, Akbarpur | 44.54 | -do- |
| 28. | LPT, Pilibhit | 60.90 | -do- |
| 29. | Very Low Power Transmitter (VIPT), Ranikhet | 19.95 | -do- |
| 30. | VLPT, Almore | 19.95 | -do- |
| 31. | VLPT, Dharchila | 41.90 | -do- |
| 32. | VLPT, Gopeshwar | 19.95 | -do- |
| 33. | VLPT, Haldwani | 19.95 | -do- |
| 34. | VLPT, Kasauni | 19.95 | -do- |
| 35. | VLPT, Uttarkashi | 19.95 | -do- |
| 36. | VPLT, Bhatiari | 19.95 | -do- |
| 37. | VLPT, Munsiri | 54.00 | -do- |
| 38. | Transposer, Mussoorie | 30.85 | Under |
| | | implementation | |
| 39. | Transposer, Srinagar | 30.85 | Since commissioned |
| 40. | Transposer, New Tehri | 30.85 | -do- |

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay (in lakhs)</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| 41. | Transposer, Churk | 30.85 | -do- |
| 42. | Continuing Studio, Lucknow | 561.75 | -do- |
| 43. | O.B Van at Doordarshan Kendra(DDK),Lucknow | 224.00 | -do- |
| 44. | EFC Van at DDK, Lucknow | 130.40 | -do- |
| 45. | Post production facility at DDK, Lucknow | 176.60 | Under impleaneation |
| 46. | Staff Training Institute, Lucknow | 1813.70 | Instead of Centralised Training Institute, 4,Regional Training Institute are envisaged to be established. |

| <i>S No.</i> | <i>Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 2. GUJARAT | | | |
| 1. | Studio, Rajkot | 1513.10 | Under implementation |
| 2. | High Power Transmitter, Bhuj | 331.60 | Under implementation |
| 3. | Low Power Transmitter, Ahwa | 23.79 | Since commissioned |
| 4. | LPT, Amreli | 23.79 | -do- |
| 5. | LPT, Godhra | 27.52 | -do- |
| 6. | LPT, Jamnagar | 63.90 | -do- |
| 7. | LPT, Junagarh | 36.52 | -do- |

| <i>S No.</i> | <i>Scheme</i> | <i>Outlay</i> | <i>Status</i> |
|--------------|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 8. | LPT, Palanpur | 25.02 | -do- |
| 9. | LPT, Porbander | 30.35 | -do- |
| 10. | LPT, Surendranagar | 22.05 | -do- |
| 11. | LPT, Valsad | 36.52 | -do- |
| 12. | LPT, Veravel | 23.79 | -do- |
| 13. | LPT, Dhorajee | 44.54 | -do- |
| 14. | LPT, Dohad | 44.54 | -do- |
| 15. | LPT, Mehsana | 44.54 | -do- |
| 16. | LPT, Songarh | 44.54 | -do- |
| 17. | LPT, Bhabbar | 44.54 | -do- |
| 18. | LPT, Ambaji | 44.54 | -do- |
| 19. | LPT, Thard | 44.54 | -do- |
| 20. | LPT, Dedirpada | 44.54 | -do- |
| 21. | LPT, Chotta-Udaipur | 44.54 | -do- |
| 22. | LPT, Kosamba | 46.25 | -do- |
| 23. | Very Low Power Transmitter, Kakrapar | 41.50 | -do- |
| 24. | Earth Station, Ahmedabad implementation | 219.70 | Under |
| 25. | Post Production facilities | 80.20 | Since at Ahmedabad commissioned |
| 26. | C.B. Van at Doordarshan | 224.00 | Under Ahmedabad implementation |

[English]

Bakreshwar Thermal Project

556. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received any new proposals from the Government of West Bengal regarding the financing of the Bakreshwar Thermal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to complete the Bakreshwar Thermal Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Bakreshwar Thermal Project (3 X 210 MW) was posed for availing Soviet assistance on the request of the Government of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal have recently proposed, that the project be delinked from Soviet assistance in view of prevailing situation in USSR and assistance from OECF be availed for the implementation of the Bakreshwar Project. In view of difficulties being experienced in securing fresh bilateral assistance for the power sector, the Government is keen to utilise Soviet assistance for the Bakreshwar Project as in the case of other power projects for which Soviet assistance is committed.

[Translation]

Abduction of Diamond Merchants

557. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four Bombay based diamond merchants were abducted in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether a huge amount was paid as ransom by the said merchants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a). some Bombay based diamond merchants were abducted in Delhi recently.

(b) Six persons had been missing - one from 14-9-1991 and five from 15-9-1991. All these persons surfaced from 1561, Sukhdev Vihar, New Delhi on 3rd October, 1991.

(c) to (e). The Central Bureau of Investigation who have been entrusted with the investigation of the case have been reported that the case is at a crucial stage and disclosure of details would have an adverse impact on the investigation.

[English]

Expansion of T.V. and Air in Border Areas

558. SHRIMATI VASUDNHARA RAJE:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to give special attention to the expansion of T.V. and A.I.R. in the border areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far and the present position of T.V. and A. I. R. in different borders.

(c) the steps taken to expand T.V. and A. I.R. net work in Rajasthan and the border areas in other States; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). Yes, sir. High priority has been given to the extension of Radio and TV services in the border areas of the country. In the case of All India Radio, emphasis was laid to strengthen radio coverage in the border areas right from the 6th Plan onwards. Under the scheme of border coverage, 20 radio transmitters and 96 TV transmitters are functioning.

(c) and (d). The details of various All India Radio and TV scheme which are under implementation are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT**A. All India Radio**

| S.No | Location of the Project |
|------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Dhubri (Assam) |
| 2. | Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) |

| S.No | Location of the Project |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 3. | Kargil (Jammu and Kashmir) |
| 4. | Poonch (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 5. | Churachandpur (Manipur) |
| 6. | Barmer (Rajasthan) |
| 7. | Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) |
| 8. | Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu) |
| 9. | Kailashahar (Tripura) |
| 10. | Belonia (Tripura) |
| 11. | Chamoli (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 12. | Pauri/Srinagar (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 13. | Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 14. | Uttarkashi (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 15. | Lungleh (Mizoram) |
| 16. | Simla (Himachal Pradesh) |
| 17. | Imphal (Manipur) |
| 18. | Kohima (Nagaland) |
| 19. | Jaipur (Rajasthan) |
| 20. | Bikaner (Rajasthan) |
| 21. | Gangtok (Sikkim) |
| 22. | Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 23. | Calcutta (West Bengal) |

| <i>S.No</i> | <i>Location of the Project</i> |
|-------------|--|
| 24. | Kurseong (West Bengal) |
| 25. | Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) (50 KW SW) |
| 26. | Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) (100 KW MW) |

B. Doordarshan

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Location of the Project</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Barmer (Rajasthan) |
| 2. | Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) |
| 3. | Bhuj (Gujarat) |
| 4. | Fazilka (Punjab) |
| 5. | Churachandpur (Manipur) |
| 6. | Lungleh (Mizoram) |
| 7. | Leh (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 8. | Sankoo (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 9. | Dras (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 10. | Timsogam (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 11. | Nagrota (Jammu & Kashmir) |
| 12. | Gangtok(Sikkim) |
| 13. | Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu) |
| 14. | Phek(Nagaland) |
| 15. | Bongaigaon (Assam) |

Telephones to Panchayat Headquarters in Rajasthan

559. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to constitute a task force to provide public telephones to all the panchayat headquarters in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when the task force was constituted;

(c) the target set for providing public telephones to all the panchayats; and

(d) the progress made so far to achieve the target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) September 1991.

(c) 31st March 1995.

(d) Out of a total of 7353 panchayat Villages 2592 have been covered with telephone facility as on 31.10.1991.

Hydel Projects During Eighth Five Year Plan

560. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give top priority to the implementation of hydel projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of proposals for hydel projects submitted by the state Gov-

ement for inclusion in the Eighth Plan;

(c) the number of such projects which are expected to be implemented during the Eighth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The working Group on power for Eighth Plan (1990-95) in its report dated December, 1989 has recommended that emphasis may be given to the hydro electric development in the plans. As per the

tentative programme for the Eighth Plan period (1992-97), additional power generation capacity of 36645 MW has been proposed. Of this 9396.9 MW would be hydro; 26073.8 MW thermal and 1175 MW Nuclear. The hydro capacity addition during Eighth Plan would be about 25.6% of total capacity addition.

(b) to (d). Tentatively, 76 Hydro-electric schemes are likely to be included in the Eighth Plan. These will provide additional Hydro-electric capacity of 9396 MW. The region-wise details of the capacity additions are as under :

| Sl. No | Region | Sanctioned & On going Schemes | | CEA cleared Schemes | | Total | |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----|-------|---------|
| | | Nos. | MW | Nos. | MW | Nos. | MW |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Northern | 17 | 3786.75 | 5 | 108 | 22 | 3894.75 |
| 2. | Western | 15 | 2590 | 1 | 20 | 16 | 2610* |
| 3. | Southern | 18 | 1131 | 3 | 155 | 21 | 1286 |
| 4. | Eastern | 12 | 891.1 | 1 | 120 | 13 | 1011.1 |
| 5. | North Eastern | 9 | 495 | 1 | 100 | 7 | 595 |
| | | 68 | 8893.85 | 11 | 503 | 79 | 9396.85 |

* Includes 45 MW from Rajghat which is joint project of UP & MP. Both the States have equal share in power benefits from the project.

Modernisation of Telecommunication System

561. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to modernise country's telecommunication system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be achieved?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To modernise the telecommunication services in the country, the draft 8th Plan proposals include:-

- Full automatization of network by March 1994.
- Replacement/Upgradation of life expired and worn-out equipment.
- Provision of additional 3000 Rkms of ducts for underground cables.
- Practically all new equipment proposed for induction during the 8th Plan period to be of digital type.
- Further computerisation of telecommunication services such as directory enquiry, billing, manual trunk service, etc.
- Use of improved computerised network management

(c) Progressively by the end of the 8th five year Plan.

Waiting Lists for Telephone Connections

562. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting lists for telephone connections for residential and commercial purposes, separately in the district of Aurangabad (Maharashtra);

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting lists for the last three years; and

(c) the time by which the waiting lists are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Waiting lists are not maintained separately for residential and commercial demands. Total waiting list as on 31.10.1991 in Aurangabad revenue district is 10928.

(b) Total waiting list pending for more than three years in above district is 5734.

(c) As per draft 8th Plan proposals expansion programmes are being drawn with an objective to provide by the end of the 8th Plan.

i) telephones practically on demand in the rural areas; and

ii) to reduce the waiting period to within two years in large systems.

Accordingly, the above waiting lists will be cleared progressively during the 8th Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Power Projects In Madhya Pradesh

563. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of power produced by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the power generating capacity of various projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the generation of power in Madhya Pradesh is less than the demand;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to start a new project to increase the power generating capacity in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The total energy generation in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April-October, 1991) was 13526 million units and 7140 million units, respectively.

(b) The generating capacity of various power projects in Madhya Pradesh is 6582.5 Mega Watts (including 3390 MW capacity of Central sector Power Stations).

(c) During the period April, 1991 to October, 1991 the energy requirement in Madhya Pradesh was 11050 million units against which the availability was of the order of 10637 million units.

(d) and (e). It is programmed to add 125 Mega Watts capacity during 1991-92 in

Madhya Pradesh. In addition, the State will also get its due share from the Central Sector Stations being set up in Western Region.

Power Production In Uttar Pradesh

564. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently considered the various measures to increase the power production in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take the assistance of private sector for increasing power production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). It is programmed to add 182 Mega Watts capacity in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92. In addition, this State will also get its due share from the Central Sector Stations which are being set up in the Northern Region. Various other measures taken to improve the energy generation in the country and in Uttar Pradesh include Renovation and Modernisation of old units, assistance to State Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programme, supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal, training of personnel, and improvement in transmission net work.

(c) Yes Sir.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic exchanges In U.P.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert telephone exchanges of Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Vaha in Uttar Pradesh into electronic exchanges; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said work is likely to be started?

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RAGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:

(i) Lalitpur, Jalaun and Hamirpur telephone exchanges have already been converted into electronic exchanges.

(ii) Jhansi is likely to be converted into electronic exchange by 31.3.1992.

(iii) There is no telephone exchange named as Vaha.

[English]

Communal Clashes

566. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where communal clashes took place during the last three years; and

(b) the remedial measures the Union Government have advised to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, a statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>PART (A)</i> | <i>Name of the place where major communal clashes took place:</i> |
|-----------------|---|

1988:

(From 1 November to 31 December, 1988)

1989:

BIHAR:

1. Hazaribagh
2. Sasaram
3. Satbarwa (District Palamu)
4. Sitamarhi
5. Bhagalpur
6. Munger

PART (A) *Name of the place where major communal clashes took place:*

GUJARAT

1. Godhra (District Panchmahal)

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Khargone
2. Indore

RAJASTHAN

1. Kota
2. Jaipur
3. Ladnu

UTTAR PRADESH:

1. Badaun
2. Varanasi

Name of the Place where major communal clashes took place

1990

ANDHRA PRADESH:

1. Hyderabad city
2. Rangareddy

ASSAM:

1. Hailakandi.

BIHAR:

1. Bari Gulani
(District Nawada)
2. Jamshedpur
3. Patna

PART (A)

Name of the place where major communal clashes took place:

GUJARAT:

1. Patna (District Mehsana)
2. Anand
3. Ahmedabad
4. Baroda

KARNATAKA

1. Ramanagaram
2. Chennapatanam
3. Kolar

MAHARASHTRA:

1. Bombay

RAJASTHAN:

1. Jaipur
2. Jodhpur

Name of the Place where major communal clashes took place

TAMIL NADU:

1. Denakanikottai
(District Dharmapuri)

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Kanpur
2. Bijnore
3. Colonelganj(District Gonda)

PART (A) *Name of the place where major communal clashes took place:*

4. Etah
5. Aligarh
6. Meerut
7. Jahangirpur (District Bulandshahar)
8. Khurja (District Bulandshahar)

1991:

ANDHRA PRADESH:

1. Hyderabad.

BIHAR

1. Golemuri (District Jamshedpur)
2. Chakradarpur (District

Singhbhum)

GUJARAT:

1. Ahmedabad
2. Ankleshwar (District Broach)
3. Broach
4. Broach
5. Jambusar (District Broach)
6. Surat

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Gogawan (District Khargone)

PART (A) *Name of the place where major communal clashes took place:*

MAHARASHTRA:

1. Jogeshwari (Bombay)

Name of the place where major communal clashes took places

ORISSA:

1. Bhadrak (District Balasore)
2. Soro Town (District Balasore)

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Lucknow city.
2. Ghaziabad
3. Khurja
4. Sharanpur
5. Varanasi
6. Kanpur
7. Meerut
8. Sikandrabad (District Bulandshahar)

WEST BENGAL:

1. Village Jitkipota (Nadia District)
 2. Asansol
-

PART (B)

Public Order being a State subject, the State Governments have to tackle the problem and take remedial measures. The Central Governments assists the States in terms of additional force when requested to do so. We have also given some suggestion to the State to curb such developments which tend to vitiate the communal atmosphere in the country.

2. Keeping in mind the need to foster communal harmony and prevent the occurrence of communal riots in the country, guidelines were issued to States/UTs detailing measures in this behalf. A set of suggestions have also been sent to States/UTs in August, 1990, about the curbing of inflammatory speeches, writings etc., which tend to vitiate the communal atmosphere in the country.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also monitoring some aspects of the 15-point programme for minorities welfare. These include setting up of Special Courts and relief to riot victims etc.

Organisation Receiving foreign contributions

567. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and address as of individuals, organisations and institution which received more that rupees one lakh as foreign contribution during 1988,1990; and

(b) the details of the amount received by them during the above period and the details of the activities on which the same was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Approximately 15838 associations have reported receipt of FC of rupees one lakh and above during the years 19988, 1989 and 1990. 23 purposes are laid down under the rules on which FC received is broadly spent. In view of the voluminous nature of the information, it is not feasible to furnish the details. If information regarding any particular association or associations is required the same can be furnished.

Repairs of Damaged Mosques and Durgahas

568. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the Central guidelines issued by the Government, the Government of Karnataka has repaired 127 mosques and Durgahas at Government cost which were damaged during riots in October December, 1990;

(b) the number of places of religious importance destroyed/damaged in the disturbances during 1990-91, State-wise and place-wise; and

(c) the number of such damaged and destroyed place which have been renovated/ repaired by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Policy for Punjab

569. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI AMAR RÖYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have evolved any policy to meet the challenges posed by the deteriorating law and order

situation in Punjab by terrorists and secessionists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and results achieved by that policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Government will continue to deal firmly with terrorism and secessionism. Several measures have been adopted for the purpose. Increasing cooperation from the people and their determination to fight the terrorists are becoming evident.

Package Formula on Job Reservations submitted to Supreme Court by the Government

570. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL
SHRI SARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the package formula submitted by the Government to Supreme Court on Job reservation issue in Government services envisaging reservation for economically weaker sections of the forward classes in addition to 22.5 and 27 percent quota for SC/ST, socially and economically backward classes, respectively;

(b) what criteria has been fixed to define economically weaker section of the forward classes and socially and economically backward classes; and

(c) the machinery contemplated to define such classes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a). The O.M. of 13th August, 1990 providing for 27% reservation for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes against vacancies in civil services/posts under the govt. of India to be filled through direct recruitment was amended on 25th September, 1991. A statement of the copy of the Amending order is attached herewith.

(b) and (c). Government intends to lay down criteria for determining the poorer sections among SEBCS and other economically backward sections not covered by any existing schemes of reservation through a process of consultation for which steps have been initiated.

STATEMENT

Government of India Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 25th Sept. 1991.

Office Memorandum

Subject: Recommendation of the Second Backward Classes Commission (mandal Report)- Reservation for Socially and /Educationally Backward Classes in service under the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to invite the attention to O.M. of even number dated the 13th August, 1990, on the above mentioned subject and to say that in order to enable the poorer sections of the SEBCs to receive the benefits of reservation on a preferential basis and to provide reservation for other economically backward sections of the people not covered by any of the existing scheme of reservation, Government have decided of

amend the said Memorandum with immediate effect as follows:-

2. (i) Within the 27% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India reserved for SEBCs, preference shall be given to candidates belonging to the poorer sections of the SEBCs. In case sufficient number of such candidates are not available, unfilled vacancies shall be filled by the other SEBC candidates.
 - (ii) 10% of the vacancies in civil posts and services under the Government of India shall be reserved for other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing Schemes of reservation.
 - (iii) The criteria for determining the poorer sections of the SEBCs or the other economically backward sections of the people who are not covered by any of the existing schemes of reservations are being issued separately
3. The O.M. of even number dated the 13th August, 1990, shall be deemed to have amended to the extent specified above.

Sd/-

(A.K. HARIT)

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

To

All ministries/Department of Govt. of India

National Integration Council Meeting

571. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSH-NAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the National Integration Council; and

(b) the decisions taken at the meeting, particularly in relation to to be Babri Masjid-Ramjanma Bhoomi issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER IF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Communal Harmony: Ramjanma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue.

(b) A statement of the enclosed resolution was passed. It was also agreed that a standing committee of the National Integration Council will be set up.

STATEMENT

Resolution Adopted by the National Integration Council at its Meeting Held on 2nd November, 1991 at new Delhi

The National Integration Council views the deep concern the deterioration in the communal situation in the country during the last two years, which have witnessed increasing communal tension and serious incidents of violence leading to heavy loss of life and property. Along with the continuing activities of terrorists and militants in certain parts of the country, communal animosity can seriously undermine the national unity. the Council reaffirms the resolve of the people

to resolutely meet any challenge to the country's and Integrity and its secular democratic polity.

The Council noted that one of the factors which has added immensely to the build-up of communal tension is the Ram Janma Bhumi - Babri Masjid dispute. The Council expressed its concern at the recent happenings in Ayodhya and hoped that such situations will not occur.

The Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid dispute has continued to evade satisfactory solution. The Council appeals to all concerned parties and organisations to work towards and amicable, negotiated solution of the dispute in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

The council noted following assurances given by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh:

1) All efforts will be made to find an amicable resolution of the issue;

2) Pending a final solution, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will hold itself fully responsible for the protection of the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid structure;

3) Orders of the Court in regard to the land acquisition proceedings will be fully implemented; and

4) Judgement of the Allahabad High Court in the cases pending before it will not be violated.

The Council welcomed the invitation given to it by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to visit Ayodhya on any suitable date.

The National Integration Council calls upon all concerned, including the political parties, religious leaders, the media and other organisations, to act with restraint and in a

manner that will promote harmony and good will between all communities. Everyone must make efforts to desist from words or deeds that are likely to inflame communal passions or give encouragement to disruptive forces. Indian society is traditionally marked by a spirit of tolerance and respect for each other's faith. This spirit should continue to guide our thoughts and actions. The Council appeals to all people to maintain peace and tranquility and create an atmosphere conducive to the satisfactory settlement of the Ram Janma Bhumi-Babri Masjid dispute.

Dual Citizenship to Non-Resident Indians

572. SHRI DHARMANNA MONNDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant dual citizenship to Non-Resident Indians in order to attract their investments in the economic development of the country in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Participation of Private sector in Power

573. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have recently set up a high level committee to invite the participation of private sector in the generation of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms to be followed by private sector for entering into power generation; and

(d) the assessment made by the Government in regard to actual production of power both in public and private sectors within the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES(SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details in respect of High powered Board and the norms to be followed by the Private Sector for entering into electricity generation, supply and distribution have been notified through resolutions published in the gazette dated 22nd October, 1991, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

(d) The Eighth Five Year Plan in respect of the Power generation has not yet been finalised.

Setting up of New Intelligence and Vigilance Organisation

574. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present arrangements for vigilance and internal intelligence in the telecom sector are adequate;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry proposes to set up a new intelligence and vigilance organisation to check corrupt practices in the telecommunications department; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposal to set up a comprehensive vigilance organisation for the Department is under contemplation.

Payment of Interest for New Telephone connections

575. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Commission has recently decided to pay interest on the deposits accepted from the public for giving new telephone connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number or persons to whom the interest has been paid in the country so far?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). As per the existing instructions, every application for a telephone connection shall be accompanied with an amount of deposit prescribed for each category. This amount carries interest from the date of deposit till the date of installation of telephone connection at the Bank rate prevailing from time to time. Interest is being paid to all the applicants who have registered their demands.

Over-Staying of Foreign Nationals in Hyderabad.

576. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals who are over-staying in the country State-wise;

(b) whether about 25, 000 foreign nationals are over-staying in Hyderabad alone; and

(c) if so, the action Union Government have taken to deport the over-staying foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) On the basis of the information available, a statement is attached.

(b) No such information is available to substantiate the figure.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that whenever any foreigner is detected for over-staying in India, action should be taken for his deportation under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

STATEMENT

State-wise information available with the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of reports received from State Govts./ U.T. Administration in respect of foreigners overstaying in India.

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Name of the State Govt./ U.T. Administration.</i> | <i>No. Of Foreigners overstaying India</i> |
|---------------|--|--|
| 1. | Assam | 2 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 45 |
| 3. | Bihar | 130 |
| 4. | Delhi | 161 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1104 |
| 6. | Haryana | 98 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 110 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 317 |
| 9. | Kerala | 545 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1227 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 2366 |
| 12. | Orissa | 51 |

| S. No. | Name of the State Govt./ U.T. Administration. | No. Of Foreigners overstaying India |
|--------|--|--|
| 13. | Punjab | 228 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | 2710 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 1141 |
| 16. | Utter Pradesh | 1347 |
| 17. | West Bengal | 617 |
| 18. | Chandigarh | 42 |
| 19. | Pondicherry | 68 |

- Information in respect of remaining States is nil.
- No authentic information in respect of Bangladesh nationals is available. The above figures do not, therefore, include Bangladesh nationals.

Decisions Taken at Regional Conference of Chief Ministers of Eastern India.

577. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional conference of Chief Ministers of Eastern India took place at Bhubaneswar recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken at the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The last (18th) meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Bhubaneswar on the 21st September, 1991. A

number of issues of inter-State relevance were discussed. The proceedings of the meeting would be placed in the parliament Library for perusal by the Hon'ble Members of parliament of finalisation after connects on the same are received from the concerned States.

National Commission for SCs/STs

578. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 65th Constitution Amendment Act, 1990 which confers Constitutional status on the National Commission for S.C. and S.T. has been brought into force; and

(b) if so, whether rules have been framed under the Act laying down any qualification for the commission members and also pre-

scribing procedure for selection of such members?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Violence and Sex in Films

579. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue fresh guidelines to deal with more effectively violence and sex in films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Setting up of VHF Wireless Stations by Militants

580. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that militants in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab have set up VHF wireless stations with the assistance of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the precise Government's information in this regard; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto by way of identifying and closing down such stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The availability of communication equipment with the terrorists was revealed with the seizure of arms and ammunition and equipment from the terrorists in the Valley. The Government has taken steps for location and tackling such transmissions.

New Newspaper Policy

581. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether is the Government have announced a new Newspaper Policy;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy and in what respect it represents change or modification over the earlier policy; and

(c) the reaction of the newspaper industry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Newspaper Allocation Policy, 1991-92 has been announced on 4.10.1991.

(b) The main features of the new Policy and some of the changes vis-à-vis the earlier Policy are detailed in the statement attached.

(c) The reaction of the newspaper industry has been a mixed one.

STATEMENT

Changes/modifications made in Newspaper Allocation Policy 1991-92 as compared to previous year's policy:

Newspaper will be allocated to the newspapers only after they are registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India and have been in regu-

pers for India and have been in regular publication for atleast one year. Earlier a newspaper became entitled to newsprint from day one, even before it was registered with the RNI

2. Bi-weeklies and tri-weeklies will not be eligible for Glazed newsprint. The minimum regularity norm for them is now 90 per cent as in the case of dailies hitherto. Earlier their regularity norms were the same as prescribed for periodicals.
3. Unlike in the past, the consumption of WPP or any other paper consumed by the newspapers outside the RNI allocation will not be taken into account while determining the entitlement of a newspaper for the allocation of newsprint for the year 1991-92.
4. The newspaper establishments have already been allowed to lift their indigenous quota of newsprint from any scheduled mill (s) of their choice, w.e.f. 1.4.1991.
5. To the newspapers with annual entitlement of more than 200 MT indigenous newsprint will be allocated on *half yearly basis while imported newsprint will be released quarterly. Earlier, indigenous newsprint was also allocated on quarterly basis to this category of newspapers.*

Training of J & K and Sikh Militants

582. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL:

Will the Minister of HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmir and Sikh Militants so far trained in the training camps in Pakistan;

(b) the number of them that have so far returned to India and how many are still in Pakistan or Pak-occupied Kashmir; and

(c) whether the matter relating to training of militants in Kashmir was discussed during the recent visit of India's Foreign Secretary to Islamabad, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). As per the available information over, 20,000 Kashmir and Sikh terrorists have been trained by Pakistan, though all of them may not be active. It is estimated that over 4000 trained terrorists are still waiting to cross the border from Pakistan.

(c) Yes Sir, Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the Government of Pakistan continues to claim that it is not supporting terrorism and subversion in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Development Corporation for CFCs

583. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Development Corporation for Other Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARS (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Government of India have decided to set up a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation with an authorised capital

of Rs. 200 crores to be registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Its objectives are reproduced below:-

- i) to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of Backward Classes;
- ii) to assist, subject to such income and/or economic criteria as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time, individuals or groups of individuals belonging to Backward Classes by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
- iii) to promote self-employment and other ventures for the benefit of Backward Classes;
- iv) to grant concessional finances in selected cases for persons belonging to Backward Classes below the poverty line in the country in collaboration with the Government/Ministries/Departments at the National and State level to the extent of the budgetary assistance granted by the government of India to the Company;
- v) to extend loans for pursuing general/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels;
- vi) to assist in the upgradation of technical and enter entrepreneurial skills of Backward Classes for proper and efficient management of production units;

- vii) to assist the State level organisations to deal with the development of backward classes by way of providing financial assistance and in obtaining commercial funding by way of refinancing;
- viii) to work as an apex institution for coordination and monitoring the work of all Corporations/Boards set up by the State Government/UT Administrations for SC/ST, Backward Classes and Minorities in so far as it relates to the economic development of the backward classes.
- ix) to help in furthering the Government policies and programmes for the development of the backward classes.

Fake Passports

584. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons apprehended for sending persons abroad through fake passports during 19989-90 and 1990-91.

(b) the quantity and types of articles/goods seized from them; and

(c) the action taken against the quality persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) to (c). the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. They are

responsible for enforcing laws relating to offences committed by individuals while obtaining passports.

[Translation]

Terrorist Activities in Uttar Pradesh

585 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing terrorist activities in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of districts in U.P. identified as terrorist ridden areas; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to combat the terrorist activities and to restore peace in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). As per report furnished by the State government of Uttar Pradesh, 9 districts in the State are affected by terrorist violence. The State Government have taken various measures to tackle the situation such as strengthening of intelligence machinery, deployment of central forces/P.A.C. in terrorist affected areas, improvement of communication systems, providing extra vehicles, establishment of bomb disposal squads etc., The Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government and is providing all possible assistance to the State Government as and when required.

Telephone Exchange at Yamuna Vihar Delhi

586. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary formalities have since been completed for setting up telephone exchange at Yamuna Vihar, Delhi;

(b) whether this action has been taken only on the papers; and

(c) if not, the details of progress made for setting up telephone exchange and the time by which this telephone exchange would start functioning?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project is in advanced stage and possession of the plot of land for the telephone exchange at Yamuna Vihar has already been taken from Delhi Development Authority on 2nd August, 1991. Further, tenders for the construction of the telephone exchange building have also been floated and the exchange is expected to be commissioned by June, 1992.

Terrorist Activities in Delhi

587. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of kidnapping, arson and other serious crimes committed by terrorists in Delhi during last three months;

(b) the necessary steps taken by the Government to such activities and the num-

ber of people apprehended in this regard; and

(c) the details of financial assistance given to persons injured as a result of these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

588. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to expand the rural postal network in the country, Government propose to open new post offices in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the number of new post offices likely to be set up with locations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the delivery of the mails?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) the number of post offices likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh is 56 subject to justification. The locations where these post offices are proposed to be opened are given in the statement attached.

(c) the system of delivery of mails in urban post offices has been restructured with a view to improving the performance. As a result the number of delivery of accountable mails like registered letters, parcels,

money orders has been increased from one to two and the number of delivery of ordinary mail from two to three. The effort of the Department is to ensure that maximum volume of mail is given out for delivery by post offices on the date of receipt.

STATEMENT

Name and location of 56 post offices likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 subject to justification.

| <i>Sl.NO.</i> | <i>Name of the place</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Yerravaram-25 |
| 2. | Donkada |
| 3. | Peddakothuru |
| 4. | Yerrasamanthavalasa |
| 5. | Arnada |
| 6. | Andrangi |
| 7. | Cheduvada |
| 8. | Lakshmi Narasapuram |
| 9. | Komarlatada |
| 10. | Buduru |
| 11. | Machugaripalli |
| 12. | Rayalasima |
| 13. | Kakavidu |
| 14. | Kunamaraju Palem |
| 15. | Nallassingayagaripalem |
| 16. | Akuthota Palli |
| 17. | Lingadarlipalli |

| <i>Sl.NO.</i> | <i>Name of the place</i> | <i>Sl.NO.</i> | <i>Name of the place</i> |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 18. | Chinnagollapalli | 40. | B L L: Bhanur |
| 19. | Alywn Nagar | 41. | K. Samudrapugattu |
| 20. | P.G. Centre | 42. | Veerabhadrapuram |
| 21. | Nadireddygaripalle | 43. | Kammavaripalem |
| 22. | C.Polimerapalli | 44. | Illupurru |
| 23. | Rasimatta | 45. | Uttamamellore |
| 24. | Gurajala | 46. | Lingguden |
| 25. | Venkatapur | 47. | Ballikuruva |
| 26. | Morrigudam | 48. | Pathavaram |
| 27. | Gandhi Nagar | 49. | Pathadevarayapalli |
| 28. | Seripuram | 50. | Irukupalli |
| 29. | Karlkonda | 51. | Rovooru |
| 30. | Thimmapur | 52. | Sajjapuram |
| 31. | Nakalpetta | 53. | Elurivariaplame |
| 32. | SSR Govt. Polytechnic college. | 54. | Pullayagudem |
| 33. | Gundalapalli | 55. | Pathadindi Palem |
| 34. | Kothulanduma | 56. | Adavi |
| 35. | Peddagudem | Infiltration of Ultras in Kashmir | |
| 36. | Timmapalli | 589. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: | |
| 37. | Itikepalli | | |
| 38. | Chintur Khammam | (a) whether it has been reported in the third week of September that inspite of tight security measures 300 ultras sneaked into | |
| 39. | Thripuraram | | |

Kashmir Valley after receiving arms training in Pakistan occupied Kashmir;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for failure of the security forces to check their entry;

(c) the total number of Pakistan infiltrators operating in valley upto now; and

(d) the steps being taken to check their entry in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Reports of some trained terrorists sneaking into the Valley from across the border have been received. Complete sealing of border and making it totally impermeable is difficult despite stepped up vigil and deployment of additional forces because of very vast frontages, numerous routes and rugged terrain.

However, the security forces who have taken most stringent measures including dusk to dawn curfew in border areas, stepped up vigil and intelligence operations and deployment of additional forces for checking infiltration in depth, have achieved notable successes against the terrorists and in checking infiltration/exfiltration, which has gone down considerably due to the same.

It is estimated that a total of about 10,000 trained terrorists are in the Valley, of whom all on them may not be active,

[*Translation*]

Tanakpur Power Project in U.P.

590. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Tanakpur Power Project is likely to be completed alongwith its generation capacity and the extent of power to be supplied to Uttar Pradesh from this project;

(b) whether the people of hilly areas are to be benefited from this project as it is being set up in hilly areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Tanakpur hydroelectric project (3 X 40 MW) is likely to be completed by March, 1992. Its annual energy generation capacity is 460 million units.

Extent of Power to be supplied to U.P.

Out of total energy generated, 12% would be supplied free of charge to U.P. 15% is kept in the Central reserve for discretionary allocation. The balance is distributed among the States of the Northern Region. U.P. would get its share, based on central plan assistance and consumption of electricity in the last five years, from this portion also.

(b) and (c). The power drawn from Tanakpur power Station by Uttar Pradesh in accordance with the above formula will be supplied by the State Government to various parts of the State according to the requirements as assessed by the State Government.

Scheme For Rudrapur Bomb Blast Victims

591. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been

bomb blast in Rudrapur:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). "Public Order" being State subject, it is for State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve law and order situation and whenever necessary grant relief and organise other rehabilitation measures in respect of persons affected by law and order disturbances. The Central Government renders all possible assistances to the State Governments whenever required this regard.

Assistance to State to Check Terrorist activities

592. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the government to check terrorist activities;

(b) the details of the quantity of arms, extent of financial assistance etc. Provided to the State Governments by Union Government to check such activities; and

(c) if no assistance is given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Government is fully aware of the situation created by the terrorist elements in some parts of the country and is determined to ensure that a durable climate of peace, stability and progress prevails throughout the country. Various steps are

being taken by the Government in this direction. The Central Govt. is rendering all possible assistance to the affected States in the form of additional para-military forces, provision of training facilities to the State Police personnel, improved communication facilities etc.

Villages Electrified in Ranchi

*593. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Ranchi, Bihar electrified during last three years alongwith the number of villages yet to be electrified;

(b) the amount allocated for the said villages during the last three years alongwith and the amount increased thereon; and

(c) the names of the on-going schemes under which electrification facilities are being provided in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information, 87, 97 and 26 villages in Ranchi district were electrified during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively and as on 1st April, 1991, 644 villages were yet to be electrified.

(b) and (c). The district-wise priorities and allocations are finalised on Annual basis by the State Authorities depending on the State's total targets and allocations fixed by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Doordarshan Kendra, Ranchi (Bihar)

594. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan Kendra at Ranchi in Bihar is functioning in a garage;

(b) if so, the progress made so far for the construction of a new building for Doordarshan; and

(c) the area of present Doordarshan office and number of rooms therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir. This is a make shift arrangement.

(b) As it has been tentatively decided to reduce the size of the project for the establishment of Studio Centre at Ranchi, the interim arrangement is envisaged to be shifted to a nearby location in the same complex for providing better facilities.

(c) Present Doordarshan make shift studio set up is housed in 50 sq. mtrs. area. Another 50 sq. mtrs. floor area supports production staff, suitably partitioned at the site.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Regional Publicity Directorate

595. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise amount spent in regional publicity directorate during the last three years;

(b) the objectives of regional publicity directorate set for Bihar;

(c) the extent to which these objectives have since been achieved;

(d) whether Government propose to set up more regional publicity directorates in Bihar; and

(e) the reaction of the people of Bihar in regard to information circulated by this organisation on Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) A statement showing the amount spent by Directorate of Field Publicity (not Regional Publicity Directorate) for the last three years, regionwise, is given in the statement attached. Some regions cover more than one State/Union Territory.

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Field Publicity has no specific objectives or programmes for Bihar or any other State. The programmes of the Directorate have national rather than regional themes though sometimes campaigns are undertaken in response to specific needs of a particular area or subject. In Bihar such campaigns have been undertaken on subjects such as 'Kala Azar', 'Diarrohea' 'Immunisation' and 'Adult Education' during the last three years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The reactions of the people of Bihar to Directorate of Field Publicity programmes varies depending on the nature, content and publicity format of a programmes.

STATEMENT

Amount Spent on Regional Publicity Directorate

(Rs. in thousands)

| Sl.No. | Region | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2317 | 2725 | 2900 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2335 | 2544 | 3271 |

(Rs. in thousands)

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Region</i> | <i>1988-89</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1990-91</i> |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3. | Bihar (Patna) | 2263 | 2573 | 2888 |
| 4. | Bihar (Ranchi) | 1647 | 1937 | 1918 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2085 | 2270 | 2493 |
| 6. | J & K | 2578 | 2588 | 2922 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 2125 | 2526 | 2535 |
| 8. | Kerala | 2261 | 2528 | 2747 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 2492 | 2857 | 3011 |
| 10. | MP (Bhopal) | 1748 | 2039 | 2157 |
| 11. | MP (Raipur) | 1751 | 2007 | 2167 |
| 12. | Nagaland | 2148 | 2340 | 2554 |
| 13. | NE Shillong | 2073 | 2308 | 2460 |
| 14. | NE Guwahati | 2304 | 2635 | 3155 |
| 15. | NW Chandigarh | 3311 | 3515 | 3515 |
| 16. | Orissa | 2070 | 2549 | 2663 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 2478 | 2757 | 2896 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 2133 | 2635 | 2652 |
| 19. | U.P. Lucknow | 3037 | 3061 | 3301 |
| 20. | U.P. Dehradun | 2392 | 2707 | 3089 |
| 21. | W.B Calcutta | 2296 | 2496 | 2623 |
| 22. | W.B Siliguri | 1544 | 1785 | 1836 |
| | | 49388 | 55382 | 59753 |

Modernisation of Telephone System in Devariya/Balia, U.P.

596. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to expand and modernise the telephone system in Devariya and Balia districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as under:

Ballia District

All the 20 Telephone exchanges have been replaced by modern Electronic Exchanges of suitable capacity.

Devariya District

Out of 26 total Telephone Exchanges, 7 have already been replaced by modern Electronic Exchanges of suitable capacity. Sixteen Telephone Exchanges have been planned for modernisation and expansion during 1992-93 and remaining 3 in 1993-94.

[English]

International Electronic Media in the Country

598. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several international electronic media have been 'invading' Indian skies of late;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to project Doordarshan to meet this challenge; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to take concrete steps in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Reception of Foreign TV programmes through satellites is available in various parts of the country.

(b) and (c). Constant efforts continue to be made to bring about a qualitative improvement in the programme format of

Doordarshan so as to sustain the interest of its viewers. Arrangements have been made for reception of Doordarshan programmes outside India in the neighbouring countries with a dish antenna. Discussion and study are continuing to further extend the area of transmission of India programmes.

Persons Killed by Militants in Uttar Pradesh

599. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by militants in Uttar Pradesh during the period from June to October, 1991.

(b) the number of militants killed as a result of police action during the said period; and

(c) the total amount provided by the Government as compensation to the families of the people killed by the militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Connections in Bangalore

600. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI P.C. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections sanctioned during the months January and February 1991, in Bangalore;

(b) whether telephone connections have been provided;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) During the period January and February 1991, 1908 telephone connections were sanctioned in Bangalore;

(b) and (c). Out of 1908 telephone connections sanctioned, 1882 telephone connections have since been installed.

(d) Out of these 26 telephone connections pending, 15 are pending due to being technically non-feasible and 11 are pending due to reasons such as party not available or party wanting change of address, etc.

(e) The 15 technically not feasible connections are likely to be provided in about 3 months' time. However, the time that will be taken for cases pending due to subscribers' reasons, depends on completion of formalities by these subscribers.

Transfer of Newsprint from one Publication to Other

601. SHRI CHHITUBHAI
GAMIT:
SHRI DIGVIJAYA
SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any group of newspapers can transfer the allotted newsprint from one publication to the other;

(b) if not, what rule does it contravene;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the transfer of newsprint, during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) action taken by the Government

against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) and (b). Yes, in terms of the relevant Newsprint Control Order, 1962, subject to transfer by way of loan for a period not exceeding three months, provided the transferee and the transferer give intimation of the transfer within thirty days thereof to the Controller.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Vividha Bharati Commercial Relay Centres in the Country

602. SHRI M.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "VIVIDHA BHARATI" commercial relay centres in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether there is any policy of the Government to establish such centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish commercial relay centre at Visakhapatnam 'B' centre during the current years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) There are 30 Vividha Bharati cum commercial broadcasting centres in the country. The details are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Locations for establishing Vividha Bharati centres are determined on the basis of the size of potential audience in the coverage areas of the proposed centre and market potential of the centre for yielding

advertising revenue. It also depends on the availability of adequate financial resources and relative priorities.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal at present to establish commercial relay centre at Visakhapatnam B Centre.

STATEMENT

Vividh Bharati Cum Commercial Centre

| S.No. | State/Union Territory | Nos. |
|--------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1 |
| 2. | Punjab | 1 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | 2 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | 3 |
| 5. | Bihar | 2 |
| 6. | Orissa | 1 |
| 7. | West Bengal | 1 |
| 8. | Goa | 1 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 3 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 3 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 2 |
| 14. | Kerala | 2 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 2 |
| 16. | Delhi | 1 |
| 17. | Chandigarh | 1 |
| Total: | | 30 |

New Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

603. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new telephone exchanges and upgrade the existing ones in the year 1991 in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the new telephone exchanges likely to be opened in 1991-92 in the above districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are give in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Details of new telephone exchanges, replacement of manual and electro-mechanical exchanges by electronic exchanges planned during 1991-92 in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh.

| Item | Vishakhapatnam District | Vizianagram District | Srikakulam District |
|---|--|---|---|
| A. New Exchanges | Daba-Garden 2000L RLU | — | Pindintipeta 25-64 lines |
| B. Replacement of Manual Exchanges by Automatic Exchanges. | — | Srungavara- puketa | Ichapuram * Palsa Tekkali Sompeta |
| C. Replacement of Electro-Mechanical Exchanges by Electronic Exchanges. | Arku * Adavivaram * Devarapalle * Etikoppaka * Modugula * Nakkapalli * K.J. Puram * Sabbavaram * Tallapapalam * Anandapuram Chintapalle Gudivada Madhurawala Mungapaka Parawada S.Rayavaram | Bhogapuram Cajapathinagaram Jani Makkuva Seethanagram | Hiramandalam * Ponduru * Polaki * Burja * Ranasthalam * B.S. Puram Naupada Pattapatnam * |

* Work already completed.

**Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters
by Chandigarh Administration**

604. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether besides the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme granted by the Central Government, the state of Punjab and Haryana also grant a pension to the freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for non-grant of such pension by Chandigarh Administration to those freedom fighters who are settled in the Union Territory and are not getting the same from Punjab or Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal received from the Chandigarh Administration for grant of Freedom Fighters pension on the pattern of Delhi Administration is under consideration of this Ministry.

Power Shortage

605. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) the State identified by Government
in the matter of Power shortage;

(b) the reasons thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government
to supplement the power supply, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-
VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI
KALP NATH RAI): (a) State-wise power
supply position during April, 91-Oct., 91 is
given in the Statement attached.

(b) The main reason for power shortage
in the country was demand outstripping the
availability of power.

(c) Various measures being taken to
improve the availability of power include
expediting commissioning of new generat-
ing capacity, implementation of short gesta-
tion projects, improving the performance of
existing power stations, reduction of T&D
losses, implementation of demand manage-
ment and energy conservation measures,
and arranging transfer of energy from sur-
plus to deficit areas.

STATEMENT

Actual Power Supply Position for October, 1991 and Cumulative for April, 91 - October, 1991. (Figures in MU net)

| Region | October, 1991 | | | | April, 1991 - October, 1991 | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) |
| Northern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Chandigarh | 49 | 49 | 0 | 0.0% | 400 | 400 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Delhi | 730 | 729 | 1 | 0.1% | 5622 | 5558 | 64 | 1.1% |
| Haryana | 960 | 944 | 16 | 1.7% | 6216 | 6690 | 126 | 2.0% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 117 | 117 | 0 | 0.0% | 843 | 838 | 5 | 0.6% |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 265 | 247 | 18 | 6.8% | 1765 | 1702 | 63 | 3.6% |
| Punjab incl. NFF | 1350 | 1294 | 56 | 4.1% | 11533 | 10629 | 904 | 7.8% |
| Rajasthan | 1140 | 1136 | 4 | 0.4% | 6989 | 6941 | 44 | 0.6% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2730 | 2495 | 235 | 8.6% | 18175 | 16325 | 1850 | 10.2% |
| Total (N.R.) | 7341 | 7011 | 330 | 4.5% | 51539 | 18483 | 3056 | 5.9% |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | 2280 | 2161 | 119 | 5.2% | 14175 | 13672 | 503 | 3.5% |

| Region State System | October, 1991 | | | | April, 1991 - October, 1991 | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1900 | 1795 | 105 | 5.5% | 11050 | 10637 | 413 | 3.7% | |
| Maharashtra | 3900 | 3684 | 216 | 5.5% | 23815 | 22800 | 1015 | 4.3% | |
| Goa | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0.0% | 374 | 374 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total (W.R.) | 8139 | 7689 | 440 | 5.4% | 49414 | 47483 | 1931 | 3.9% | |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2140 | 2101 | 39 | 1.8% | 13545 | 12494 | 1051 | 7.8% | |
| Karnataka | 1650 | 1236 | 414 | 25.1% | 11145 | 8917 | 2828 | 25.4% | |
| Kerala | 635 | 626 | 9 | 1.4% | 4230 | 4079 | 151 | 3.6% | |
| Tamil Nadu | 1900 | 1792 | 108 | 5.7% | 13465 | 12658 | 807 | 6.0% | |
| Total (S.R.) | 6325 | 5755 | 570 | 9.0% | 42385 | 37548 | 4837 | 11.4% | |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar | 700 | 494 | 206 | 29.4% | 4240 | 2893 | 1347 | 31.8% | |
| D.V.C. | 635 | 514 | 121 | 19.1% | 4370 | 3555 | 815 | 18.6% | |
| Orissa | 665 | 634 | 31 | 4.7% | 4735 | 4317 | 418 | 8.8% | |
| West Bengal | 1000 | 904 | 96 | 9.6% | 6725 | 6086 | 639 | 9.5% | |

| Region State System | October, 1991 | | | | April, 1991 - October, 1991 | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) | Requi- rement | Availa- bility | Short- age | (%) |
| Total (E.R.) | 3000 | 2546 | 454 | 15.1% | 20070 | 16851 | 3219 | 16.0% |
| N. Eastern Region | 287 | 272 | 15 | 5.2% | 1881 | 1766 | 115 | 6.1% |
| All India | 25092 | 23283 | 1809 | 7.2% | 165289 | 152131 | 13158 | 8.0% |

Delay In Implementing the Prasar Bharati Act.

606. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in implementing the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and steps being taken for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Many essential formalities need to be completed and various steps taken before the Prasar Bharati can be established. Ministry is seized of the issue and the Government remains committed for the same.

[Translation]

Demand to Withdraw Hike in Prices of Imported Paper.

607. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of various Newspaper Organisations have demanded the withdrawal of the hike made in the prices of imported and indigenous newsprint;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far with regard to withdrawal of the hike in prices of the imported and indigenous newsprint;

(c) the criteria adopted for supplying newsprint to the newspaper industries; and

(d) the names of the states in which the criteria is being followed from January, 1991 till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as the hike in prices of imported newsprint on account of rolling of credits by State Trading Corporation and devaluation is concerned, the matter has been resolved and decision in this regard was announced in Lok Sabha on 20.8.1991. There is, at present, no statutory control over the prices of indigenous newsprint which are determined by commercial market factors whereas prices of imported newsprint depend on procurement price contracted by State Trading Corporation.

(c) Newsprint is allocated by the Registrar of Newspapers for India to the newspapers as per Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by Government from time to time. Thereafter the supplies are made by indigenous newsprint mills and State Trading Corporation accordingly.

(d) The Newsprint Allocation Policy applies to all newspapers published in the country, irrespective of State or Union Territory.

Deployment of Army in Assam

608. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have deployed army in several districts of Assam for controlling the activities of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA);

(b) if so, the names of such districts and since when army has been deployed therein;

(c) the details of monthly expenditure incurred on it so far;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the permanent solution of ULFA problem and the result thereof; and

(e) the details of number of persons killed, injured seriously and kidnapping done by ULFA since 1 July, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The entire State of Assam stands declared as 'Disturbed Area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. At the request of the State Government, the Army has been deployed in Assam in aid of the Civil Authority.

(c) The monthly expenditure on deployment of the Army in Assam is Rs. 6.3. crores approximately.

(d) The State Government has time and again asked the ULFA to abjure violence, accept the Constitution of India, release the hostages and come to the negotiating table. To create a congenial atmosphere the State Government also released about 500 ULFA detenus.

(e) ULFA has been responsible for 142 violent incidents resulting in the death of 53 persons and injuries to 41 others, since 1st July, 1991. This includes 65 incidents of kidnapping in which 81 persons were kidnapped of whom 17 were killed.

S.T.D. in Headquarters of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

609. SHRI VILASRAONAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the district headquarters in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have been linked with S.T.D. facility; and

(b) if not, the time by which all the districts are likely to be provided S.T.D.

facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By March, 1992.

[*English*]

Pension to Freedom Fighters of Gujarat

610. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some applications for grant of pension to Freedom Fighters received during January 1, 1989 to October 31, 1991 from Jamnagar and other districts of Gujarat were rejected;

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

(c) the details of such freedom fighters of district Jamnagar who are getting pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) During the period only nine applications from the State of Gujarat including Jamnagar District have been rejected.

(b) These did not fulfill the eligibility criteria laid down in the Central Pension Scheme.

(c) As no application from freedom fighters of Jamnagar District has been received during the period the question of grant of pension to them does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections in Delhi

611. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding not issuing telephone connection to the public for several months even after the issuance of O.B. in the Rohini, Raja Garden, Janak Puri, Shahdara and Laxmi Nagar Telephone exchanges of Mahanagar telephone Nigam Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whereas in Rohini Exchange there is no spare capacity available at present, in Rajouri Garden, Janak Puri, Shahdara and Laxmi Nagar Exchange areas, some pockets are technically non-feasible due to non-availability of cable pairs.

(c) A new telephone exchange in Sector-IX of Rohini is under installation and is likely to be commissioned by end of December, 1991. As regards Rajouri Garden, Janak Puri, Shahdara and Laxmi Nagar Exchange Areas, action has been taken to augment the cable network by laying new cables as also with the help of pair gain systems. All these pending cases are expected to be cleared by 31.3.1992.

Norms for Telephones to Journalists

612. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been fixed for giving telephone connections to the journalists on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Accredited journalists are entitled to register themselves under Non-OYT-Special cate-

gory which is a priority category for allotment of telephone connections.

Faulty Telephones of Journalists

613. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made by Delhi Telephone for Journalists for lodging their complaints regarding telephone faults;

(b) if so, the reasons for not removing the telephone faults in time; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir, such an arrangement exists for accredited Journalists.

(b) Telephones of the accredited journalists reported faulty are promptly attended to; but these faulty due to break down of under-ground cable or its theft, however, takes a little longer.

(c) Immediate action is taken to attend the fault as: and when reported. The disposal of these complaints is closely supervised by the concerned officers and monitored at the level of Area Manager/ Area General Manager.

[English]

Security for Diplomatic Missions

614. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: SHRI V. SREENIVASAN PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the view of recent kidnaps

ping of Romanian diplomat at New Delhi, the Government propose to provide additional security to diplomatic missions in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of diplomatic missions in New Delhi who have asked for additional security recently; and

(c) the other steps the Government propose to take to provide foolproof security to diplomatic missions in New Delhi ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) After the kidnapping of the Romanian diplomat in New Delhi Security arrangements of the diplomatic missions in Delhi were reviewed and strengthened wherever considered necessary.

(b) The diplomatic missions of the United States of America, Canada, France, Lebanon, Romania, U.S.S.R., Egypt, Tunisia, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Kuwait, Denmark and Thailand have asked for additional security.

(c) The security arrangements for diplomatic missions are reviewed periodically and strengthened wherever necessary.

Abduction of Romanian Diplomat

615. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASH-KARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liberation Tiger Force of Khalistan has claimed responsibility for the abduction of the Romanian Charge d' Affairs in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether the Government have failed to get free the Romanian Charge d' Affairs from the clutches of the militants;

(c) whether the militants have been asking for the release of several hardcore militants in exchange of abducted diplomat; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and efforts being made for safe release of the Romanian diplomat?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The Charge d' Affairs of the Romanian Embassy in New Delhi was abducted on 9th October, 1991. Intensive operations were launched to search for the abducted diplomat.

Militants of several organisations have issued statements in the Press claiming the responsibility for this abduction and Liberation Tiger Force of Khalistan is one of them. Release of several hard core militants has also been sought in exchange.

Every effort is being made by the Government to locate and secure safe return of the diplomat and to bring the culprits to book.

Rise in Crime Graph

616. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASH-KARA MURTHY:
SHRI PANKAJ CHO-WDHARY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newsitem captioned "steep rise in crime graph" as reported in the Hindustan Time dated October 30, 1991;

(b) whether the Government has recently reviewed the overall functioning of the Delhi Police Force;

(c) whether the Government propose to revamp the up of the Delhi Police Force in view of rise in crime graph; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir. A newsitem captioned "steep rise in crime graph" appeared in the Hindustan Times in its issue of October 30, 1991.

(b) to (d). The overall functioning of Delhi Police is being regularly reviewed. Recently, review meetings were held at the level of Minister of State and the Home Minister. Certain measures to improve the functioning and the efficiency of the Delhi Police have been initiated.

Convention in Mumbai for Stopping Door Delivery of Postal Articles

617. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of convention held in Mumbai on 21 October 1991 to protest against the Postal Department decision to stop door delivery of unregistered postal articles in multistoreyed buildings;

(b) if so, the details of the Departmental officers who attended this convention;

(c) whether any resolution was passed by the convention; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. A convention was held in Bombay on October 21, 1991 by the Bhartiya Janata Party to protest against the Mail Delivery Order, 1991.

(b) The convention was attended by Postmaster General, Bombay Region, Director of Postal Services, Bombay Region and Director of Postal Services Bombay (City) Region.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement of Summary of Resolution moved on Monday 21 October, 1991 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Summary

The Caretaker Government of Shri Chandra Shekhar issued a statutory order on 29 May 1991 stopping door to door delivery in multi-storeyed buildings except on ground floor. The detailed orders were issued on 18th July, 1991. The Postmaster General, Maharashtra has implemented this in Bombay. The convention condemned the decision to implement the Government order from 1st November, 1991. It was pointed out that some old buildings in Bombay may not have enough space at the ground floor. The Resolution further state that the order should be withdrawn. It also calls upon the consumers to unite against the order.

Allowances to Postal Employees of Thane District

618. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the postal employees of Bhayander, Mira and Uttam (District-Thane, Maharashtra) are not getting House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance at par with the postal employees of the city (i.e. Bombay);

(b) if so, the reasons of this disparity;

(c) the steps proposed to rectify this discrimination so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since Bhayander, Mira and Uttan (the correct name) are themselves municipal areas, the postal employees working there are not eligible for grant of House Rent Allowance at Bombay City rates in terms of the extant orders of the Ministry of Finance. They are also not eligible for grant of City Compensatory Allowance.

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

[*Translation*]

Expenditure Incurred on Power Houses

619. SHRI CHHEDIPASWAN:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total expenditure incurred by the Government on the operation and transmission and distribution of losses of Power House during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard in Bihar and Orissa for the last three years; and

(c) the details of the work done in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to Check Corruption and Embezzlement in N.D.M.C.

620. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected by the Government regarding corruption and embezzlement in New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last three years;

(b) the total number of officers and employees found guilty in these cases; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to check corruption prevailing in New Delhi Municipal Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Programmes Relating Bihar Performed by Directorate of Regional Publicity

621. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes relating to Bihar targetted to be performed by the Directorate of Regional Publicity during the last three years; and

(b) to what extent the targets have been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The programmes of Directorate of Field Publicity are not generally targetted to any state but awareness about themes such as National Integration, Communal Harmony, Family Welfare, Adult Education etc., are sought to be inculcated among the people through the means of Film Shows, Live Programmes, Photo Exhibitions etc. A statement showing the programmes presented in Bihar during last three years is attached.

STATEMENT

Programmes Relating to Bihar Performed by Directorate of Regional Publicity

| Sl. No. | Year | Film shows | Photo Exhibition | Song & Drama programmes | Seminer/ Symposia etc., | Debates/ Elocution Contest | Group Discussion | Public Reaction |
|---------|------|------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | 1988 | 5535 | 3561 | 236 | 33 | 109 | 5670 | 470 |
| 2. | 1989 | 5012 | 3552 | 194 | 61 | 158 | 5071 | 334 |
| 3. | 1990 | 3913 | 2761 | 230 | 30 | — | 3747 | 129 |

[English]

Smuggling of Arms from Indo-Pak Border

622. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of arms and ammunitions are being smuggled in India from Pakistan at Indo-Pak border of Ganga Nagar district;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested during last three months and the quantity of arms seized from them; and

(c) the steps being taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) It is true that attempts have been made to smuggle arms and ammunition in India from Pakistan on Indo-Pak border of Ganganagar District.

(b) The number of persons arrested during the last three months and the quantity arms seized from them is as under:-

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------|
| | Number of persons arrested | : | 100 |
| <i>Quantity of Arms seized</i> | | | |
| i) | AK-56 Rifles | : | 34 Nos. |
| ii) | Magazine assorted | : | 142 Nos. |
| iii) | Pistol | : | 06 Nos. |
| iv) | Grenade launcher | : | 01 No. |

(c) With a view to prevent smuggling, border forces have been strengthened both in force, and in equipment and weaponry. Border fencing and flood-lighting is being done in specified areas. The intelligence set up of the border forces have been geared up and further strengthened for keeping close surveillance on the border.

[Translation]

Telephones to Panchayats in Backward Districts of U.P.

623. SHRIPANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide telephone services on high priority to Gram Panchayats of the most backward districts like Maharajganj, Gorakhpur etc; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:-

Stats As on 31-10-1991

| | <i>Gorakhpur District</i> | <i>Maharajganj District</i> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| No. of Telephone Exchanges working as on 31-3-1991 | 15 | 11 |
| No. of Panchayat Villages covered with telephone facility during 1991-92 | 74 | 63 |

The remaining Panchyat Villages in these Districts have been planned to be covered with telephone facility by 31st March, 1995.

Post Offices in Panchayats in the Country

624. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open post offices in various panchayats in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh i.e. Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Gonda, etc; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Post offices in rural areas are opened keeping in view financial, distance and population norms prescribed for the purpose. Panchayat Headquarters are given preference for opening of post offices subject to fulfilment of these norms.

(b) and (c). While no priority as such is being accorded to the Districts of Eastern

U.P. In the matter of opening of Post Offices, it is, however, proposed to open the following number post offices at Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Gonda during the current year 1991-92.

| | | |
|-------------|---|----|
| Maharajganj | - | 6 |
| Gorakhpur | - | 9 |
| Deoria | - | 20 |
| Gonda | - | 14 |

Terrorist Activities in Foothills Areas of Uttar Pradesh

625. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government had asked for Central Security forces from centre to combat the increasing terrorist activities in the foothill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of security forces sought by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and when these were asked for;

(c) the number of groups of para-military forces sent by the Union Government; and

(d) whether the State Government have sent any other scheme to the centre to

combat the increasing terrorist activities and if so, the difficulties faced by the Union Government in approving the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Request was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in October, 1991, for despatch of 76 coys. of Para-military forces for law and order duties. Taking into account various factors such as availability of the forces etc. additional coys. to the extent possible were provided to the State Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Post Offices in Rural Areas and to Nayaya Panchayats in Country

626. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide post offices in all the rural areas and Nayaya Panchayats in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the post offices would be opened in all the villages having population of more than five thousand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Post offices in rural areas are opened keeping in view financial, distance and population norms prescribed for the purpose. Panchayat Headquarters are given preference for opening of post offices subject to fulfilment of these norms. The norms for opening of a post office in rural areas are give as under:-

(1) Population:-

(a) In normal areas : 3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village)

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

(2) Distance:-

(a) In normal areas: The minimum distance from the nearest post office will be 3 kms.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:-

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

(3) Anticipated income:-

(a) In normal areas:- The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, desert and Inaccessible areas: The minimum anticipated in-

come will be 15% of the cost.

contemplating to run separate Air Services for speedy postal service;

[English]

Booster at Mangalagiri in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh

627. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Television sets located in Sixth Battalion and surrounding areas in Mangalagiri, Guntur District Andhra Pradesh abetting the Hills are not receiving the programmes relayed by Kondapalli T.V. Station.

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to arrange booster at Mangalagiri for the convenience of the T.V. users at Mangalagiri town; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Guntur district including Mangalagiri lies well within the coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Vijayawada (Kondapalli Hill). However, certain shadow areas are formed due to terrain conditions around Mangalagiri. Provision of TV service to these shadow areas would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Separate Air Services for Speedy Postal Service

628. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal Department is

(b) if so, the details thereof including the financial implications involved in these separate air services; and

(c) the details of cities which will be connected in the first phase by such services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

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

Courier Service in Public Sector

629. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that separate postal service namely Courier Service is in operation between several important towns and cities;

(b) whether this service is being operated in private sector or public sector;

(c) whether the service in private sector is being operated with the Government approval and whether the Government are responsible for Security of all the articles sent through this service; and

(d) whether the Government propose to privatise the postal services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A large number of Courier services are operating in the country, in Private Sector.

(c) No, Sir. None of them has any approval from the Department of Post. Govern-

ment is not responsible for the security of articles sent through them.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Super Thermal Power Station In Hazaribagh, Bihar

630. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Super Thermal Power Station in district Hazaribagh, Bihar;

(b) whether the power crisis of Bihar is likely to be solved after setting the aforesaid power station and the new industries likely to be set up in that region would also get sufficient electricity; and

(c) whether the Union Government contemplate to start and complete construction work on Super Thermal power station during Eighth Five Year Plan keeping in view the situation of power crisis in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE *MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from National Thermal Power Corporation for setting up of the North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2x500 MW) In district Hazaribagh. The proposal has been technoeconomically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to certain conditions including clearance from environmental angle, confirmation of water availability etc. The project will require investment approval after these issues are settled. Bihar is entitled to allocation of power from these projects as per Central formula for allocation of

power from Central thermal power station.

[*English*]

Rationalisation Boundary of Chandigarh with Punjab

631. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for reorganisation of boundary of Chandigarh with Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Foreign Missionaries in Madhya Pradesh

632. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign missionaries working in Madhya Pradesh have been asked to leave the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when these missionaries have been working in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir, three have been served with notices to leave the country.

(b) They had come to adverse notice for violating laws relating to foreigners.

(c) They have been working in the country for more than 30 years.

S.T.D. Facilities for M.Ps.

633. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide S.T.D. facility for M. Ps. in the Parliament House;

(b) if so, whether the facility would also be given to Ex-M.Ps.

(c) whether the money would be paid by the Government; and

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure on this facility annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The facility is provided only for the use of sitting M. Ps. in the Inner Lobbies of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d). The question as to who should meet the charges is under consideration of the Ministry of Communications in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

[*Translation*]

Power Stations in Bihar and Gujarat

634. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the progress made in regard to the construction of power station in Gujarat, Bihar to ascertain whether or not the work is going on in a planned manner;

(b) the number of projects where the work is not progressing in a planned manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges of Surat/Badodra

635. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and modernise the telephone exchanges of Surat and Badodra of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to commission 10000 lines of E-10 B type electronic exchange at Surat Textile Market in 91-92 out of which 4000 lines have already been commissioned. 1000 lines electronic exchange at Randerpole (Majura) is also planned for commissioning in 91-92.

It is planned to commission 14000 lines of electronic exchange in Vadodara in 91-92 with following details;

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|--------------|---------------|---|
| 1. | City Exchange | 5000 lines |
| 2. | Alkapuri | 5000 lines |
| 3. | Makarpura | 2000 lines Replacing 1800 Lines MAX-II |
| 4. | Koyali | 2000 lines Replacing 1400 lines MAX-II |

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

636. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat electrified during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to these villages during the last three years and the

expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the ongoing schemes on Government to provide electricity to the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Gujarat State Electricity Board has reported electrification of 30 villages during the last three years at an estimated expenditure of approximately Rs. 45 lakhs. The district-wise break up of villages electrified is as under:-

| <i>District</i> | <i>1988-89</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1990-91</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Kutch | 5 | - | - |
| Junagarh | 15 | - | - |
| Dang | 5 | - | - |
| Panchmahal | - | 5 | - |

With the electrification of the above, the entire State, except for a few non-feasible villages, has been declared as having been hundred per cent electrified, by the Gujarat State Electricity Board.

Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Orissa.

637. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Orissa at present, district-wise;

(b) whether their number is in commensurate with the present population;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government during the last two years to increase their number; and

(d) the details of the steps to be taken

to increase their numbers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: (a) The information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) Post Offices:- The post offices are opened keeping in view population, distance and income norms prescribed for the purpose. Basic postal facilities are however available irrespective of the fact whether a post office exists or not at a particular location. The average population served per post office in districts of Orissa excepting in the case of Bolangir district is in line with all India average population served per post office which is 4607 as on 31.3.91.

(b) Telegraph offices:- The number of Telegraph offices per lakh of population in Orissa is 6.7 as against the national average of 4.9 offices and is much higher than national level.

Telephone Exchanges:-

(b), (c) & (d). During the last two years (1989-90, 1990-91) expansion of telephone

network in this State was carried out resulting in addition of 20949 lines of net switching capacity and 17461 new telephone connections. As per the draft 8th Five Year Plan of Telecom Department, our objective is to:

—Provide telephone practically on demand in rural and tribal area; and

—Waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years in larger systems.

Post Offices:-

(c) & (d). During the year 1990 and 1991, 166 branch post offices were opened in Orissa. It is further proposed to open 100 extra departmental branch post offices and 10 departmental sub post offices subject to justification in Orissa during 1991-92.

Telegraph Offices:-

c) During the last two years 442 Telegraph offices were opened in Orissa.

d) It is proposed to open 200 new Telegraph offices during the Year 1991-92.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of post Offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Orissa.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Post Offices</i> | <i>Telegraph Offices</i> | <i>Telephone Exchanges</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Cuttack | 1147 | 264 | 86 |
| 2. | Puri | 775 | 166 | 55 |
| 3. | Ganjam | 816 | 160 | 57 |
| 4. | Phulbani | 369 | 95 | 15 |
| 5. | Balangir | 343 | 145 | 26 |
| 6. | Koraput | 665 | 265 | 34 |
| 7. | Kalahandi | 387 | 135 | 17 |
| 8. | Sambalpur | 606 | 222 | 48 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>District</i> | <i>Post Offices</i> | <i>Telegraph Offices</i> | <i>Telephone Exchanges</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9. | Sundergarh | 393 | 127 | 31 |
| 10. | Koenjhar | 421 | 170 | 24 |
| 11. | Mayurbhanj | 686 | 149 | 23 |
| 12. | Balasore | 807 | 165 | 32 |
| 13. | Dhankenal | 455 | 174 | 31 |

Speed Post Facility in Orissa

638. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Orissa where speed post facility is available and number of those where such facility is not available;

(b) the number of cities in addition to existing one where speed post facility is likely to be started in the coming years; and

(c) the reasons for not starting speed post service in other cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Speed Post facility is available in the following cities/towns in Orissa.

Under Speed Post national new work as well as point to point speed post service

1. Bhubneshwar
- ii. Cuttack

Under Point to Point Speed Post Service

- i. Rourkela
- ii. Baripada

iii. Balasore

iv. Puri

v. Berhampur

vi. Balangir

vii. Sambalpur

viii. Paradeep.

The facility does not exist in other cities of Orissa.

(b) There is no proposal for the present to introduce speed post service in any other city/town in Orissa.

(c) Non availability of suitable transmission network and traffic viability are the reasons for not starting speed post service in other cities.

Telephone Network in Cuttack

639. SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone network in Cuttack district of Orissa is not functioning properly;

(b) if not, the capacity utilisation of the telephone exchange functioning there at present;

(c) the number of complaints received in regard to this telephone network during last two years; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government for ensuring the proper functioning of telephones in said district and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The telephone network in Cuttack district is functioning properly. Utilisation of exchange capacities is 84%.

(c) Total number of complaints 1327 received during last two years.

(d) Efforts are made by constant monitoring from Circle Headquarter and periodical review by telecom. district head/sub-divisional heads for proper functioning of telephone network in Cuttack district. Present performance is satisfactory.

[English]

Crime Graph In Delhi

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

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the crime graph in Delhi in the recent past including increase in the cases of dowry deaths, bride burning, kidnapping etc;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such cases registered by Delhi Police during the period from July to October, 1991 and how does the same compare with the cases registered during the same period in the last two years;

(d) how many of the registered cases are pending and reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to check the increase in the crimes against women and to

tone up the working style of the Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Notification Postponing Elections In Delhi

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

(a) when the last elections for Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation were held and the tenure thereof;

(b) the number of times notification was issued by the Government for postponing elections for these bodies;

(c) the reasons for postponing the elections for the local bodies of Delhi time and again; and

(d) the time by which elections for these bodies are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The last elections to the Metropolitan Council were held on 5. 2. 1983. The term of the Council was to expire on 16.3.1988. On 24.12.1987, the term of the Council was extended for a period of one year on the ground that the reorganisation of Delhi set-up was under consideration. The period was further extended by one year on 9.1.1989 on the same ground. On the basis of a report from the Administrator, Delhi, the President suspended for a period of 4 months from 13.1.1990 the operation of certain provisions of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 and dissolved the Metropolitan Council of Delhi. The period of suspension of the operation of these provisions of the Delhi

Administration Act, 1966 has been extended five times and the extended period of to expire on 12.12.1991.

The elections to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) were last held in February, 1983. The four year term of the MCD was to expire on 7.2.1987. On 2.1.1987, the term of the MCD was extended by one year on the ground that the elections to the Metropolitan Council Delhi and the MCD should be held simultaneously. This period was further extended on 24.12.1987 till 7.2.1989. On 9.1.1989 the term was further extended by one year on the ground that the question of reorganisation of Delhi set-up was under consideration. On 6.1.1990, the MCD was superseded for a period of 4 months on the ground that the MCD had persistently made defaults in the performance of the duties imposed under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. This period of supersession has been extended five times and the extended period of supersession is to expire on 5.12.1991.

No decision has been taken to hold elections to these two bodies.

[*Translation*]

Bomb Explosions During October-November, 1991

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

(a) the number of incidents of bomb explosions that took place in various parts of the country during the festival seasons of Ramlila Dusshera, and Diwali i.e from October to November 1991;

(b) the details of such incidents, Statewise; and

(c) the number of such incidents district-wise in which involvement of terrorists is suspected;

(d) the number of persons killed and

injured in these incidents; and

(e) the number of persons arrested in connection with these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). The information is being obtained from the State Government/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission

643. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted 'Sarkaria Commission' to recommend the future administrative set up of Delhi;

(b) if so, when the commission submitted its report and the main recommendations made therein and the recommendations accepted by the Government;

(c) the Government view point about the future set up of Delhi; and

(d) by what time the new administrative set up is likely to be introduced in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). A Committee on Reorganisation of Delhi Set-up was constituted on 24. 12. 1987 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria. The Committee submitted its report on 14th December, 1989. After considering the report of the Committee, the Constitution (72nd Amendment) Bill, 1990 was introduced in the Lok Sabha

on 31.5.1990. According to the Bill, the Union territory of Delhi was to be converted into a State known as the "Capital State of Delhi". The Bill was moved for consideration on 6.9.1990. With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Bill lapsed. There is no immediate proposal to reintroduce the Bill.

[*Translation*]

Registered Troupes of Bihar with Song and Drama Division

644. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the registered troupes of Bihar with the Songs and Drama Division of AIR; and

(b) the details of the programmes presented by these troupes during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) A list of names of registered troupes of Bihar with the Song & Drama Division is given in the statement attached. It is clarified that Song and Drama Division is a separate organisation in the Ministry and is not a part of All India Radio.

(b) In the last two years (1989 and 1990) there was 23 and 37 registered troupes in Bihar which presented 1010 and 2177 programmes respectively during the last two years. These programmes were presented both in urban and rural areas covering fairs, festivals and other important events through folk plays, puppet shows, dramas, ballets, harikathas and the sound and light programmes.

STATEMENT

List of Names of Registered Troupes of Bihar Under Song and Drama Division.

1. M/s. Sapt Kala Niketan, Darbhanga.

2. M/s. Jamghat Sanskriti Sanstha, Madhubani.

3. M/s. Swar Sangam, Darbhanga.

4. M/s. Lok Kala Kunj, Champaran.

5. M/s. Swar Sangam, Muzaffarpur.

6. M/s. Bajrang Sanskritik Dal, Darbhanga.

7. M/s. Krishna Lok Sangeet Party, Madhubani.

8. M/s. Aamrapali Kala Sangam, Hazipur.

9. M/s. Ismile and Party, Bhojpur.

10. M/s. Santhali Sankritik Mandli, Dumke.

11. M/s. Noor Mohammad and Party, Vaishali.

12. M/s. Pushpanjali, Patna.

13. M/s. Bharti Qawaal and Party, Bhagalpur.

14. M/s. Vaishali Kala Kendra, Vaishali (Hazipur).

15. M/s. Surangan Artist, Patna.

16. M/s. Natya Shree, Patna.

17. M/s. Prayas Cultural Troupe, Patna.

18. M/s. Mishra Bandhu Sanskritik Dal, Madhubani.

19. M/s. Shree Ram Nandan Mishra, Madhubani. (Bhagwat Kala Gayan).

20. M/s. Nritya Kala Sangam, Hazipur.

21. M/s. Sat Sangeet Party, Darbhanga.
22. M/s. Warsi Brothers Qawal Party, Mazatfarpur.
23. M/s. Surya Narain Thakur, Bhajnopeshk, Bahera, Darbhanga.
24. M/s. Jagrati, Jamshedpur.
25. M/s. Mashuk Ahmed Shoj Qawal & Party, Madhubani.
26. M/s. Radhe Madhav Mandali, Jagatpur, Madhubani.
27. M/s. Hindustan Mitra Mandal Natya Samiti, Jamshedpur.
28. M/s. Kanhaiya Lal Yadav & Party, Hajaribagh.
29. M/s. Sarswali Sangeet Mandli, Munger.
30. M/s. Prayas Drama Troup, Patna.
31. M/s. Radha Mohan Sanskritik Dal, Madhubani.
32. M/s. Munda Sanskriti Vikas Samiti, Ranchi.
33. M/s. Santhali Kabigan Mandali, Dumka, Bihar.
34. M/s. Adivasi Lok Nritya Mandli, Lumbai, Bihar.
35. M/s. Oran Sanskritik Sangh, Ranchi.
36. M/s. Adivasi Kala Kendra, Hatea, Bihar.
37. M/s. Kumrnand Nut Party, Bastar, Bihar.

Correspondents in AIR and Doordarshan Preparing Hindi News

645. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time Correspondents in All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendra collecting and preparing Hindi news;

(b) the number of full time Correspondents in each All India Radio Station and Doordarshan Kendra, and the languages used by them; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for increasing the number of Correspondents collecting and preparing informations in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). There are at present 151 full time correspondents in All India Radio and Doordarshan. These correspondents were not recruited for any specific language. At present, 28 correspondents of All India Radio are filing their reports in Hindi. All India Radio/Doordarshan have no plans, at present, to recruit more correspondents.

Information Officer Preparing Hindi release in Press Information Bureau.

646. SHRI. RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Information Officer in Press Information Bureau; for preparing Hindi release;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to appoint Information Officer for issuing Hindi press release;

(c) the number of Hindi press releases issued during the last one year; and

(d) whether Hindi press releases are

issued only after getting these translated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Press Information Bureau has a well-established Hindi Unit manned by Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 72% of the total releases i.e., about 2,500.

(d) Most of the Hindi releases are translated from releases originally issued in English. But Hindi Unit also issues original releases and special articles in Hindi.

Criteria for Approving Programmes on Doordarshan

647. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for approving programmes under sponsored programmes on Doordarshan;

(b) the number of T.V. serials received for approval by the Government during the last two year under sponsored programmes; and

(c) the reasons for delay in approving / rejecting these programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Doordarshan endeavours to approve programmes which propagate high social values combined with whole-some entertainment. particular preference is given to programmes which.

(i) promote good socio-cultural values;

(ii) seek to inculcate in the viewers equal respect for different religions, languages, schools of thought, cultures etc.; promote national integration and uphold the values enshrined in the Constitution of India;

(iii) project fairly, the rich cultural diversity of the country;

(iv) promote the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and reflect the life of the people of rural India;

(v) promote healthy respect for the place of women in our society and highlight the aspirations and problems of youth; and

(vi) seek to promote a scientific temper amongst the viewers.

(b) According to Doordarshan, they received, in all, 3545 proposals for sponsored programmes against their invitation of October, 1990.

(c) The delay is mainly on account of the large number of proposals received and the time taken to evaluate them in a comprehensive and equitable manner.

[English]

Electronic Exchanges in Maharashtra

648. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the plan for installation of S.T.D. and electronic exchanges in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts and Maharashtra along with the details of equipment released as per plan;

(b) whether Very High Frequency facility is being installed along with the electronic exchanges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) STD facility is presently available from Kudal (District Headquarter of Sindhudurg) and Ratnagiri (District Headquarter of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra). Details of other exchanges in Sindhudurg District and Ratnagiri District are given in the Statement attached. As part

of 8th Five year Plan objectives all electronic exchanges will be provided STD facility and necessary equipment will be made available for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Very High Frequency equipment is not suitable for this application.

STATEMENT

SINDHUDURG DISTRICT

| Exchanges already converted into Electronic Exchanges. | Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic exchanges during 91-92. | Exchanges Proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges during 8th Five Year Plan. |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Phondaght | 1. Deogad | 1. Mithbav |
| 2. Mangaon | 2. Vijaydurg | 2. Mond |
| 3. Bhedshi | 3. Kankavali | 3. Shirgaon |
| 4. Talwada | 4. Achara | 4. Talebazar |
| 5. Wada | 5. Malvan | 5. Kasarda |
| 6. Maapen | 6. Banda | 6. Kharepatan |
| 7. Katta | 7. Sawantwadi | 7. Nandgaon |
| 8. Redi | 8. Shiroda | 8. Sangave |
| | 9. Vengurla | 9. Kadwal |
| | | 10. Kaswal |
| | | 11. Kudal |
| | | 12. Parula |
| | | 13. Masure |
| | | 14. Ansoli |
| | | 15. Aronda |
| | | 16. Aros |

Exchanges already converted into Electronic Exchanges.

Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic exchanges during 91-92.

Exchanges Proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges during 8th Five Year Plan.

17. Dodamarg

18. Kanalveer

19. Satarda

20. Vaibhavwadi

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

Exchanges already converted into Electronic Exchanges during 1991-92.

Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges during 8th Five Year Plan

Exchanges proposed to be converted

1. Genekhadpoli

2. Dabhol

3. Pachal

4. Muhbake

5. Jakadevi

1. Alore

2. Maldoli

3. Savarda

4. Dapoli

5. Guhagar

6. Shrunigar Tali

7. Furus

8. Khed

9. Khopi

10. Lote

11. Lanja

12. Mandangad

13. Rajapur

1. Chiplun

2. Margtamhane

3. Burandi

4. Dabhil

5. Harnai

6. Jamge

7. Abloli

8. Hedvi

9. Palshet

10. Talavali

11. Lavel

12. Posare

13. Savanas

Exchanges already converted into Electronic Exchanges during 1991-92.

Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic Exchanges during 8th Five Year Plan

Exchanges proposed to be converted

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 14. Malgund | 14. Bhambed |
| 15. Pali | 15. Satauali |
| 16. Pawas | 16. Bankot |
| 17. Devrukh | 17. Latwan |
| 18. Sangameshwar | 18. Mhaparal |
| | 19. Pandheri |
| | 20. Adiware |
| | 21. Jaitapur |
| | 22. Naoa |
| | 23. Oni |
| | 24. Sagave |
| | 25. Basani |
| | 26. Harcheri |
| | 27. Hatkhamba |
| | 28. Jaigad |
| | 29. Karanjari |
| | 30. Khandala |
| | 31. Neware |
| | 32. Purnagad |
| | 33. Ratnagiri |
| | 34. Saltwada |
| | 35. Ambed |
| | 36. Kadvai |
| | 37. Makhjan |
| | 38. Nayri |
| | 39. Sakharpa |
-

Non-Conventional Energy Sources Projects in Rajapur Constituency

649. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the existing projects and those being planned to develop non-conventional energy sources in Rajapur Constituency (Sindhury District and 3 Tehsils of Ratnagiri District) in Maharashtra; and

(b) the reasons for delay of wind energy project at Vijaydurg?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The programmes of the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources that are being implemented in the State of Maharashtra, including the Rajapur Constituency consist broadly of the installation of biogas plants and improved chulhas, exploitation of solar thermal, photovoltaics and wind energy and setting up of Urjagram.

The following DNES projects/programmes being implemented in Rajapur Constituency are worth a mention in this regard.

Solar Thermal

i) 390 Solar Cookers have been distributed in the constituency. A total of 1100 1pd solar water heating systems have been installed in the Constituency.

Solar Photovoltaics

ii) 18 solar lanterns have been distributed in the different taluka of said Constituency. 10 solar street lights, 2 Nos of SPV pumps, 2 Nos. of 5 HP gasifiers pumps are also installed in the Constituency.

Biogas

iii) Installation of 940 family size biogas

plants in Vengurla taluka is completed. Construction of one night soil based biogas plant is in progress.

Improved Chulhas

iv) 300 Nos. of fixed improved chulha have been installed and distribution of 500 Vanjyoti Shegdi and 500 Grih Lakshmi Chulhas is in progress IREP Blocks.

Urjagram etc.

v) An energy park is established at the Rani Janki Bai Maternity Home and Nursing College for demonstration of energy devices.

vi) Three urjagram projects at Zarye, Karul and Ovaliye have been completed.

Wind

vii) A 1.1 MW wind farm project has been established at Deogad. Another 1.5 MW project for Vijaydurg has been sanctioned.

(b) The Vijaydurg wind farm project is to be completed by June, 1992. According to the State Nodal Agency Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, there is no delay in the implementation of the project.

[Translation]

Setting up of full Fledged Doordarshan Kendra at Khagadia, Bihar

650. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a full fledged Doordarshan Kendra at Khagadia district in Bihar;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). Whereas a low power TV transmitter is functioning at Khagaria, there is no proposal, at present, to set up Programme Production Facility there.

(d) Establishment of Programme Production Facility at Khagaria would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Paradub of Films into other Languages

651. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to paradub films of Indian languages into other languages for promotion of national integration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Communication Facilities in Bihar

652. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of communications facilities in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the places where Subscribers Trunk Dialling facility has since been provided;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide this facility in some more areas of

various States during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to commission about 48000 lins of gross switching capacity and provide about 22000 telephone connections in Bihar during 1991-92.

(c) The list is given in Statement attached.

(d) and (e). The names of stations in Bihar where STD facility is proposed to be provided in this year are as follows:-

1. Bagha
2. Bermo
3. Kahalgaon
4. Lakhisarai
5. Pakur
6. Ramgarh (Hazaribagh) and
7. Supaul.

During the year 1991-92 we propose to provide STD facility at 385 stations in various states of the country.

STATEMENT

S.T.D. Stations in Bihar Telecommunications Circle as on 18.11.1991.

S.No. Exchange

1. Araria
2. Arrah
3. Aurangabad
4. Banka

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Exchange</i> | <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Exchange</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 5. | Bangaon | 30. | Dumka |
| 6. | Banmankhi | 31. | Dhaka |
| 7. | Begusarai | 32. | Dhoii |
| 8. | Barauni | 33. | Fatwa |
| 9. | Banipatti | 34. | Forbesganj |
| 10. | Bettiah | 35. | Gharkha |
| 11. | Bhagalpur | 36. | Gaya |
| 12. | Biharsharif | 37. | Giridih |
| 13. | Bihat (Begusarai) | 38. | Godda |
| 14. | Bokaro | 39. | Gopalganj |
| 15. | Bhagwanpur | 40. | Ghoghardiha |
| 16. | Bariarpur | 41. | Gomia |
| 17. | Barh | 42. | Gumia |
| 18. | Boadhgaya | 43. | Gurubazar |
| 19. | Chaibasa | 44. | Hajipur |
| 20. | Chapra | 45. | Hatpuraini |
| 21. | Chas | 46. | Hazaribagh |
| 22. | Chirkunda | 47. | Hathidah |
| 23. | Chanpatia | 48. | Jamhore |
| 24. | Chakand | 49. | Jamshedpur |
| 25. | Dalmianagar | 50. | Janakpur Road |
| 26. | Daltonganj | 51. | Jasidih |
| 27. | Darbhanga | 52. | Jehanabad |
| 28. | Deoghar | 53. | Jhanjharpur |
| 29. | Dhanbad | 54. | Jhumritilalya |

S.No. Exchange

55. Jogbani
56. Kamtaul
57. Kanke
58. Katihar
59. Khagaria
60. Kishanganj
61. Kodarma
62. Kanti
63. Kasba
64. Lohardaga
65. Madhepura
66. Madhubani
67. Mahua
68. Marjauara
69. Motihari
70. Munger
71. Muzaffarpur
72. Mansi
73. Murliganj
74. Nawadah
75. Nalanda
76. Nirmali
77. Parsudih
78. Patna

S.No. Exchange

79. Panchagachhia
80. Purnea
81. Mohraiganj
82. Pusa
83. Pirpanti
84. Rajgir
85. Ramgarh (Sahbad)
86. Ranchi
87. Rajdhanwar
88. Rosera
89. Rajnagar
90. Raxaul
91. Runisaidpur
92. Saharasha
93. Sahebganj
94. Sakari (Madhubani)
95. Samastipur
96. Sasa Ram
97. Saurbazar
98. Sindri
99. Singeswarsthan
100. Sita Marhi
101. Siwan
102. Sonpur (Hajipur)

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Exchange</i> |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 103. | Sarai |
| 104. | Sonbarsaraj |
| 105. | Simribakhtiarpur |
| 106. | Tantasilwai |
| 107. | Thakurganj |
| 108. | Baraunit Oil Refinery. |
| 109. | Jamtara |
| 110. | Mokamah |
| 111. | OBRA |
| 112. | Maner |
| 113. | Bihta |

[*English*]

**Telecommunications Programme In
Andaman and Nicobar**

653. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are
contemplating a comprehensive tele-com-
munication programme for the Union Terri-
tory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per
the decision and recommendations of the
Island Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the present progress and future
programme with target dates in details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.
RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Present Progress:

(a) Local Telephone Ex-
change have been com-

missioned at following
places:-

1. Goracharma 2. Wimberli-
ganj 3. Nancowry 4.
Brichganj 5. Mayabander
6. Campbel Bay 7. Digli-
pore 8. Lapathy

(b) Long Distance Public
Telephone have been
provided to the following
areas:

Port Blair as base Station

1. Bambooflat 2. Chouldari
3. Kalikut 4. Namunaghar
5. Shippyghat 6. Tushna-
bad 7. Bathubasti

*Noncowry as base Sta-
tion*

1. Champin 2. Katchal.

(c) Satellite Earth Station is
operational to provide
Long Distance Trunk
Services at the following
stations:

1. Port Blair 2. Car Nicobar
3. Mayabander 4. Digli-
pore 5. Campbel Bay.

*Future Programme with target
dates:*

(a) Following Exchanges
have been planned for
commissioning during the
current financial year:

1. Lapathy 2. Hutbay 3.
Rangat 4. Katchal 5. Fer-
rargunj

(b) Circuits will be commis-
sioned from Kamorta
Earth Station during the
last quarter of 1991-92.

At Rangat and Hutbay, circuits will be commissioned during 1992-93.

- (c) Electronic Telex Exchange of 40 Line is likely to be commissioned during 1991-92 at Port Blair.

Premium Against Allotment of House Sites in Daman and Nicobar Island

654. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands Pradesh Council unanimously recommended revision of premium for the allotment of House Sites which was turned down by the Union Government and at higher rates were fixed;

(b) if so, the old and revised rates and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the new rates are applicable with retrospective effect and whether this has been given effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Considering the trend indicating a steady increase in the value of land in the recent past, both in the urban and rural areas; scarcity of land available in the Islands vis-a-vis tremendous pressure on land due to abnormal increase in population and the consequential increase in the expenditure on providing civic amenities in the residential areas, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration, in exercise of powers available with the Administration under Andaman & Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1968, has revised the rates of premium for land of house sites to non-poor vide their notification dated 19th August, 1991. While conveying the advice to the Union Territory Administration on revision of rates, the Govt. of India had also indicated to the Union Territory Administration that in case of poor allottees of house sites under 20-Point Programme, no licence fee would be charged.

The new rates of premium have been given effect w.e.f. the date of issue of Notification i.e. 19.8.91 only.

The old rates of premium and the revised rates are as under:-

| AREA | OLD RATES | REVISED RATES |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Port Blair Municipal Area | Rs. 5/-per square mtr. | Rs. 100 per square mtr. |
| B. Semi-Urban Areas. | Rs. 5/- per Square mtr. | Rs. 50/- Per Square mtr. |
| C. Rural Areas | Rs. 1.20 per Square mtr | Rs.25/-per Square mtr. |

[Translation]

Encouragement to Casteism in T.V. Serial 'Chanakya'

655. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether casteism is being encour-

aged through the character of 'Chanakya' in the television serial 'Chanakya';

(b) whether Government would consider the deletion of caste symbolising words from the serial; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Inclusion of Buddhist in the S/C list

656. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legislation regarding the inclusion of Buddhist into the Scheduled Castes List has still not been implemented despite of its having been approved by the Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESHRI): (a) and (b). The Constitution (Scheduled Casts) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990 came into effect from 4th June, 1990.

Proposal to Set Up Regional Centre of Doordarshan, Bhopal

657. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a regional centre of Doordarshan at Bhopal is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the present position of this proposal; and

(c) when this centre is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). The fullfledged TV Studio Centre at Bhopal is technically ready and would be commissioned as soon as the requisite manpower becomes available.

Telephone Connections In Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

658. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered in trans-yamuna area in Delhi for getting telephone connections, category-wise and since when; and

(b) the time by which these persons are likely to get telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The details are furnished in the Statement attached-A.

(b) Most of the applicants registered till date in Trans-Yamuna area are expected to get telephone connections by 31st March, 1995.

STATEMENT

States of Waiting List in Trans Yamuna Area of Delhi as on 1.11.1991

| Level | Exch. | Oyt | Genl | Oyt | S | | SS | | Spl. | | Genl | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------|------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Conn. Rele-ased upto | No. of Person on W/L | Conn. Rele-ased upto | No. of Person on W/L | Conn. Rele-ased upto | No. of Person on W/L | | Conn. Rele-ased upto |
| 220,221 222,224 | Laxmi Nagar | 30.5.91 | 419 | 30.6.91 | 29 | 30.6.91 | 46 | 30.6.91 | 107 | 8.4.85 | 35342 | 35943 |
| 227 | Yamuna Vihar | 30.3.87 | 542 | 24.2.88 | 39 | 31.1.98 | 4 | 17.3.82 | 333 | 26.12.79 | 7515 | 8433 |
| 228, 229 | Shah- data | 30.6.91 | 230 | 30.6.81 | 12 | 30.6.91 | 2 | 30.6.91 | 68 | 16.10.84 | 9875 | 10187 |
| 225 | Mayur Vihar | 30.6.91 | 70 | 30.6.91 | 16 | 30.6.91 | — | 26.10.88 | 29 | 8.4.85 | 4122 | 4237 |

[English]

Radius for Telephone Subscribers

659. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to remove to restriction of 20 Kms to 25 Kms radius for Telephone subscribers to provide the facility to the metropolitan and other cities adjacent to villages; and

(b) if so, since when and the exchange centres affected by this action with the last and places of the exchanges in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Policy of Exchange of Detained Militants for Abducted Persons

660 KUMARI VIMALA
VERMA:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a national policy to end exchange of detained militants for abducted persons to curb the increasing trend of kidnappings and abductions resorted to frequently by militants to secure release of their companions;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to enforce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.

JACOB): (a) to (c). Kidnappings by terrorist groups for ransom or securing release of arrested associates and cadres have increased recently, which is causing concern. This trend is noticeable in respect of many terrorists movements in the country. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to evolve a comprehensive strategy to deal with the problem. The matter is under examination at this stage.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay, North): Mr. Speaker, sir, on 22nd November a serious tragedy took place in Manor in Thane district on Bombay-Ahmedabad highway near my constituency in which seventy one Adivasis lost their lives and 55 Adivasi are struggling against death. I am raising this matter here because the Central Government is connected with this incident.

This incident took place because the necessary precautions were not taken while loading the natural gas by Bharat Petroleum. Bharat Petroleum did not care to follow the prescribed rules regarding loading of highly inflammable liquid. Secondly, the standards or norms set by the international Society for chemical and petroleum (*Interruptions*), were also not followed while loading the natural gas.

To conclude, I would like to say that it was a case of criminal negligence. The place where this accident took place is an accident prone area. The Central Government has agreed to make the highway between Bombay and Manor - a four lane highway but the same has not been implemented so far. That is why accident take place there too frequently.

Adivasis lost their lives in this accident.

They rushed to the spot of accident thinking that they might get kerosene from there as there is always scarcity of kerosene in this Adivasi area and all this led to the tragedy(Interruptions)..... Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Central Government and the prime Minister to make a statement on it and inform the House about the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard. I also demand that Central Government should give compensation to the next kin of the persons killed in the tragedy.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also would like to draw the attention of the House to the same incident to which Mr. Ram Naik has referred to. Sixty one people have been charred to death because of this turning of this truck. I would urge upon the Central Government in this respect to reconsider the Motor Vehicles Act and to amend it in such a manner that stern action can be taken against such owners of the truck who allow the drivers who are illiterate and who are not conversant with these facts or who do not have special experience as far as carrying of such inflammable liquids are concerned.

Therefore it is necessary to look into the Motor Vehicles Act promptly and to bring forward necessary amendments so that stern action can be taken in this respect.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to draw the attention of the House and also the Government that the major trade unions of our country have decided to go on All-India strike on 29th November, 1991. The trade unions of all Public undertakings, airlines undertakings, insurance companies and all major trade unions have decided to join hands to give a call for All India strike on 29th November. This will paralyse the entire industry and will

also cause a great damage to the country because they have a feeling that the Government's economic policies and their approach to public undertakings is anti-people and anti-working class.

I want to bring to the notice of this House and the Government that the Government must initiate talks with the major trade unions to save the situation. Government should also try to take certain remedial measures in consultation with the trade unions so that such a situation does not arise.

I want to know whether the Government is taking notice of this serious situation.

The Prime Minister has already said in the House that he would not like this distorted view to prevail in the country that Government is taking anti-public sector attitude. The Prime Minister himself said that he wants a fullfledged discussion in this house. But to make such a general statement on the floor of the House is not enough if the trade unions are not being contacted and if certain concrete initiatives are not taken.

I would like to know whether the Government is observing the situation and is going to take any initiative on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is a very vital issue concerning the very future of this country and its industrial and economic policies. We have found that even before coming to parliament and even without taking the parliament and the people into confidence, important changes have been made in our industrial and economic policies, thus completely giving a go-bye to the national commitment to public sector.

We now understand that loan has been taken from IMF. We do not know the particulars till today. We are yet to know the terms and conditions.

So far as the change in the industrial policy is concerned, the change has been made and some discussion has taken place now after the event has happened. Policy changes have been made. Mere discussion is not enough. The Government must declare here and now that they will not pursue further the anti-national and anti-people policies about which the whole country is in the dark and this is nothing but a sell-out and surrender of our economic interests to those multi-nationals and World Bank and IMF. I am sure many many national, hon. Members on the other side are also perturbed about it. What the trade unions can do? Important policy decisions are taken and changes are effected by which thousands and thousands of workers will be directly affected and they are already affected. They are not taken into confidence before these decisions were taken. Therefore, it is essential that the Government should immediately put a halt to the change of the policies and then have a really meaningful discussion. Mere Prime Minister's offer to have a three hour discussion on the floor of the House is not sufficient. That is why, to register their protest, the union and the workers ill go on strike. The strike will take place. There is no doubt about it and it will be a successful strike. INTUC and BMS have combined. This will be a successful strike.

Therefore, I request the Government to seriously ponder over this. Do not make it a prestige issue. Please declare that this has to be put a halt to and no further action will be taken. Then only the situation can be altered and properly considered.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Leader of the House is here. He should respond.

[*Translation*]

SHRI. SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about a month

back a devastating fire broke out in the Gandhar Oil Field. There is always a possibility of fire breaking but in places where oil and natural gas are available. The saying "to dig a well when fire breaks out" applies cent percent on O.N.G.C. We have not succeeded in controlling the fire so far. Today, the entire machinery is now engaged on constructing a water tank O.N.G.C. did not have sufficient means to put out the fire. Army was called and the value was removed with the help of an Army Tank. But the fire could not be controlled. It is continuing even today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fire mishaps have become a routine feature there. Fire breaks out due to pilferage. It had happened earlier also. The O.N.G.C officers connive to bring down the level of production and officers holding top ranking office such as General Manager etc. quit O.N.G.C. and go to Muscat. The work is left to be done by junior officers so it becomes difficult to control the fire. Our hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand met me. He has visited that place and as such he should tell his experience to the entire House. In the event of such fires, latest fire extinguishing equipments should be made available so the fire is controlled at the earliest. Nearly a month has gone but the fire has not been controlled. It has caused tremendous loss to the country and the people. The hon. Minister should make a statement on it and efforts should be made to ensure that fire mishaps do not take place in future and if at all they take place these may be controlled at the earliest.

SHRI LAL KRISHNA ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister to give a detailed statement on it because he has personally visited the site. I had sent three legislators of my party to the site and they have reported that a constable is carrying out the investigation. There is another report which suggests that it may be a case of Sabotage. But it cannot be said with certainty whether it was an accident or

a case of sabotage. I would urge the hon. Minister to take this House into confidence and apprise this august House of the steps taken by O.N.G.C. to contain this fire.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a very important matter before you. (*Interruptions*) I thank you for expressing grief and sorrow for the victims of UttarKashi on the very first day of session. With a deep sense of remorse, I would like to point out that the Government has not taken the Uttar Kashi and Garhwal earthquake as seriously as it should have been taken. When an earthquake rocked Bihar in 1934 stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad worked for the earthquake victims. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a team of Scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute had visited that area and I wish to draw the attention of the House and yours towards their report which was published in the newspaper. Shri Arjun Singh is present in this House and the report given by the agricultural scientists who had visited the earthquake site is as follows:

[*English*]

"In the report submitted to the Agriculture Ministry, these teams have pointed out that the farmers in these areas urgently needed financial and material help to repair and reconstruct their fields (terraces) and water channels. They also need seed and other inputs to grow crops in the coming season, the time for the *Rabi* planting having already run out..."

"The UttarKashi region is dotted with natural water channels. This water is used also for irrigating crops by carrying it to the fields through diversion channels. The movement of boulders in the wake of the earth-

quake had disturbed most of these water channels..."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are two recommendations which have been made by the research scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. As such I want to draw the attention of the entire House towards this aspect that a special kind of houses are constructed in the earthquake prone hilly areas and the specialist in the construction of houses in hilly areas is Lorry Baker who stayed there. Through you I want to tell the Government that Lorry Baker is at present staying in Trivendrum. I want to submit that in view of the difficulties being faced in the agricultural work, the Government should pay attention to it and utilize the expertise Larry Baker for constructing special houses. I request Shri Arjun Singh to assure this House that this work will be undertaken because it is a work of public importance.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, wheat sowing season is going on in Bihar and fertilizers and other imports are very much needed during sowing season. Without fertilizers and seeds cultivation of wheat cannot be done on one hand certified seeds are not made easily available to the farmers, on the other the crisis of fertilizer is so acute that it seems that wheat cannot be grown in Bihar in this season. As such, I urge the Government to make available adequate quantity of fertilizers and seeds to Bihar.

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): The Supreme Court has struck down the Karnataka ordinance and upheld the Tribunal's interim award. The verdict of the Court is unambiguous and clear. However, the Karnataka Government has chosen to file a review petition which is against the

harmonious existence of States under a federal structure. Our Chief Minister always wants to maintain cordial relationship with Karnataka. When the Karnataka Government asked Tamil Nadu Government to cooperate in tracking down Shri Veerappan, the Sandalwood smuggler, though he shot dead a DFO of Karnataka Government, we readily assisted the Karnataka Government with all possible assistance. We had sent high level officials of Forest, Police and other departments to assist the Karnataka Government. From our side, we wish to be cordial towards Karnataka. The Karnataka Government on the other hand defies the Centre, defies the Supreme Court. To uphold the federal structure of the Constitution and to maintain harmony among States, the Centre must immediately gazette the Interim Award without waiting for the disposal of the review petition. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha is also arriving in Delhi with an all-party delegation to request the Prime Minister to notify the Award without any further delay, after the return of the Prime Minister from abroad.

SHRI B.AKBER PASHA (Vellore): Mr.Speaker, Sir, this is with respect to the Cauvery Water Dispute. Though the hon.Minister is going to Speak about it, I would like to make a point. Water is a basic thing and the Tamil Nadu people are suffering without the drinking water. Just because of the geographical conditions, the Karnataka Government is not allowing adequate water to Tamil Nadu and people there are suffering without drinking water.

When I had been there for election campaigning, I could see that each tap had 100 vessals waiting for the water. All that they wanted was only the drinking water. They did not want big things like the formation of an industry, getting a college and things like that. All that they wanted was the drinking water facilities. And it is uncharitable on the part of the Karnataka Govern-

ment to deny the water. Now the Supreme Court has allowed it. I request the hon.Government to react immediately and see that justice is given to Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr.Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of great importance about the decision of the Supreme Court regard to Cauvery Water Dispute.

As you know the decision of the Supreme Court will create tension and confrontation in both the States and may lead to a worse situate which is not good for the people of both the States. In view of the present situation, I humbly appeal to the Central Government, partiouarly the Prime Minister, to call a meeting of both the Chief Ministers and urge upon them to have an amicable settlement.

In the meantime, I would impress upon the Central Government not to publish the Interim Order as passed by the Tribunal until the final judgement is pronounced.

Once again, I humbly appeal to both the Chief Ministers urging them for an amicable settlement immediately for the sake of the concerned States and to maintain the federal structure of the country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.MADE GOWDA (Mandya): I also want to speak.

MR.SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

SHRI G.MADE GOWDA: Why?

MR.SPEAKER; You cannot ask me 'why'.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Now in the Cauvery Water Dispute, the advice of the Supreme Court is

before us. In fact, what I would like to say is we are really happy that the concerned Minister Shri Vidya Charan Shuklaji is going to make a statement before this House in the post lunch session. Now, the ball is in the court of Central Government. As has already been made out, this problem has got two or three aspects. The Government of Karnataka has already decided to file a review petition before the very Tribunal and it will oppose the verdict of the Supreme Court. The second point is that even to fix the modalities for sharing the water as per the interim order of the Tribunal, a Commission will have to be constituted by the Central Government. The modalities that are to be followed by that Commission will have to be placed before both the Houses of Parliament and they will have to be discussed. There is every likelihood that both the Houses of Parliament may ultimately reject the proposal pertaining to the modalities for sharing of water that are made before it. So, at least at this juncture, the Central Government will have to formulate a National Water Policy. Therefore, my earnest request to the Government of India before the Minister makes and statement is that the Government must come out with a National Water Policy to settle this dispute once for all.

My friend has already said that the Government of Tamilnadu is prepared for an amicable settlement. It is a welcome gesture. The Government of Karnataka is also prepared for an amicable settlement. Now the Central Government will have to take the initiative to call the Chief Minister of both the States and let the Prime Minister make both the Chief Ministers sit together and amicably settle the dispute once for all. Even if the matter is pending before the Tribunal or at the Supreme Court, nothing prevents the Central Government from arriving a negotiated settlement. My humble request to the Government is to intervene in the matter and see that a negotiated settlement is arrived at.

The people of Karnataka will be faced

with so many problems if the Government is forced to implement the interim order as it is. So, earnest request to the Government is to intervene in the matter and settle the dispute amicably.

MR.SPEAKER: I am told that the Minister is going to make a statement on this.

SHRI G.MADE GOWDA (Mandya): Sir, please allow me a minute.

MR.SPEAKER: You have already endorsed what Madam has said. The very fact that you are standing up shows that you care for this problem. You may meet me in the Chamber later and I will tell you how to go about it.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for External Affairs through you a matter of grave concern to the people of Malabar region in Kerala. The entire Malabar region is depending on the Regional Passport Office, Calicut for the issue of passports. Unfortunately, in spite of the fact that there are more than one lakh applications pending for disposal for want of staff, the External Affairs Ministry has not done anything for helping the passport officials there. Many people are anxiously awaiting for the passport and everyday there will be not less than 5,000 people surrounding the passport office for clearance of their passports. Many of them also anxiously waiting to get their employment visas and jobs but the passports are not being given. Even now only about hundred passports are not being given. Even now only about hundred passports are being cleared a day but more than one lakh applications are pending before them. It is a very serious situation and I request the Government, especially the Leader of the House to take up the matter with the other concerned Ministers and get the things done and to redress the grievances of the people of Malabar region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRISHEN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a proposal to provide S.T.D facility to Maharajganj and Mairawan is Siwan district of Bihar last year. S.T.D. facility was provided to Maharajgary but it was not commissioned in Mairwan. Please make immediate arrangements to for providing this facility.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

12.24 1/2 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement correcting reply given on 21 August, 1991 to USQ NO.3686 Re: Publication of weeklies, periodicals and dailies in Kerala.

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 21st August, 1991 or Unstarred Question No.3686 by Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh, regarding publication of Weeklies, periodicals and Daily Newspapers in Kerala, and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See, No. LT—757/91]

12.25 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE STRIKE BY SERVICE DOCTORS

[*English*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): I call the attention of the Minister

of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the strike by the service doctors all over the country and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

12.29 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Sir, the Government fully shares the concern of the inconvenience caused to patients all over the country due to the indefinite strike by a section of service doctors with effect from the midnight of 11-12 November, 1991.

This strike is in response to a call given by the joint Action Council of the Service Doctors Organisations (JACSDO). The Government had signed a Memorandum of settlement (MOS) with JACSDO on 21-8-1989 in full and final settlement of all demands of the service doctors as on date. One of the clauses of this MOS related to the appointment of a High Power Committee to look into the various aspects of the structure of the Central Health Service, career development of doctors and other related matters. In pursuance of this agreement, the Government constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat on 3rd May, 1990. The Committee gave its report on 1-11-1990. The JACSDO has been pressing the Government for early implementation of the recommendations of this Committee. They had also filed a petition in the Supreme Court for the same purpose. The Supreme Court on the 3rd September, 1991, allowed the Government two month's time to take decisions on the

recommendations of this Committee. Soon after, on 16-9-1991, the JACSDO gave a notice of indefinite strike with effect from the midnight of 11-12 November, 1991, if the recommendations of the Tikku Committee were not implemented by the Government in toto. However, on 7-10-1991, the JACSDO informed the Government that they would proceed on indefinite lightening strike within 72 hours if the Government in any way diluted or modified the recommendations of the Tikku Committee. When the matter came up before the Supreme Court on 11th November, 1991, the Court was informed that all the recommendations of the Tikku Committee had been duly considered and appropriate decisions taken by the Government. However, the Court was requested to permit withholding of the announcement of these decisions as the Government would not like to grant any concessions under the threat of a strike. The Supreme Court, while disapproving the conduct of the JACSDO, directed the Government to place the decisions taken on the Tikku Committee report before the Court prior to the next date of hearing on 18-11-1991. In compliance of this directive of the Court, the Government announced its decisions on 14-11-1991, which are contained in the Office Memorandum that date, a copy of which is attached (Annexure).

Despite the Court's observations, the JACSDO implemented their call for indefinite strike from the midnight on 11-12 November, 1991. Although the JACSDO claims to represent all sections of the doctors, the specialist, medical collage teachers and residents doctors did not join the strike. However, a large majority of the General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) of the Central Health Service as well as those in MCD, NDMC, ESIC, and the Railways have responded to the strike call. The major Central Government/Delhi Administration institutions viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar

Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardings Medical Collage and associate hospitals, Maulana Azad Medical College and associate hospitals, University College of Medical Sciences and Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital and Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Education and Research, Pondioherry remain virtually unaffected by the strike and are functioning normally. However, certain Delhi Administration hospital which have large component of GDMOs like Hindu Rao Hospital and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital have been partially affected. The major impact of the strike has been on dispensaries not only of the CGHS but also of Delhi Administration, MCD and NDMC. The medical institutions of the Railways, and Empldyes State Insurance Corporation have also been affected by the strike. With regard to CGHS, arrangements have been made to run the dispensaries in Delhi at least for one shift and instructions have been issued to facilitate dispensing of medicines to minimise the inconvenience to the beneficiaries. In this context, it is a matter of deep gratification that medical teachers, specialists, resident doctors, physicians of traditional systems of medicine and those GDMOs who have not joined the strike, have risen to the occasion to shoulder the additional burden ungrudgingly by rendering invaluable service to the suffering humanity and have thus displayed exemplary devotion to duty in keeping with the highest traditions of this noble profession.

The main demand of the striking doctors is the acceptance of the recommendations of the Tikku Committee in toto. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that Government cannot abdicate its right to examine and make appropriate judgements on each recommendation, irrespective of the nature and level of the committee appointed by it. The acceptance of all recommendations in toto is also not possible for obvious reasons. Firstly, there are considerable differences of perception amongst the various sections of doctors themselves about certain aspects of

[Sh. M.L. Fotedar]

the report. Secondly, while considering improvement in the service conditions of doctors, Government cannot accept any compromise in quality of patient care. And, finally, the Government has to take into consideration the implications of these recommendations and their repercussions on other services before taking a final decision.

Any attempt to disrupt the working of medical institutions can never be justified. Moreover, in the present case, the strike is most unfortunate and ill-advised as this was resorted to in total disregard of the observations of the Supreme Court, even before the Government announced its decisions on the recommendations of the Tikku Committee.

This strike is not an isolated instance. Attempts to paralyse the functioning of medical institutions for meeting sectional demands has unfortunately become endemic in our society. The cost in terms of human suffering as a result of such disruptions is invaluable and no responsible Government can remain a silent spectator to a section of employees holding the entire community to ransom for pursuing their narrow personal ends. While we are prepared to consider all legitimate grievances of our employees, we cannot overlook our responsibility towards the people, which must be the foremost concern of any democratic Government.

As regards the demands of the striking doctors, we have already announced our decisions which we consider to be just and fair. The Supreme Court is already seized of the matter and has promised to look into their grievances on merits and in accordance with the law. Once the strike is called off, I am personally willing to consider all their legitimate aspirations with an open mind. I hope the striking doctors would heed the call of the highest court of the land to return to work in

the larger interests of the community and put an end to this heedless inconvenience to the people.

I take this opportunity of appealing to the entire House to send a clear and unequivocal message transcending House to send a clear and unequivocal message transcending party affiliations, that not with standing the nature of the grievances, any attempt to disrupt functioning of medical services is not acceptable. This House represents the will of the nation and the message it conveys cannot go unheeded by any section of our society. I am confident that this Hon'ble House agrees with me that it is not possible to bargain with human suffering

ANNEXURE

No.A.45013/13/90-CHS-V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE

NEW DELHI, dated the November 14th,
1991

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Recommendations of the High Power Committee (Tikku Committee) on service doctors - Decisions thereon.

A Committee had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri R.K. Tikku, Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India, to look into all aspects of career improvement and cadre restructuring of the doctors of the Central Health Service. The Committee has since submitted its Report. The various recommendations contained in the Report have been carefully considered and the Government of India have taken the following decisions:-

(1) Two additional posts of Additional Directors General of Health Services (Rs.7300-7600) shall be created by upgrading two of the existing common Senior Administrative Grade posts (Rs.5900-6700). Appointment to these additional posts of Additional Directors General will be made on the same lines as the existing posts of Additional Directors General.

(2) Four additional posts in the scale of Rs.7300-7600 shall be operated under Rule 4(9) of the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, by upgradation of 4 posts in the Supertime scale of Rs.5900-6700.

(3) 34 additional posts of Director-Professors (Rs.5900-6700) shall be created in the Teaching Specialists Sub-cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of professors (Rs.4500-5700) on floating basis.

(4) 35 additional posts of Consultants (Rs.5900-6700) shall be created in the Non-teaching Specialists sub-cadre of the Central Health Service by upgrading an equivalent number of posts of Specialists Grade (Rs.4500-5700) on floating basis.

(5) The distinction between the Non Functional Selection

Grade (Rs.4500-6700) and Functional Grade (Rs.4500-5700) will be eliminated in the Central Health Service. All Associate Professors in Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs.4500-5700) shall be designated as Professors from 1-12-1991. All Specialists Grade II officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres) in the Non-Functional Selection Grade (Rs.4500-5700) shall be designated as Specialists Grade T w.e.f. 1-12-1991.

(6) All Professors (Rs.4500-5700) and Specialists Grade I Officers (Non-teaching and Public Health Sub-cadres) will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs.5900-6700) subject to availability of vacancies, provided they have completed at least 3 years of regular service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 irrespective of whether the said service was performed in the Functional Grade or Non-functional Grade of Rs.4500-5700. The Associate professors and Specialists Grade II, officers presently in the non-functional selection Grade and to be designated as Professors and Specialists Grade I officers respectively from 1-12-1991, shall an masse be placed below the existing Professors and Specialists Grade I Officers respectively for the purpose of preparing

eligibility lists for consideration for promotion to Senior Administrative Grade level posts (5900-6700).

- (7) As in the case of Teaching Sub-cadre, so also in the sub-cadres of Non-teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists, the minimum essential qualification for recruitment as Specialist Grade II Officers (Rs.3000-5000) shall, inter-alia, be a postgraduate degree with three years experience after obtaining the postgraduate degree, or postgraduate diploma with five years experience after obtaining the postgraduate diploma. All Specialists Grade II officers, recruited in accordance with the modified Recruitment Rules as mentioned above, shall be promoted to the scale of Rs.3700-5000 on completion of 2 years of service in the scale of Rs. 3000-5000, subject to seniority-cum-fitness.

- (8) Recruitment to the posts belonging to Super-Specialities, for which the essential minimum qualification is, inter-alia, DM or MCH or equivalent, shall be made in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000 in the Teaching/Non-teaching Specialists Sub-cadres.

- (9) In all the three sub-cadres, (Teaching, Non-teaching and Public Health), officers with 6 years service in the scale of Rs. 3700-5000, or total 8 years service in the scale Rs.3000 -5000 and

Rs.3700-5000, shall be placed in the sale of Rs.4500-5700 according to existing guidelines (which inter-alia, provide for overall good performance and at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years). On such placement in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700, the Associate Professors will stand designated as Professors, and the specialists Grade II officers (No-teaching and Public Health) shall stand designated as Specialists Grade I officers.

- (10) The Senior Medical Officers (Rs. 3000-4500) will be promoted as Chief Medical Officers (Rs.3700-5000) on completion of six years of regular service as Senior medical Officers or on completion of ten years of combined regular service as medical officers and Senior Medical Officers of which at least two years shall be as Senior Medical Officers on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness subject to their clearing the bench mark of 'Good' with no zone of selection and without linkage to vacancies. The promotion shall be in situ and personal to the officers promoted, incidentally, this will provide a second time-bound promotion to General Duty Medical Officers, as the first time-bound promotion from the level of Medical officers (Rs.2200-4000 to the level of Senior Medical Officers (Rs.3000-4500) on completion of 4

years of service, on seniority-cum-fitness basis, has already been implemented. As at present, the placement of Chief Medical Officers in the Grade Rs. 4500-5700 to the extent of 15 per cent of all the senior duty posts of General Duty Medical Officers Sub-Cadre, on the basis of the exiting guideline (overall good performance with at least two "very good" assessment during the preceding 5 years) will continue. Chief medical Officer in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 with 3 years service in the scale of Rs.4500-5700, or total 17 years of Group A service will continue to be eligible for promotion to the Senior Administrative Grade level posts (Rs.5900-6700), subject to availability of vacancies.

(11) All the posts occupied by the Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Supertime Grade Officers of the General Duty Medical Officers sub-cadre of the Central health Service in the various hospitals and teaching and other institutions, where the functions to be performed are predominantly of specialised nature normally required to be performed by Specialist doctors, shall be converted into Specialists posts, which shall filled as per the existing provisions in the recruitment rules for Specialists. From the General Duty Medical Officers

Sub-cadre, posts equal to the number of Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers/Super Time Grade officers posts that would be converted into Specialists posts shall be abolished. The conversion of such posts of the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre in the hospitals and teaching and other institutions to those of Specialists posts will open up opportunities for qualified officers belonging to the General Duty Medical Officers Sub-cadre to enter the Specialists sub-cadres through open competition.

12. Direct recruitment at the level of Rs. 4500-5700 as well as Rs. 3700-5000 can be made depending on the identification of the posts.
13. The benefit of added years of service available under Rule 30 of the Central Civil Service, (Pension) Rules 1972, shall be available for all the members of the Central Health Service.
14. The feasibility of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the Member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

15. The Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the Cadre and providing greater avenues of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health Service Cadre by the Government.

16. The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is deferred for more detailed examination by the Department of Personnel and Training regarding its implications and repercussions.

17. The Department of Personnel and Training (All India Services Division) shall examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consultation with the state Government.

2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects have not found it possible to accept other recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

3. The amendments to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, wherever necessary, consequent upon the above decision, shall issue in due course.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing a Calling Attention on this matter of urgent public importance but I would like to point out one thing. When the hon. Minister was about to complete his statement and only the last page was to be read out I got the Hindi version of the reply. That is a sad state of affairs. I would like to submit that Hindi Version should have been given beforehand because I was to make a speech in Hindi.

Sir, the doctors working under the CGHS are on a strike since November 12 and the strike is going on without any break. The matter is getting serious with every passing day. More than 9000 doctors out of 10,000 doctors engaged with CGHS have already gone on strike. Consequently, 250 CGHS dispensaries and about 1000 Medical Centres have been closed. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, through you, that more than 300 persons have already died untimely death in the absence of medical aid. The medical facilities in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Railway Hospital and other hospitals of Delhi Administration or Municipal Corporation have come to a grinding halt. Besides, medical facility in other cities like Hyderabad, Bangalore and other parts of the country has also gone *Gaywire*. For want of medicines patients and their family members are in trouble. There are deaths without any reason. Though not only doctors, but scientists, artists and educationists, everybody is in a miserable condition but the doctors' strike has worsened the situation and this is causing grave concern among the people.

Sir, there is lack of medical equipments in hospitals and most of them are rusting because of red tapism. There is shortage of medicines, spurious drugs are in plenty,

Sd/-

(S.HARIHARAN)

DY. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA
(Tel.No. 301 4495)

doctors show carelessness but the biggest problem today is of the doctors' strike. Why are those, who are responsible for keeping us healthy, on strike today? Have they become less humane to the patients? From the statement it appears that their conduct shows that they too are humane but they cannot always display it when they cannot maintain a good standard of living. If the country's doctors, scientist and artist has a good standard of living, he will give a new direction to the country.

Sir, the doctors have been repeatedly insisting on the implementation of the Tikku Committee report as is evident from the hon. Minister's statement also. I would come to the report later but first I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether a solution could not be found out to the on going strike in a cordial atmosphere? Why? has the matter been long drawn? Did the officials of the Ministry of Health take any steps to prevent the doctors from going on strike?

Some steps seem to have been taken, as is evident from the statement, but if we try to go through the statement closely, we come to know that the statement is of a routine character. The doctors had given notice for strike. They had met the hon. Minister and other officials several time in this connection. We would like to know the action that was taken at that time.

Sir, there has been a long-standing grievance of the doctors that the medical services have been given second rate treatment as compared to other Central services. The same situation is plaguing their service conditions, pay scales, avenues of promotion and other achievements. In 1982 another mess was made when the medical services were divided into four sub-cadres. One was the General Duty Medical Officer Cadre. Second was the Teaching specialists Third was the Non - Teaching specialists and fourth was Public Health Specialists.

This resulted in reducing the opportunities for time-bound promotions.

In 1986 the Fourth Pay Commission recommended increase in pay scales and cadre of doctors in Government hospitals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to these recommendations. It is was done, why no action has been taken on it so far?

Sir, once again there was a strike by doctors in 1987. The then Minister of Health, who is now our Prime Minister, had offered an attractive package to the doctors. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who is a learned man and has taken keen interest...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: When did you come to know that?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: After going through this statement. I know him otherwise also.

Will the hon. Health Minister be pleased to state as to what happened to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission? Did it strike him or not? I would like to know as to why has the Government not adopted sincere attitude in this regard, though it cannot be termed as apathetic attitude to it. Had the Government paid attention, there would not have any need for the Tikku Committee Report or for that matter any other thing. Besides, the situation would not have worsened to such an extent that doctors had to go on strike.

Sir, all the doctors in the country belong to the same profession. Then why there is such a wide disparity in the pay scales and perks of doctors. Is the Government thinking in terms of formulating a uniform wage policy for doctors. Just now it has been mentioned in the statement that all the recommendations of the Tikku Committee cannot be

[Sh. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

accepted for obvious reasons. I would like to ask whether efforts are being made to implement the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'?

Sir, the hon. Minister said that an agreement was signed between the 'Joint Action Council of Service Doctors Organisations' and the then Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and it was in pursuance of this agreement that a committee under the chairmanship of R.K. Tikku was constituted. The committee submitted its report in October, 1990. The Committee heard the grievances of representatives of different organisations of doctors and also the officials of the Ministry of Health. The Tikku Committee report was welcomed by majority of doctors. Not only this, all other sections of doctors including Teaching, Non-teaching and Public Health specialists were happy but why has the report not been implemented so far? Sir, had this report been implemented the social status of doctors would have been high, there would have been parity in pay scales with Central services and new avenues of promotion would have been available but this did not happen. Had the report been implemented *in toto* a five member Board to supervise the Medical Services in the pay scale of Rs. 7300-8000 would have been constituted. But the Government did not accept this recommendation. Sir I have gone through a report that states that if the Tikku Committee report is implemented, it would put an extra burden of Rs. 250 crore on the exchequer. I would like to know how much loss have we already suffered because of the doctors' strike. I think that we have already suffered a loss of more than Rs. 250 crore. Even if the report is not implemented now and the doctors' strikes continues, it is not known as to how much loss in crores of rupees in the coming several years the country may have to suffer going by the estimated loss of Rs. 250 crore during the current year. I would like

to know, through you, from the hon. Minister of Health the reasons why the Tikku Committee report is not being implemented *in toto*. If you did not want to accept the recommendations why at all was the Tikku Commission constituted. If a Commission was constituted, its report should have been accepted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I came across a report recently that this commission had made 33 recommendations out of which only 17 recommendations were accepted. The rest were not accepted. I want a categorical reply why these recommendations were not accepted and what are the difficulties. It seems the IAS lobby is working behind this. They have always been misleading the Government and that is why the country had to suffer such a huge loss. People are suffering without medical aid and there have been several untimely deaths. I would like to know whether this attitude towards the doctors is the result of that jealousy of IAS lobby. Can the doctors meet that challenge?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you are continuously ringing the bell, I would like to conclude with a last point. The doctors fought a legal battle, they even went to the Supreme Court. They also met each Member of Parliament individually. They met the hon. Minister and discussed their grievances. They staged a dharna and organised a rally at the residence of the Prime Minister. They went for a pen down strike and wore black badges in protest. This has been going on for quite some time but in vain. Had the Minister of Health paid attention to it, things would have been different. I said just now that I am a sagacious person but it seems his sagacity is falling him. Otherwise he would have worked out a solution. Sir, I read recently that there are 30,859 jobless doctors in the country. In Delhi alone there are 3977 unemployed doctors, in Maharashtra there are 3794, in Tamilnadu, 3729, in West Bengal 3743, in Andhra 2537, in Kerala 2179, in

Orissa 1430, in Bihar 1314 in Uttar Pradesh 1348 and in Haryana 874 unemployed doctors. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to provide employment to these unemployed doctors? I would once again request you to come out with a categorical reply as to what action is being taken to call off the strike of doctors who are on hunger strike at the Boat Club as a result of which medical services have gone haywire and there have been several untimely deaths.

[English]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal): Sir, I rise to express the concern of public which is suffering because of the continued stalemate on the strike of doctors. The Minister has explained the Government's case very ably and very convincingly. But I would like to suggest that the other side may also have their say and the Government's attitude of not listening to them is not very desirable. Although I entirely agree with the Minister that the Government should not bow before any threat - it is a correct principle - but at the same time I do hope that this sort of principle will be followed in other cases also. However, there is a difference between succumbing to pressure and negotiating from the point of strength. Since the Government feel that there is a strong case, I do not see any harm in Government meeting the delegation of these people and trying to work out a via media. I feel that this Government's obstinacy or the attitude that this Government has taken that they will not meet the doctors or their delegation till their strike is called off is not necessary. It is not desirable. Purely by meeting them and talking to them you are not going to give them anything. If there is a scope for the doctors to come to terms or to negotiate or to call off their strike by your meeting them, I think that option should not be closed. I therefore, strongly request the Government that in order to ensure that public does not

suffer, they should call the doctors and accept a meeting without any pre-condition.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views with regard to the reply the hon. Minister has given in connection with the doctors' strike. The doctors have demanded that the report of the Tikku Committee, which was set up by the Government, should be implemented. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that when the Tikku committee was set up the Government must have been aware that whatever the committee would recommend will have to be implemented. Moreover, Shri Tikku is not an outsider, he is a Secretary to the Government and thus an integral part of it. Why then the report has not been implemented and why doctors have been compelled to go on strike?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am unable to understand why it took so long to finalise the promotions in spite of the fact that the Government had got the detailed report of the proposed promotions. How it would do that doctors do not get even a single promotion for such a long period of 26 years and continue to work at the same post. The Government claim that the country is making speedy development, why then the doctors are not provided with most sophisticated equipments? Citizens of our country go abroad to get themselves operated. Why doctors in our country not provided with these instruments so that these operations can be done here itself. The Government should provide best and sophisticated medical instruments to operate so that even the VIP's do not feel it necessary to go abroad for medical treatment. They spend lavishly to get themselves treated abroad; if they avail medical facilities in the country itself our money will not go outside.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

from the hon. Minister why it took so long to implement the report and why doctors were compelled to go to the Supreme Court? Had the Government negotiated with them, they would not have been compelled to go on strike. When time-bound promotions in other categories take place why doctors are deprived of it, when high rank officials as IAS and others do get time-bound promotions why not the doctors? I do have the comparative figures of promotions at the moment; I may read out the details of how long it takes to get a promotion in other fields whereas the doctors have to work on the same post for 26 years together without getting any promotion. In this manner, I think, injustice is being done to them. People in other fields get promoted even to the level of Director General, kindly let me know how many doctors reached this level and in how many years? It is very unjustified that doctors do not get any promotion for such a long period. The hon. Minister should review the gravity of the matter, discuss it with the doctors and thus help them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this situation is prevailing not only in Delhi but in other places also. I have just returned from Raltam. Railway doctors there are also on strike. My submission is that the Government should implement the report of the commission. As an hon. Member has pointed out that its implementation would cost about two and a half crore rupees; this amount can easily be recovered through fee charges on operations. In this manner the Government would easily recover the money they invest. These are the few points, I would like to bring into the notice of the hon. Minister and urge upon him to convince the doctors to put off their strike.

[*English*]

SHRI R.SURENDER REDDY (Waran-

gal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, about 90 per cent of the Doctors are on strike. It has entered the thirteenth day. About 250 hospitals and over 1000 CGHS dispensaries have been affected. One hon. Member has just pointed out that over 300 deaths have taken place. It is not good for this country. We cannot afford to have this strike.

The Minister has made a comprehensive statement wherein he has explained the Government's stand. My humble request to the Minister would be not to stand on prestige. You call the doctors. After all they are our people. They belong to us. You please let them know you are willing to discuss with them and settle the issue, with open mind.

The Tikku Committee was constituted on the 3rd May. It submitted its Report on the 1st November. The Government had accepted 17 items and six items have not been accepted. After any report is submitted a time limit should be fixed to implement its recommendation if not refer it to a tribunal to be constituted for specially essential services. My suggestion to the Minister would be that this should be discussed. And the most important thing is that, the request for creation of an all India Service like the IAS, IPS etc. should be considered.

With these few words, I thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the last para of the statement given by the hon. Minister of Health, it has been stated—

[*English*]

"This House represents the will of the nation and the message it conveys cannot go unheeded by any section of our society, not even the Government."

[Translation]

My submission is that two out of these five Members are from the Government side and remaining three are from the opposition. All the five have urged upon the Government not to make it a prestige issue and hold discussion with the doctors to solve the issue....(Interruptions).... In this context my submission is that this statement is utterly disappointing, it is nothing more than afflicting the afflicted and makes the situation more complicated. The Government, in the very first paragraph agrees that:

[English]

"The Government had signed a Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) with JACSDO on 21.8.1989 in full and final settlement of all demands of the service doctors as on date."

[Translation]

The Government agreed in toto that all the reasonable demands would be taken into consideration and the committee will be asked to take action. Today again the Government expresses its willingness to discuss their reasonable demands. What is the meaning of all this when Tikku Committee has already given its report. The government should accept the recommendations made by them....(Interruptions).... Doctors are not in favour of strike. They have said that they have been compelled to do so. It is a matter of great regret that on one hand, the Government express its willingness to talk to the Punjab militants unconditionally while on the other hand, they are not at all ready to hold talks with the doctors. Just now the Government claimed to have made this announcement. You know that you have provided facility only to one thousand doctors out of a total of ten thousand.

13.00 hrs.

The Government want to divide them. 90 per cent of them have been totally deprived of any facility. Hence they have been fighting for justice. In regard to the statement that 4-5 demands have been accepted, I would like to bring to your notice.

[English]

"Thirty-two Tikku Committee's recommendations are based on two terms of reference."

[Translation]

If you refuse to accept even a single out of these it means that you are violating the basic terms of reference. If the Government accepts 32 recommendations only then the terms of reference would be followed properly and propose of setting up Tikku Committee will be served. Tikku Committee was the result of an agreement made in 1989. All the former Health Ministers - whether Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Shri Rafiq Alam or Shri Shakeel-Ur-Rehman - agreed to it and had assured the doctors that the report of Tikku Committee would be implemented in toto. I have got even letters I received from them in this connection.

You have stated that the Government has a right to review any reports. But the report of Tikku Committee is not any report. This committee was appointed to fulfil their justified demands. Hence its report cannot be termed as any report.

[English]

"The composition of the Committee was such that it would take a final decision."

[Translation]

And the final decision has been given.

There has been a reference to Supreme Court. The hon. Minister stated that the

[Sh. Madan Lai Khurana]

Supreme Court have ordered the doctors to put off their strike. They have not ordered; they have just desired so in public interest. We, you and even the doctors themselves are not in favour of strike but no option has been left to them. The desire of the court has been termed as order. The Supreme Court, in the same case, passed stricture four times and charged fine twice to the Government because the Government failed to give reply in time. Fine of Rs.500/- levelled twice has also not been paid so far. Court has stated in its order:

[English]

"Negotiations/dialogues should take place between the doctors and Government, but no response from the Government side."

[Translation]

I would urge upon the Government not to make it a prestige issue appeal to it to accept their demands. The hon. Minister, in his statement has stated that it is the will of the House. The Members of the Congress Party as well as the opposition urge upon you to hold dialogue with the doctors immediately and implement the report of Tikku Committee. This is my only submission.

[English]

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have just intervened in this debate. I would not like to go into the details of what Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri has said because the cases are pending in the Supreme Court and any commitment on my behalf may unnecessarily prejudice the decision of the court.(Interruptions).....

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. Just now the hon. Minister stated that the case in this regard is pending in court. Mr. Speaker has allowed the Calling Attention Motion in view of the sentiments of the House. I suspect that when the Government finds everything going against them they would try to suppress it in the name of Supreme Court. The case is not pending in the Supreme Court. Has the Supreme Court forbidden the Government from holding any dialogue with them or from taking decision? It would be unjustified if the Government avoids, it in the name of Supreme Court....(Interruptions)....

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

There was no need to accept it for a discussion when it was pending in the Supreme Court. But, when it has already been accepted, it should be discussed and you should reply. It is not proper to make a reference of the Supreme Court, in this connection. now.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I will read the relevant portion of the Supreme Court order also, the order that the Supreme Court has passed on the 22nd of is month. I will read the relevant portion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The matter is pending in the Supreme Court, where I understand that the doctors have gone for the implementation of the Tikku Committee report. Can such a pending proceeding pre-empt a discussion by the highest forum in this country? And, how can the Minister say "I shall not say anything about the Tikku Committee report and the implementation because it is pending"? This is not in conflict with the Supreme Court. Supposing they accept today and if he says that he accepts the recommendations, the proceedings will not be affected. Then, what is the harm? It cannot be. It will not be

correct. Parliament cannot become a silent spectator if somebody goes to the court and files a proceeding.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): The Supreme Court has already directed the Government and asked them that they should place the recommendations of the Tikkoo Committee report before the Supreme Court. The Minister himself has announced certain things here. In spite of the case being pending before the Supreme Court, the Minister had announced certain things here, that these are the things which he can accept and already the Members have expressed their opinions on this issue. So, if he has got any objection, it should have been taken in the very beginning that this issue cannot be discussed in the House. Having discussed all these things, now he cannot take that plea.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): All these observations of our friends and these interventions would not have come, has it not been for the Minister's two remarks. In his opening remarks he said that he would not deal with all the issues raised by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri because the matter was pending before the Supreme Court. This was his first statement and the second statement was that "I will read out to you what the Supreme Court has said". We have no objection to hear anything. But I think that the discussion should be relevant and in order to be relevant we should not that the Supreme Court has been approached by the doctors and for the sake of implementation of the Tikkoo Committee report. Whether the Supreme Court thinks it necessary to intervene or not, it is a different matter. But nothing bars the Government from taking a decision; nothing bars the Government from negotiating with the doctor and to say all that is relevant so far as this debate is concerned, whether the Government is willing to take a decision on the Tikkoo Committee report, and whether the Government is willing to

discuss with the doctors. These are the two relevant issues and to quote the Supreme Court only as an alibi, to answer our objections is not quite correct.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I value the suggestions of the learned and respected Leader of the Opposition. I do not want to say that this House has no authority to discuss any issue or decide any issue. But the matter is, I would not go into the details at this stage. I must confess and I am confident that my approach to the problem is very humane. And my view on this issue are know and are very progressive. Just listen to me.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): You are willing to talk to the doctors.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Somebody has said that perhaps I have some ego or because of some self-prestige I am not talking to anybody. In such matters I have always been pragmatic. There is no doubt it. What I want to mention in the House is that the doctors should look to the sufferings of the patients and I will certainly look to the problems of the doctors. That is the issue. I will never close the doors of negotiations. But no Government, no civilised Government and no responsible Government will act and should act either under coercion or under pressure or under threat. That is the issue...*(Interruptions)*

One point that has been raised in this House is, why delay. I do not think, I should be accused for that. The Tikku Committee gave the report on 1st of November, 1990 when the Government was just on the way out. On the 7th November, 1990 that Government went out. That Government did not do anything. Then in the month of February another Government came. That Government remained only for three months. And the Minister Incharge of that Government was disqualified by the learned predecessor of this House. He

[Sh. M.L. Fotedar]

could not take any decision. Then this Government took over only on 21st of June. So I am responsible only from 21st of June upto this day. After I joined the Ministry I did examine the case. I talked with the doctors. I am a person who can only be advised by the bureaucracy. I have more sympathy for the doctors. Whatever their genuine demands I want that I fight for them. But they must fight for the suffering humanity. That is the only question.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is the will of the House that you should invite them for talks in the evening.....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (*Dum Dum*): The father and the son is in the same scale. Their single point is promotion. The father is going to retire in 12 years time.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, if you listen to the Minister first, then there will be fruitful discussion and something will come out of it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (*Katwa*): You have just said that you will be considering the genuine demands. What in your opinion, are the genuine demands? And what is your opinion about the recommendation of the Tikku Committee Report?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.CHARLES (*Trivandrum*): I am on a point of order. A committee has been appointed to look into the whole matter. They have given a report. Does it mean that whenever a committee is appointed, the recommendations should be accepted in toto? Under what rule? Is there any precedent? I want a ruling from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBUTA SINGH (*Jalore*): May I make an appeal to the hon. Health Minister? By now the hon. Health Minister has come to know the feelings of the House which are almost unanimous. As the House has come to know the sympathies of the hon. Health Minister who is totally committed and who is prepared to - help the doctors, let there be a simultaneous action. Let them withdraw the things from the Supreme Court and let them place the confidence in the Health Minister. Both things will be simultaneous. No condition. It is an appeal in the interest of the suffering people. The Government must accept the Committee's recommendations... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Health Minister to reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Health Minister. He has said that he has a human approach and he wants to have an amicable settlement. Only thing is that the statement is little provocative. I says that they are holding the country to ransom and so on and so forth. The Government can never be wrong. You cannot take up that attitude. What is the solution? Everybody is suggesting to bring about a solution. instead of standing on prestige. Best thing would be only to call them; they will withdraw the strike and accept their demands. This is the best thing. What is the difficulty? We do not any further complication of the issue. We are not here for the blood of Shri Fotedar. We want to help him also.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Shri Buta Singh has suggested something. This is precisely what the Government today is insisting upon that they are willing to talk, but only if the strike is withdrawn. I would go along with this

except that I would like to draw the attention to the fact that the Office Memorandum of November 14 has complicated the situation. If the Office Memorandum of November 14 was not there, perhaps, what Shri Buta Singh has said would be easily accepted by the doctors. But, after the Office Memorandum of November 14 has been issued and given to the court, it becomes the Government decision on the Tikoo Committee's Report and which has totally distorted the whole perspective and made the situation worse than before. So, even this proposal, I am sure, would be accepted by the doctors only if the Office Memorandum of November 14 is withdrawn unilaterally by the Government. Then, it would be negotiations with an open mind. Otherwise, it is no negotiation. It is negotiations only for the sake of a farce and only in order to see that the strike is withdrawn. I do not think that we would be able to advise the doctors in that respect. We would be able to advise them provided the Office Memorandum of November 14 is withdrawn.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The basis of discussion should be the discussion that has taken place today and everything before that should go. Everything should be done simultaneously. *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri. Advani, the leader of the opposition said that the Government has worsened the situation further by issuing office memorandum on 14th. It is very simple that talks must be held with them. But instead of doing so, the Government has taken a decision of its own which has nothing to do with the Tikku Committee Report. This decision is against the interests of the doctors.*(Interruptions)*... The Government says time and again that only one section of doctors is on strike. This time also, the Government has provided benefit to those 1, 000 doctors are already the beneficiaries. The remaining 9,000 doctors are not on their job today. Under the situation the Govern-

ment should not make it a prestige issue. It should withdraw the memorandum issue against the doctors and negotiate with them. We assure that the whole House will cooperate with the Government on this issue...*(Interruptions)*... We shall try our best to see that the doctors called off their strike.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, let us see whether Shri Fotedar rises to the occasion. This is his chance.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, I want to make a suggestion. I think the Minister is trying to find out some way. I am sure that he is not making a prestige issue. Can it be like this that simultaneously the doctors withdraw their strike and the Minister meets them with open mind?.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: No. We want a specific assurance that the Government is going to withdraw the memorandum....*(Interruptions)*.

MR CHAIRMAN: That is all. Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything more or have you finished?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The 14th November G.O. should not be taken as a decision of the Government... *(Interruptions)*. When they go with open mind, then certainly they can reconsider it. It is not that that is the final decision.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, I appreciate the suggestions and the proposal given by Sardar Buta Singh Ji and Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav. As I have said, I have an open mind and my approach is....*(Interruptions)*. Please listen now. The Government in its wisdom, under the directions of the Supreme Court, issued that Order of 14th of November...*(Interruptions)*. Gentlemen, you are not allowing me to speak. I am not yielding. Allow me to speak. I am saying that under the directions of the Supreme Court,

[Sh. M.L. Fotedar]

the Government in its wisdom and considered the Report and issued that Order. Maybe that is not final. But according to the present stand of the Government, that is final. That is the view of the Government. But I am saying what Sardar Buta Singh Ji and Chandra Jeet Yadavji have said. They are the senior members of the House. I appreciate the sentiments of the Leader of the House, who is a very wise man, that this should be done simultaneously. They should withdraw the strike, look to the patients and I will look into their problems. That is the point....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: First, withdraw your order of Nov 14 and then hold talks, (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all now...

(interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: (Cuttack) We are not going to cooperate on this issue. Let them withdraw the G.O. first(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Calling Attention is over now because all the Members have asked their questions and the Minister has replied....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No, no, we are walking out in protest against the Government's stand...(Interruptions).

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We walk out in protest against the Government's stand. (At this stage Shri Lal K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned for lunch to reassemble at 2.20 p.m.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Statement by Shri Vidyacharan Shukla.

14.24 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Cauvery Water Dispute

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (Shri Vidyacharan Shukla): As decided by the Government, a Presidential reference was made on 28th July, 1991 to Supreme Court of India to render their opinion on the legal questions associated with the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's interim order of 25th June, 1991 and the Ordinance of the Government of Karnataka dated 25th July, 1991 (now the Act) *under clause (1) of Article 143* of the Constitution of India. The following questions were referred to the Supreme Court of India for consideration and opinion thereon, namely,

- 1) Whether the Ordinance and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;
- 2) i) Whether the Order of the Tribunal constitutes a report and a decision within the meaning of Section 5 (2) of the Act; and
ii) Whether the Order of the Tri-

bunal is required to be published by the Central Government in order to make it effective;

- 3) Whether a Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute.

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme court heard the party States from 21st August to 27th September, 1991, in this regard and gave their opinion on 22nd November, 1991, as under:

1. The Karnataka Cauvery Basin Irrigation Protection Ordinance, 1991, Passed by the Government of Karnataka on 25th July, 1991 (now the Act) is beyond the legislative competence of the State and is, therefore, *ultra vires* the Constitution.
2. i) The Order of the Tribunal dated June 25, 1991, constitutes report and decision within the meaning of Section 5 (2) of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956;
- ii) the said Order is, therefore, required to be published by the central Government in the official Gazette under Section 6 of the Act in order to make it effective.
3. i) A Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute when a reference for such relief is made by the Central Government;
- ii) Whether the Tribunal has power to grant interim relief when no reference is made by

the Central Government for such relief is a question which does not arise in the facts and circumstances under which the reference is made. Hence we do not deem it necessary to answer the same.

The Government has decided to accept the opinion of the Supreme Court of India and initiate such action as may be necessary.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, one point... (*Interruptions*). Only one clarification. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One minute. This is a Statement made under Rule 372. Whenever a Minister makes a statement, neither there is a clarification nor any supplementary questions be put. This is the existing rule. Therefore, I think that the hon. Members will not put any questions.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The moment the Central Government decides to implement the Supreme Court decision, there will be a turmoil in Karnataka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can bring this subject in any other form and discuss it. There is no bar.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: My submission is that the Government of Karnataka has decided to file a review petition before the tribunal and the matter is *sub Judice*. And when the matter is *sub Judice*, I want to know whether the Central Government is going to issue a notification in the Gazette.

SHRI D.K. NAICKAR (Dharwad North): If the hon. Minister is willing to make a statement on this, it will be forming part of his own earlier statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: The Government of Karnataka has already filed a review petition before the Tribunal. When

[Sh. V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

the matter is *sub judice*, my question is whether the Central Government is going to issue a Notification in the Gazette.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My request is this. There are established precedents and rules. We have to be guided by the rules. The whole House shall have to be guided by the rules. Whenever a *suo motu* statement is made by the hon. Minister under Rule 372, there is no scope for either asking for any clarification or any extra information by virtue of the statement made by the hon. Minister. Therefore, if at all you are agitated, if you want to bring this matter and discuss this, you can bring it in any other form but not under Rule 372. This is the limitation that the law has put on us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, you allow a discussion on the hon. Minister's statement. You just assured the House that there will be a discussion on the Minister's statement. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When Ram Vilas Paswanji.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just kindly hear me. Mr. Devegowda, please have your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever a *suo motu* statement is made by the hon. Minister, clarifications are not allowed.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, according to rules, in so far as clarifications are concerned only in the other House we have a system of asking clarifications. Here once in a while as a special case, where Speaker has been intimated in advance, we have allowed either one or at the maximum two Members to ask clarifications. So, allowing the clarifications to be asked or not, it is under the discretion of the Speaker. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SEAKER: When the hon. Minister had made a statement on the floor of this House on the request of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and when he wanted to ask a clarification, the ruling given was that he was not entitled to ask clarifications. When Shri Madan Lal Khurana also wanted to ask a clarifications on some other matter, he was also not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, I will go by your advice. I do not want to break the procedures or rules framed by this House. But unfortunately, the Government of India has come forward to state that further action will be taken in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court. Suppose the notification is going to be issued today, then what type of discussion can we have tomorrow?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, the matter is very serious and the Government of Karnataka is going to file a review petition before the Tribunal. So, when the matter is *sub-judice* I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to issue the notification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even though the matter is very serious and grave, we are bound by the rules and clarifications are not allowed to be asked.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, we have given a notice under Rule 193 in regard to the Minister's statement. It may

pleased be allowed a discussion and referred to the Business Advisory Committee. We will consider it there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister has made a statement. Suppose some supplementaries are asked and if some further clarifications are asked, it is against the precedent.

SHRIG. DEVRAYA NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the matter is very serious and so you should allow one or two Members to ask clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, I understand your feelings. The matter is extremely urgent and very serious. But with all these qualifications also, under the rules there is no provision to ask clarifications. Today is not the last day of this Session and you have got ample opportunity. In some form or the other you can raise this issue.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of State for Law says that it is the discretion of the chair to allow one or two questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly excuse me. I beg of you that we cannot by pass the existing rules. You can take up this issue in any form. The House is going to sit for a pretty long time and you can take an opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish to go to next business, i.e. Matters under rule 377

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Let the Minister say that nothing will be done till the discussion takes place on the floor of the House.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: It cannot be given (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After all whenever a statement is made under Rule 372 the rules are very clear. You can neither ask supplementaries nor seek clarifications.

Number two, today is not the last day. We have to sit for a long time. Under the rules, you can raise this issue in some other form.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is very obvious that it is not possible to have a complete set of clarifications and a full discussion on the matter, by way of clarifications.

The usual method is that we take it up in the B.A.C. Mr. Paswan has been kind enough to raise this objection and to bring to your notice. We will definitely see that it is taken up in the meeting of the B.A.C. Subject to the decision of the B.A.C. we see that some discussion takes place.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I want an assurance from the hon. Minister of Water Resources that till the matter is debated in the House, no further action will be taken in the matter. If he gives that assurance, than I agree for that. Otherwise it is very difficult for us.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: How can you go against the decision given by the Supreme Court? (Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I do not want to attribute motive on the Supreme Court or anybody. I am just asking for clarification. Let the matter be debated in the House in an appropriate manner under whatever the rule. But till then, he must give an assurance that no further action will be taken in the matter (Interruptions)

I do not want any motives to be attributed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is on his legs.

SHRIVIDYACHARANSHUKLA: I would request the hon. Speaker to fix an early date for discussion of this matter in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter should not go for gazetting. That is their fear.

SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA: You might kindly act according to whatever is permissible under the Rules and if early discussion is allowed, I think that will be a good idea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you for your cooperation on this sensational subject. The hon. Minister has agreed that a date should be fixed. The matter will come up before the Business Advisory Committee and a date will be fixed for discussions on Cauvery waters. Thank you very much. Shri K.H. Muniyappa, kindly have your seat.

Now we shall go for Matters Under Rule 377.

14.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to diagnose Causes of Falling Oil Production in the Country and take Remedial Measures to Step up its Production.**

[English]

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Bengaluru): According to studies made by a task force, more than 700 oil wells in Gujarat and Bombay High off-shore have fallen sick. The production in several other oil wells has declined due to the major constraint of reservoir, defective operational process and inadequate surface facilities.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission have made huge investments in these offshore oil wells. Unless immediate steps are taken to plug the loopholes and revamp the existing management system, several other oil wells

will fall sick. ONGC will not be able to achieve their production target set for Eighth Plan period.

All problems in the Bombay High and Gujarat oil-fields should be identified and necessary steps must be taken to overcome these problems. The planning exercise should be made more scientific and must have inbuilt provision to account for the slippage. Planning and monitoring cells for each project and region should be established with participation of grass-root workers and production planning must be reviewed and updated, depending upon the reservoir performance and input availability.

I, therefore, urge the Government to analyse and diagnose the cause of falling oil production and take remedial measures to increase production.

- (ii) **Need to review the decision of Government to deduct income tax at source on interest of Rs.2500 and above**

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The recent decision of the Ministry of Finance to deduct income-tax at source on interest on Rs.2,500/- and above has created real hardship both to the Banking Sector and the middle-class people in view of the following:-

- (1) A large amount of deposits have already been withdrawn from the Nationalised Banks.
- (2) This has created additional work-load in the Banks and the Bank Staff are unable to cope up with the increased work and thereby effecting their performance.
- (3) In many cases, the comparatively small fixed deposits of the

middle-class, especially the retired persons, have been hard hit and their only one source of livelihood is affected. It is, therefore, requested that this may kindly be reconsidered and the status quo restored.

(iii) **Need to ensure adequate and timely supply of LPG in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

SHRI. BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to bring it to the notice of the august House that more than 40,000 persons are on the waiting list for gas-connections in the whole Kumaun region. For more than last 3 years there is a ban on grant of gas connection in that area. It is causing a great loss of Forest Wealth worth crores of rupees. Besides, smoke discharged from hearths is telling upon women's health of the hill areas. They fall victims of T.B. and asthma. Gas-depots have been set up in a few places. Even those places, prove useless as they are far from the reach of general public. Several depots are in the waiting-list for last many years.

I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Petroleum to take effective steps for supply of LPG in Nainital, Almorah, Pithoragarh etc. in view of the fact that these are absolutely hill areas.

(iv) **Need for dragging of Vatrak and Shedhi Rivers of Kaira District of Gujarat to Avoid Flood situation Created by these Rivers.**

[*English*]

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Sir, the Vatrak and Shedhi rivers have been creating flood situation in Kaira District of Gujarat

State practically every year. The Shedhi river has gone very shallow because of the deposition of silt, particularly between Dakor and Umreth towns. Even with the rainfall of about 10 to 15 cms. at a stretch, it overflows, blocks roads and causes heavy damages to agriculture. It has gone shallow in also many other parts of its course. As a result of deposition of silt, it changes its stream every year causing damage to a number of villages situated on the river bank.

River Vatrak has also gone very shallow near Kheda town and changes its stream every two years because of the deposition of silt. It has washed away a protection wall, built up for the protection of Rabariwad and Bhoiwad of Kheda town.

I therefore urge upon the Government to undertake dredging of both these rivers (which is not done so far) and build some spurs at selected points to divert the stream of the rivers.

[*Translation*]

(v) **Need for early Construction of Proposed Bridge on River Yamuna in Allahabad**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw your attention to a very important and busy bridge on river Yamuna in my constituency, Allahabad, located at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna, has always been an important city from political, social and literary point of view. A bridge constructed on Yamuna river during the British days, connects Uttar Pradesh with Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. That bridge is on the verge of collapse as it has outlived its utility.

In the post-independence era, Naini a trans Yamuna area has developed into an important industrial area. Several industries are running there and there are plans to set

[Smt. Saroj Dubey]

up more new industries. Industrialists are not in a position to start more industries in the city, mainly because of the heavy traffic blocked on that old and congested bridge. It is being used by thousands of persons working in the trans Yamuna Naini industrial area. Many times in a day traffic is blocked on that bridge, which causes hours of delay to all tired employees including women employees, workers farmers, students in reaching their homes. Due to this delay many serious patients and women writing in labour—pain die on the way to the hospitals for want of treatment.

Taking into account, people's problems the then Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone in 1990 to construct a new bridge on Yamuna river but the construction work has not yet been started there.

So, I would like to request the Central government to construct the proposed bridge on Yamuna river immediately for the public welfare and industrial development of the area so that new industries may be set up there across Yamuna in order to provide employment to unemployed youth.

- (vi) **Need to Provide LPG Dealership to Co-Operative Consumers Society, Jalpaiguri**

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the acute crisis for LPG connections in the Divisional Town, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. There is only one LPG dealer in the town, who is unable to meet the demand of the public, where more than 6000 applications for connections are pending. Taking this into consideration, the Oil Selection Board (V East) conducted an interview on 12.6.1990 at Siliguri, Darjeeling. A panel was also prepared where the Wholesale Co-operative Consumers' Society Limited, Jalpaiguri is in top position. I do request the Government to take necessary steps so that

the said co-operative may get the dealership without any delay.

- (vii) **Need to Reconsider the Proposal to Deliver Letters in Mail Boxes Located on Ground Floors Above in High Rise Buildings in Bombay.**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay—North Central): It is gratifying that the hon. Minister for Communications in the last week of October, 1991 postponed for two months the implementation of the proposed system of delivering letters through the mail boxes located on the ground floors alone of high rise buildings in Bombay. However, it is not sufficient merely to postpone the implementation. The feasibility or otherwise of the proposal should be examined in depth promptly by appointing a Parliamentary Committee and the implementation be stayed in the meantime. The proposal, as it is, is impracticable and will cause hardships to the citizens of Bombay.

- (viii) **Need to Provide Relief to People Affected by Floods in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machhlipatnam): A grave situation is prevailing in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh due to devastating floods that took place on the 14th, 15th and 16th of this month. Lakhs of acres of standing crops were completely ruined in Tamil Nadu and in the districts of Chittoor, Nellore, Cuddaph, Guntur, Prakasam, Krishna in Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of houses have collapsed, number of livestock have perished and all the communications have been disrupted.

I urge upon the Government of India to declare these areas as areas affected under 'Natural Calamities' and rush aid to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh till the normalcy is restored and undertake rehabilitation works in these areas.

14.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1991,92—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for 1991-92 in respect of Punjab.

Shri Hari Kishore Singh to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the course of a discussion in the recent past, I had expressed regret for creating such a situation in which the valuable time of such a great scholar and economist like that of Shri Manmohan Singh is being wasted. I am referring to it specially because today the Prime Minister of the country has left for participating in G-15 meeting at Caracas. It was in Caracas that the report of the South commission was presented last year before the world. I would like to quote from the book "The changes to the South".

PROF. PREM DHUMAL(Hamirpur): Is this Punjab Budget? Are you speaking on the Punjab-Budget?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I am speaking on the Punjab budget only. The book I have referred to has been written by Dr. Manmohan Singh. I am not talking of anyone else. Whoever is conversant with the name of the South Commission and this book, might be knowing that Shri Julius Nyerere who received Nehru Peace Prize and Indira Gandhi award was the Chairman and Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Secretary General of the commission. Mr. Singh is the author of this book also. So, I am not going to say any thing for which you people are so much cared. It is written in this book:

[English]

* A WORLD DIVIDED: Three and a half

billion people, three quarters of all humanity, live in the developing countries. By the year 2000, the proportion will probably have risen to four fifths. Together the developing countries — accounting for more than two thirds of the earth's land surface area — are often called the Third World.

We refer to them as the South. Largely by passed by the benefits of prosperity and progress, they exist on the periphery of the developed countries of the North. While most of the people of the North are affluent, most of the people of the South are poor; while the economies of the North are generally strong and resilient, those of the South are mostly weak and defenceless; while the countries in the North are, by and large, in control of their destinies, those of the South are very vulnerable to external factors and lacking in functional sovereignty."

[Translation]

Lastly, I would like to quote:

[English]

"The primary bond that links the countries and peoples of the South is their desire to escape from poverty and underdevelopment and secure a better life for their citizens. This shared aspiration is a foundation for their solidarity, expressed through such organizations as the Group of 77 —of which all countries of the South except China are members — and the Non-Aligned Movement, with a large and growing membership from all continents in the South." I am referring to it because today the Hon. Prime Minister alongwith several officers of the Government of India and the foreign Minister has gone to participate in the G-15 meeting. It was necessary. In the first meeting, of G-15 held last year at Kualalumpur the Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the foreign Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral had participated. It is very distressing that a great scholar like Shri Manmohan Singh who is an authority on basic problems of the South or the developing countries in the global context has not gone there. He is busy with the Punjab Budget. So naturally, he will not be there on a world platform,

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where economic problems of the developing countries are slated for a discussion today. In the same context, it is also regrettable that the present foreign Secretary, Shri Muchkund Dubey who is an experienced officer of international repute on UNCTAD or any other agency of the United Nations and before whom many dignitaries in the developing countries become nervous has also not gone with the Prime Minister's delegation today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reason for not holding elections in Punjab is known to the whole House as well as the world at large. But I would like to know as to by when elections would be held in Punjab. I would like to ask the Government in clear terms as to why it did so when the date of elections had been announced and all the polling arrangements had already been completed. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you as well as we have experience of contesting elections. About 100 candidates showed their courage to contest the elections and were killed under the present situation in Punjab.

15.00 hrs

I want to know, the House wants to know, the country wants to know why the elections have been postponed, at the last moment. At that time the then Hon. Prime Minister had shown his ignorance about the postponement of elections. Respected Chandrashekharji did not know about the postponement of the elections. It was a surprising situation that the supreme ruler of the country was unaware of the elections being postponed. We want to know when there would be a normal situation in Punjab. Form whose point of view the normalcy would be satisfactory? Would it be satisfactory from the point of view of the House or the Prime Minister or Chief Election Commissioner of the country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we belong to Janata Dal. Even the name of Chief election Commissioner creates terror in the hearts of

M.Ps elected from Bihar. It may be that his name may cause ever heart attack. Thus, you have to arrange the doctor also.

Recently, bye-elections have been hold at several places. A number of manipulations and irregularities have been committed. We also raised that matter in this House. On 18th instant, I along with former Finance Minister Prof. Madhu Dandavate and former Home Minister Shri Mufti Mohammad Saheb went to meet the Chief Election Commissioner but we could not meet him. God knows what type of God man is he; What is his philosophy and to whom he would meet. We used to go to Nirvachan Bhawan earlier also but never had such an experience. When the former Home Minister and the former Finance Minister tried to search him, fortunately one constable who was acquainted to Shri Mufti Saheb made them to see Shri Bagga. At half past three we were told that elections were going to be held at Gaya, Repolling on 61 booths was to take place. At quarter past four, a notification was issued to cancel the elections of Gaya. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you will not protect the democratic process of the country then who will do it? It is regrettable that today....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Laloo Prasad will do it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The terror of Shri Laloo will disturb you for long. Don't worry? why are you afraid of Shri Laloo. Shri Laloo had said that you should conduct elections with the help of military but should not postpone the elections. I am sorry to say that we will shed tears like an important person unless protection to the citizens of the country is given and democratic process is ensured. I mean to say that pain in the heart may bitter the tongue also and people may be forced to take sword in their hands. They may also take A.K. -47. I regret that I am condemning it. One hon. Member elected from Punjab was not allowed to enter the House and the National Integration Council because he was carrying a long sword with him. He could not take up

oath in the House. I want to submit humbly that the sword was given proper concept by Guru Govind Singh. He was born in Patna. If you don't know, you please listen to me. As he was born in Patna, I have also some right to speak over it. Shri Guru Govind Singh, a great man and a great Saint who was born in Patna Sahib, had sacrificed a lot to protect the culture and civilization of the country. It is wrong not to participate in the democratic process of the country in the name of religion. I would appeal them that the length of the sword will not decide the fate of the country and the Sikh religion too, does not permit to give importance to such issues.

What to talk of the National Integration Council? It has been constituted in a hurry. With the result some persons have been left, who were to be included in the Council. But even the Defence Minister of India has not been included in the National Integration Council Whom to blame? First of all, I would request the Minister of State for Finance to reconstitute the National Integration Council and the petty problems of Maharashtra should not be brought to Delhi for solution. It has never been so far. The Defence Minister of India has been the member of the National Integration Council since its inception. Now, why he has been excluded. Tell me. Is he not competent. If he is not capable of becoming a member of the council, how he would defend the country. My hon. Colleagues will forgive me. It was appeared in the newspapers and a propaganda was made in the elections that in which capacity he was contesting when he was not even a member of the National Integration Council. That is why I was stating...(Interruptions)..... It is very much related to Punjab because the problem of Punjab has been created due to your narrow mindedness. As long as narrow mindedness would remain, the problem of Punjab can't be solved... (Interruptions) Do not say that at that time it was our government. When it was our Government, you were constantly pressuring us not to hold elections in Punjab. This thing, I want to tell to the country. If it is not so, you may refute it. You were not in favour of holding the

elections. It was not because you were coward, but you wanted that the Government may remain for some more time. You wanted to be in the Government not for the sake of power but for the requirement of the country. There is no need to protect the Government. It is the requirement of the country. Think with an open mind. I want a categorical assurance in the House as to when the elections in Punjab would be held?

As I said the other day we are not opposing the budget proposals. We don't want to oppose the budget. We want the budget to be passed at the earliest. But what is the remedy of narrow mindedness? When would the democratic process begin in Punjab? Will the administration of Punjab be carried in the same manner as the Home Ministry was doing earlier? We have one example of it before us. You have deputed the same persons who were posted there five years ago. Had he any achievement as he was upgraded to Director General, C.R.P.F. a biggest organisation, in Delhi? What was the necessity of sending him back? It pains me to say that his behaviour with general public has not been good. I know that it make no difference to call them as alive citizens or dead citizens. His conduct with his colleagues, senior officials has not been good. If you want to listen more, I shall narrate more examples. But are you rewarding him for not treating his colleagues and senior officials. You have created a wrong precedent by posting him again there. Why he has been sent to Punjab? Reply it. Don't enter into the politics of Akal Takhat and Sikhs.

Indiraji was assassinated. It was wrong. It was very wrong and blot. The Government of this country could not protect the Prime Minister of India. At least, the then Home Minister should have resigned if not the Defence Minister. You can think yourself who was the Home Minister at that time. Incidents occurred later also. These were unhappy incidents. As per Government statistics, 2300 people were killed and many people were burnt alive. A Commission was set up but what action was taken? Some of

[Sh. Hari Kishore Singh]

the accused were appointed as Ministers. For the sake of Congress politics, you threw Punjab into trouble. Later on, the Akal Takht was constructed in Punjab against the wishes of Sikhs. The Government of India had awarded a contract of eight to eleven hundred crores of rupees but later on, it was reduced to earth. In connection with Punjab, late Shri Darbara Singh had told me that the persons in Delhi would not allow Punjab to function. He had mentioned the names of several persons, in this regard. Shri Darbara Singh had told this thing not only to me but to many other persons. He had said this to the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and we along with a delegation had met her. I want to submit that the first requirement is to hold elections in Punjab. The officer which is named as General Dyer should be called back. Give confidence to the people of Punjab that political process will be started there. It matters not much that which party comes to power. In many States, your party is in power. You are holding elections in Haryana and avoiding elections in Punjab. It is not justified. I submit not to follow the policy of narrowmindedness. Come forward in the interest of the nation. Assure this House and declare the date of holding elections in Punjab.

I conclude with these words.

SHRISHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for Punjab for 1991-92. However, I am sorry to say that really speaking from the propriety point of view, there is no sufficient material placed before this House as far as these Demands are concerned. I have received only one page stating some figures and the departments. And along with it, we have straightaway been supplied with the Punjab appropriation Bill. I feel that when there is no popular Government in Punjab and when Punjab is also not represented in this House, it is the duty of the Government to put before us the performances, the different schemes, the different policies and the details of what

they propose to do as far as the remaining months are concerned. Merely giving some figures and departments does not throw any light on the real financial position of Punjab. And there cannot be a fruitful debate from the financial point of view. Therefore, considering that string of the purse with this House, we take this opportunity of discussing Punjab, namely, the political situation in Punjab. Therefore, the whole debate is really speaking addressed to the Home Ministry and not at all to the Finance Ministry. I do not think that any of the points which we shall raise and which we have been raising are in any way appropriately replied to by the Finance Ministry. It is because the financial aspect of this Budget is not placed before this House at all.

However, coming to the political situation in Punjab, I would say that elections in Punjab have become a must now. And it is gratifying to note that the Home Minister, during the last session itself, when he moved for the extension of President's Rule in Punjab, assured that elections would be held in Punjab in February of next year. And there have been frequent statements made by him that elections in any case would be held in Punjab by the 15th of February. I would welcome that statement because without elections, there appears to be no way out now as far as the Punjab problem is concerned. Today, Punjab is still a story of untold miseries and there is no light at the end of this tunnel. There does not seem to be any way out from the daily dose of mindless killings, inhuman liquidation of families, looting, extortion and kidnapping for ransom. Now, it has not been restricted only to the three border districts of Punjab but it has been spread over to all other areas of Punjab and outside Punjab also like the Terai area of UP, MP, Bihar, Haryana and Chandigarh. It has even reached Maharashtra. Only a few days back, there was a bomb explosion in the suburban train at Kalyan near Bombay. So, the militant activities have reached even to a State like Maharashtra. Therefore, as I was saying, this problem has to be tackled as early as possible and as there cannot be negotiations with anybody, elections are the

only way out as far as this problem is concerned. I read a report somewhere that Home Minister has also said that there cannot be any negotiations now because there are nearly 37 factions in Punjab itself. And we cannot hold any negotiations with any of these factions fruitfully as there are several factions existing today. Therefore, people have to decide ultimately as to who should represent Punjab and who should negotiate with the Centre. Therefore, the date of 15th February may be strictly adhered to by the Central Government. Now, for no reason, postponement of Punjab elections should take place; that would affect the credibility of this government and ultimately, it will completely be a mess as far as Punjab problem is concerned. Therefore, I would urge upon the government to stick to this time limit which they have announced and at any cost, there should be elections in Punjab.

I was happy to note that the proposal of debaring the separatist from the elections appear to have been dropped. That would have created a further sense of alienation among these people. Therefore, there should not be any separate election law as far as this State is concerned. We shall have to take the risk and catch the bull by its horns. With whatever army that can be deployed and with whatever election machinery that can be used, we must face the elections in Punjab. Therefore, I hope that the reported news that such a Bill to debar separatist has been dropped is correct and I am happy that it has now been left to the people themselves to elect proper representatives of their choice to represent their State of Punjab.

Further on, I also urge upon the Government to use all the diplomatic channels to curtail the militant activities as far as Punjab is concerned. As far as nuclear programme is concerned, attempts are being made for persuading this country, to join the NPT and also to decide in favour of creating a nuclear weapon free zone in south Asia. In this connection, people like Bartholomew and Blix have been visiting us and they are putting pressure upon this country. I urge upon the Government that this opportunity

should be utilised at this stage to see that the Pakistani training centres are abolished and militants are not given any encouragement across the border. Perhaps, after this there would be some light as far as the Punjab problem is concerned. There would be peaceful elections and peace will be resorted in Punjab as early as possible. When this State joins the mainstream of this country again, there will be happiness not only in Punjab, but in the whole country as well.

Certain measures have been taken by the present Governor of Punjab and I welcome them. On the day of the 25th year of the establishment of Punjab State, the Governor has announced certain beneficial measures such as ensuring development of Punjab language in the entire Punjab-speaking regions, making Punjabi a second language in the States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, generating self-employment for 1,000 youth, establishing a Lok Vikas Institute for promoting and preserving the Punjabi heritage, providing 1,000 villages with improved sanitary environment and providing safe drinking water. All such measures will also help to create a conducive effect not only to solve the problem in Punjab but also to have peaceful elections in that State.

Steps should also be taken to encourage those youths who desire to return to the mainstream. After intercepting certain letters, it has been found that they are tired of the life of militancy and they are thinking in terms of returning to the normal life of citizens. Encouragement should be given to such youth who want to rejoin the normal political and social life of Punjab by giving up their terrorist activities.

If all such steps are taken, I believe that there will be peaceful elections in Punjab and its problem will be solved and there will be no further Punjab Budgets to be placed before this House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share Mr. Dighe's sense of uncertainty as to whether the political

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

aspects of this matter which are being debated will be dealt with by the Finance Minister or not. Of course, it is for them to decide but certainly this is a matter which has very much to do with the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is not represented here at this moment, because the question of Punjab Budget being debated here has a very relevant bearing on the future of Presidential Rule in that State. I do not know whether the Minister is in a position to at least declare here confidently that this is the last time when the Parliament will be called upon to debate and pass the Punjab Budget. If he can make that statement confidently, I would be very happy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): The Minister has already said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please repeat again what your Minister has said with conviction.

Not very long ago, I think in the last Session itself, the House practically unanimously was of the view that despite all the risks and uncertainties we must go in for the earliest possible elections in Punjab. There is no way out. The Prime Minister himself gave the assurance on the floor of the House that elections are definitely going to be held not later than the 15th of February, today, we are now approaching the end of November. So, we have two-and-a-half month left in hand, as per the time span which the Prime Minister had spelt out. So, it depends on that now whether the elections are held or not, whether the elected legislature comes into existence and if it does, then perhaps we will not time and again be called upon to perform this unpleasant duty of discussing and passing the Budget for the State of Punjab which is being suffering under President's Rule for such an inordinately long time.

I also share Mr. Dighe's dissatisfaction with the fact that we have not been provided with any background material. We must

know what is happening there, otherwise it will be very difficult to make an assessment of the situation on the ground in Punjab with which this whole question is intricately linked up. Newspapers are the only source of information and what we are reading there in quite prominent headlines is that an operation called Rakshak-II has been launched. Rakshak-I is already over and Rakshak-II has been launched in which several thousands of army troops plus paramilitary force plus the Punjab police – altogether running into thousands of people – have been deployed and put under the State Government's authority to deploy them and use them as they want. I have nothing against that but why such a situation has become necessary now, if the government does not tell us anything then we are left to guess and to make conjectures. Does it mean that the situation has worsen? Up to now out of 12 districts in Punjab 9-districts have been declared disturbed areas under the Disturbed Areas Act. Only three districts have been left out. Now I find that those three remaining districts have also been covered under the Disturbed Areas Act. That does not surely mean that the situation is improving. Rather it seems to imply that in the Government's assessment – it may be right or it may be wrong – the situation has deteriorated requiring to bring the entire State under Disturbed Areas Act plus launching of this Rakshak II Operation. So, we have not been told anything. This sovereign House of the country which is called upon to debate a Budget of another State is not told anything about the situation there, as to which way we are moving now. Are we expected to have confidence that 'yes' in two-and-a-half months' time, that the government would be in a position to implement the assurance given by the Prime Minister? I had my own doubts at that time. When he was giving that assurance, at that time itself, Sir, I had said in this House that it is very difficult for us to expect a firm date from an infirm Government. Anyway, a firm date was given. We were told that they will stick to that. Sir, do you know the constitutional implications? If for any reason, they do not stick to the time, that is, for any reason, if the elections are not

held by the 15th February, a fresh Constitutional Amendment will have to be made. I do not know whether the present Government is in a position to risk the passage of a Constitutional Amendment in both the Houses.

So, it is a very serious matter. I should say that the Government is really between the devil and the deep sea. They have to decide. But what I am sorrowful about is, there is not a word about what I may call the no law and order. One is law and order. Second is the question of security, that is the question of deployment of security forces. All that we understand. The other side of the strategy which we were assured about was that there, the developmental work would be stepped up. More confidence should be put on developmental work. You have to isolate the militants. You have to instil confidence in the minds of the people. You have to help to attract the youths and also to create more jobs, provide more employment opportunities. But what have you been doing? Why have you not told anything? Why should the House be kept in the dark in all these matters? Please tell us. Since the beginning of this year upto now, what are those development projects which you have been able to start and how many new jobs you have created? I know that the Governor of Punjab had publicly announced with some good intentions, what he wants to do. It was just now mentioned by Shri Dighe. But that is not the something as accomplishing with the help of the Centre, the programmes which we were told that they were going to be launched. How are you going to change the mood of the people?

We were told now that the Rakshak II is necessary in order to instil confidence in the people. Who told you that? I do not know. I do not think that the government itself has any confidence in these development programmes and projects which it talks about so much. It depends only on the gun and nothing else. I am not saying that you do not have to. You make security arrangement. Obviously you have to. But what about the other side of the strategy? The people who

have for so many years been tossed about between the terrorists' violence on the one hand and excesses committed by the police on the other hand are not people who can easily be given confidence now. It is a very very difficult task for which we thought that the entire country, all the political parties should be mobilised by the government for an all-out effort to approach the people of the Punjab. But nothing is done. Nothing of that kind is being done. We are left each to himself to do whatever he likes.

So, my impression last time, when the Prime Minister spoke was that leading upto the election there should be a process of creating an atmosphere of conciliation and confidence among the people not only of confrontation. If I was wrong, well I beg to be corrected. The strategy was aimed at isolating the militants. It was already there. I agree. Our Reports are also like that. The mass of people are fed up now.

They are fed up with all these killings and lootings and extortions and butchery which are going on. They would also like normal conditions to return when they can lead a normal life.

Then the question of negotiations also arises. It is the Government's duty; whether it be the Governor there in Chandigarh or the Centre or jointly they have to think of which are those parties, those forces, which are those healthy elements, which are those secular elements which are there present in the Punjab with whom some kind of talks formal/informal must be held in order to pave the way, to prepare the ground for an election. We are not told anything about it.

I was horrified to read a news a few days ago in the paper that this fencing which is being done on the border by us is of sub standard material. It is being discussed many times; it is going on for a long time. An assurance was given that the entire border was going to be fenced; a big part of it had been done; something was remaining and all that. There was a news in the Press that it was found that much of this fencing, barbed

[*Sh. Indrajit Gupta*]

wire fencing is of sub standard material. I do not know who the work was given — a contractor or who is that fellow. But true to the tradition of the Indian contractors perhaps it is now said that part of this fencing has been found to be of sub standard; they will not stand any kind of strain or anything; and if you pull them or push them, they crumble in your hand. This is the way our security is being looking after. I cannot expect the Finance Ministry to reply to these points; it is impossible when the whole thing is unsatisfactory. When we discuss Punjab in the House I demand that the Home Minister must be present; otherwise, it shows an utter lack of seriousness in this whole situation. Why are we not told what is the latest position regarding Pakistan's role in this whole Punjab affairs? Are they continuing to supply arms in the sense that they would like to? But is it a fact that arms are still freely being transported across the border? we are not able to stop them or check them or have them checked to some extent or nothing has been done. Why are we not told about it?

There is much talk about the training camps situated inside Pakistan across the border. Some of my friends have recently been publicly demanding that, if necessary, we should take action to finish off those camps. Well, that is a matter of high policy which is not for me to determine. But, even if the training camps do not operate, I think, these militants in the Punjab, in so many years, have been sufficiently well trained and experienced to operate provided they have the necessary arms, explosives, grenade, detonators and all these things which they are using, mines, Landmines they are using with devastating effect. Does it mean that actually the supply of weapons and arms equipments coming across the border has not diminished at all by our measures or what?

You are spending money and asking us to vote large sums of money. And one aspect of that definitely is that security arrangements have to be properly looked af-

ter. But how can we discuss and debate anything when there is not a shred of paper to give us any factual information at all? so, I think the Government is not serious about this question at all. However, for the time being, there is no point in labouring on all this. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to assure the House again that, as the Prime Minister has said, there will be no going back from the date which was given here of 15th February for holding those elections; and secondly whether from now upto 15th February the reliance is going to be entirely on the Rakshak II or it may be followed by some Rakshak III I do not know later on. That means holding the whole State under Disturbed Areas Act and pouring more and more troops and para-military forces in. How does the wind go the other side of the strategy of some development work of attracting people, of giving them confidence, providing jobs for the young fellows and doing something? There is nothing about that. Anyway, I am very much disturbed and worried by all this and I hope that the Finance Ministry will at least try to reply to these points; whatever they can reply to, they should reply or don't want to reply to, they may kindly refer them to the Government; and we should be told at a suitable time what exactly is the situation on the ground.

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY (Kishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with a deep sense of anguish and resentment I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants for the year 1991-92 in respect of Punjab.

Sir, the people of Punjab who stood in the frontline of the struggle of Indian independence, whose patriotism, valour, sacrifice and love for the country are written in golden letters in our history, and who have contributed a lot for the economic development in post-independent India have now become helpless and worst victims of the extremists. Their unflinching urge for national unity and integrity is being suppressed by the guns of extremists. In fact, the Indian civilisation, its rich culture, and the noble values, which are the products of the end-

less sacrifices of our forefathers, are burning aflame in the holy land of Bhagat Singh and innumerable other martyrs. It is a shame for the entire country.

Everybody knows that it is the Congress (I) Government at the Centre which is responsible for the creation of such a dangerous process which has led to the present disaster. But still, the peace-loving people of Punjab and that of the entire country expected that at least this time the Congress (I) Government, taking lessons from the past ten years, from the happenings of the past ten years, would come forward to meet the challenge of the dark forces squarely and would take effective measures in the right direction. But unfortunately, that expectation has been totally belied. During the regime of the five-month old Narasimha Rao Government the situation has further deteriorated very fast and now it has come to an alarming stage. The promulgation of the Disturbed Areas Act almost throughout the State proves it. The deep sense of insecurity and demoralisation has engulfed the entire State. I would like to cite some revealing facts.

Not only are innocent people irrespective of age being butchered daily, or incidents of kidnapping, rapes, extortions, intimidation etc., are occurring regularly as before but the number of killings etc., are also increasing rapidly. And during October and the first week of November a record has been created in this respect. On November 4, one of our topmost valient leaders along with his five colleagues was gunned down during daytime. 31 branches of nationalised banks were burnt in one day. Since last October many police officials along with their family members have been killed and the weapons including machine guns were taken away.

Besides these, in order to create an atmosphere in favour of Khalistan, extremists are going ahead with their plan to force the people of the minority community to migrate from that State – thus creating a situation where Sikh migration from other

States begins. Ludhiana, the nerve centre of small scale industries, has been selected by them as one of the centres to implement their evil designs. By now all the major industrialists have shifted their industries in adjacent States including Delhi. Many shop owners belonging to the minority community in Ludhiana area have migrated from the State. The famous hosiery industry in Punjab is on the verge of collapse. The fate of three lakh workers attached with that industry be well imagined.

The extremists are executing their plans without the least resistance from the Government. The Central Government also is not taking any notice of these dangerous games. But is it not true that the large scale migration of the people belonging to the minority community will not only cause enormous harm to the State alone but it may have serious repercussions outside the State also? But who will answer these questions? Only the State Minister of Finance is present here. There is no Minister from the Home Department. Virtually there is no administration in Punjab and the government of India has no Punjab policy. This is the state of affairs going on.

For all practical purposes Punjab is now being ruled at the dictates of the extremists. The recruitment in the Government administration and all the public sector industries is being made on the basis of the lists furnished by the extremists. There is no secrecy in it. With the blessings of the extremists a section of the administration is harassing the people and extorting money from the like anything. Unholy nexus between the extremists and a good number of bureaucrats and police personnel is quite open.

But what the Central Government is doing? Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi as Opposition Leader and other leading Members of the congress (I) often used to blame the V.P. Singh Government that they had no policy regarding Punjab State. But that Government, though in a half-hearted way, took some initiatives to start a political process. That was, of course, not pursued. Now,

[Sh. Ajoy Mukhopadhyay]

may I ask the present Government what policy they are pursuing in regard to Punjab? They are not taking into confidence this House even not to speak of discussion with the different political parties. Whatever might have been said, the fact remains that during the last ten years all the successive Governments have treated the problem of Punjab along with the problem of Kashmir and later on that of Assam as a problem of law and order. But the problem is much more bigger—it is the problem of the unity and integrity of the country upon which the future of India depends.

The Government has committed to hold election in Punjab by February 15, 1992. But if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue and peace is not restored then the Government will have no other option but to approach this House again along with a constitution amendment Bill for postponement of the election which will further encourage the extremists and demoralise the people who have all through stood against the anti-national forces. There is no doubt about it. Mere issuing statements and expressing pious wishes cannot yield any result. The passivity of the present Government has crossed all limits. Even the media, particularly the electronic media are not being properly utilised not to speak of any political action. It is a matter of deep concern that the workers in Punjab who are consistently fighting against the extremist activities along with their fight for life and livelihood are being subjected to heavy police repression including frequent firing. A few days back, the contractors' labourers of FCI in Sangrur in Punjab were agitating for their long standing demands for better service conditions and regularisation in service. But the FCI authority refused to sit with the Workers' union for a negotiated settlement. On the contrary, they preferred to change the contractor unilaterally. Thereafter, police was called in and firing took place and 40 workers were wounded. Combing operation was also conducted in the slums of the workers and a number of leaders and organisers of the

CITU were arrested. A few days back eight workers were killed in police firing in Abohar in Punjab. Is it the way to start a political process, a democratic process?

In the prevailing situation in Punjab where the most essential thing is to start and develop democratic process, it is unthinkable that democratic movement of the workers will be suppressed in this way. So, I would request the Government to come out openly with what they want to do with the Punjab problem.

The net result would be that the helplessness among the people will go on increasing and very soon an opportunity will be created where the extremists will be able to create Kashmir-like situation in Punjab. In that case the hands of Pakistan and other foreign powers which are frantically trying to destabilise India would be further strengthened.

In this connection, I would like to point out that there is a major difference between the situation in Kashmir and in Punjab. In Punjab the overwhelming majority the people is against the concept of Khalistan. They are against the extremists and their activities and they are for national unity. They are secular in character. That is evident from the fact that despite all out efforts, the extremists did not succeed to communalise the situation in Punjab. They could not disturb the communal harmony of the State. Not a single communal riot took place in Punjab during this period. I think that the Government should take cognisance of this reality and come forward to take an all out offensive, both administrative and political, against the extremists. Simultaneously, the genuine aspirations of the people of Punjab must be honoured and fulfilled, with no further dilly-dallying. The Government is not realising the seriousness of the situation. Through their action it is not reflected. I would, therefore, request the Government to realise the seriousness of the situation and come forward, firstly, to streamline the administration and to take determined steps by ensuring people's support and cooperation for estab-

lishing peace and for saving the life and property of the people.

Secondly, the process of implementation of the Rajiv Longowal Accord is to be started forthwith and accordingly handing over Chandigarh to Punjab and full compensation to Haryana for that should be completed within a time limit. The issue of water dispute be immediately referred to the supreme Court. The culprits of 1984 Delhi riots be punished immediately. The Punjabi language be given proper status. Above all, the Centre-State relations be restructured with a view to give more autonomy to the States, including Punjab.

16.00 hrs.

Thirdly, I would urge upon all political parties of the country, particularly the major political parties – including the Congress (I) – to start and develop a political process in the State with right earnest. Finally, I would request the Government to spell out their policy in regard to Punjab. They should immediately start a dialogue with all the secular political parties of the country with a view to arrive at a consensus. I do believe that if we can go forward in solving the Punjab problem by combining all the forces, then it will be possible to open the doors to tackle the Kashmir problem with less difficulty and the extremists all over the country and their masters abroad will be demoralised.

If the Government and all the patriotic political parties fail to respond to the call of the situation and do not rise to the occasion to meet the challenge of the dark horses, history will not forgive us.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Prior to me, many speakers have drawn attention to this fact. The Central Government is neither serious about Punjab problem nor Punjab Budget.

When the whole country and different states are preparing for the the next Budget, we are presenting the Budget of the year of which eight months have elapsed.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA in the chair]

Small scale industries have contributed a lot of to reduce unemployment, provide employment opportunities and strengthen the economy of the area. The Despite adverse situation, the small scale industrial sector of Punjab is contributing in a significant manner. I was in Punjab yesterday and I met such several people and labourers. There are many small kilns where labourers work. It is unfortunate that there is shortage of copper, coal also etc. There is a shortage of raw material which is used by small scale industries. Prior to me, senior leader Shri Indrajit Gupta has drawn attention towards it that a small piece of paper relating to Budget has been given to us. I find that the Government is making propoganda time and again that Punjab is marching ahead in the field of industry and agriculture. It is maintaining its earlier position. If you see item No. 13 which is earmarked for industries, only 10 crores, 51 lakhs and 38 thousand of rupees have been allocated for industries in Punjab. What progress in the field of industries will be made there with this amount by the Government. The first requirement which is the concern of Central Government also, is that the raw material should be supplied there so that the people engaged in small industries could get employment, and earn their livelihood. It would help to contain the problem of terrorism to some extent. The second problem is of banking facility which is linked with the Budget and the Central Government is also directly concerned with it. In Punjab, small industrialists generate employment for themselves as well for some other people by investing a small capital and working hard. But you have imposed the same economic strictness in Punjab too. Devaluation of rupee has reduced the banking limit from 30 to 40

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

percent. Hence the Banking limit fixed in banks for small industrialist should be enhanced from 30 to 40 percent automatically. The Government has to take the initiative from its own side otherwise if the small industries are closed due to lack of money and raw material, it will increase unemployment as well as other problems also.

Small units are showing good results. So I hope that the Central Government would realise its responsibility. That is directly linked with their administrative responsibility. Thus, it will solve the problem of small industrialists.

The third suggestion is relating to small industries. There is a shortage of raw material and it is costly also. You will prepare the new year's budget. Once I had suggested to revise the limit of Central Excise duty imposed by the Central Government There are a number of small industries in Punjab. These can't bear the burden of Central Excise duty for long. The people are tired of bifurcating their units. There is a large number of small units. The whole production is going to be closed owing to devaluation of rupee and keeping the exemption limit same. It will increase unemployment.

People are recruited in Military and para-military forces on the basis of population of the States. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are small States. Their population of these States is less, but if you see the past history you will find that a large number of people belonging to these States have been working in military and para-military forces to defend the country. The change in law has increased unemployment there. The youths of, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir are getting less opportunity to get themselves recruited in military. The results are before you. The youth of Punjab loves weapons. If you don't give weapons in their hands, if you don't recruit them in para-military forces, other recruiting forces will appear to recruit them. The recruiting forces

have appeared before you. They are supplying weapons to them. The youths who used to defend the country are attacking it now. You have to adopt a certain policy in this respect and increase the number in the recruitment for military and para-military forces.

Madam Chairman, I would like to cite an example of discrimination by the Central Government against Punjab. During the last session of Rajya Sabha it was asked in question No. 60 as to what compensation is paid to the next of the kin of the persons killed by terrorists. In reply to it, the hon. Minister has stated in the Rajya Sabha that Rs. one lakh is paid to the family of deceased who has been killed by the terrorists, in Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. But in case of Punjab, only Rs. 50,000/- is paid. Has the life of man in Punjab become cheaper?

Our Hon. Prime Minister has already declared and the speakers who spoke before me have also said that elections should be held there on or before 15th February definitely.

They didn't get time to visit Punjab. Both the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of State for Home Affairs have not visited Punjab so far. Yes, the Government has deployed Army there. Shri Indrajit Gupta, has said that the situation is improving. I am coming to that also. The situation has improved to the extent that while only 9 districts were declared disturbed earlier, now three more have been added to the distributed districts. Some former legislators from Punjab met me on Friday. They were saying that the B.J.P. doesn't support the idea of holding elections any more. I told them that the B.J.P. had always supported the idea of holding elections and the Party had always maintained that before holding elections, the Government should create conditions conducive for holding free and fair polls. Another question that is put before us is regarding our decision to participate in the elections announced earlier. In this regard, I would like to submit that on national issues like this, everyone should rise above party lines. The

elections announced earlier would have certainly taken place but for the Congress decision to boycott it. When that party took this decision, pressure groups within the party insisted that the party would be thrown out of the State's political scene if it boycotted the polls. Then, some friends who had filed nomination papers, decided to withdraw from the contest. We said at that time that the situation was not conducive. While on the one hand, the Government had announced holding of elections, on the other, some political parties were boycotting it. Did they intend to hand over the State to the Militants? Despite all this, some parties had the courage to contest the elections. Notwithstanding the influences between the State Unit and the Central leadership, the C.P.I. put up its candidates. If not in hundreds at least 38 candidates were killed. As Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned, the militants are now in possession of the latest weapons. According to reports they have acquired the technique to manufacture remote control explosives in the country itself. This was demonstrated in their attack on Dr. Baldev Prakash, the national Vice-President of the B.J.P. Hence, the Government should keep an eternal vigil in this regard.

Although I did not wish to criticize any individual personally, I would like to make certain things clear in view of the repeated references to my party and certain objections raised by Shri Hari Kishore Singh. In some context, our party's leader and Leader of the Opposition, Shri Lal Krishna Advani said that after Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri India has got a Prime Minister who deserves our respect. Shri Singh did not relish that praise. He said that Shri Advani should have said the same of Shri Morarji Desai and other leaders. Now if one mentions the name of one's father or Grandfather, it doesn't mean that one has forgotten the name of one's great grandfather. According to Shri Hari Kishore Singh, some positive observations made about a certain individual tantamounts to giving that person a clean chit. My friend gets a little disturbed when the Leader of the Opposition says something positive about the Prime Minister of the country, but he

preferred to maintain a discreet silence when an hon'ble Member belonging to his Party chose to shake hands with Simranjeet Singh Mann, about whom Shri Singh made a reference in his speech. Simranjeet Singh Mann is the person who wanted to enter the Parliament House with a three feet long sword, he did not attend either the Parliament session or the N.I.C. meeting.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Madam Chairperson, I had said that it is wrong. The importance of religion cannot be measured by the length of the sword. With regard to the certificate issue, I had just said that Shri Advani could have recalled at least those people who had a great deal of respect for him.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Madam, you might have observed that even in his clarification Shri Singh has not expressed any regret about an hon'ble Member of his party sharing a platform with a person indulging in communal politics in the name of religion (Interruptions).....Bhogendra Jhaji, you have also said what he has said. He did say that it was wrong on the part of Shri Mann to bring the sword along with him but he didn't condemn Syed Shahabuddin associating himself with such a person.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): After you had referred to that issue, he did condemn the people involved.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be any cross talk. Mr. Dhumad, have you yielded?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: No, Madam, Apart from this, an allegation was also repeatedly levelled that the elections could not be held earlier because of B.J.P.'s opposition to it. When in 1989, elections to the Lok Sabha were held in Punjab, the Congress

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Party was at the helm of affairs at the Centre. The Chandra Shekhar Government was in power at the centre, when elections were held to the Municipal Corporations of Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar. Our party put pressure on your Government only with regard to the Punjab elections. Apart from this your Government did many things for which you alone are responsible and you accuse the B.J.P. for your failures. Tomorrow if there is any problem in your house, you will say that you didn't solve it because of pressure from the B.J.P. There is a saying in Punjabi "Nanga Put, Vich Khele". The Janata Dal has no stake in Punjab. The parties which have a stake in the State are aware of its tragedy. Only by taking the name of K.P.S. Gill... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): The entire nation, not the parties has a stake in the State.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I agree to that, I said that the parties are involved. If you look back, you will find that K.P.S. Gill, the present Director-General of Punjab Police, to whom you made a reference, was holding the same post, when your party was in power at the Centre. But now that the Congress has re-appointed him, you say that he is worse than General Dyer. So, during your tenure he was a very good person but with the change of power he has ceased to be a good person. Therefore, I request you not to raise such issues to gain political mileage. Please visit Punjab and study the situation there and acquaint yourself with the ground realities. I hope that the friends coming from that area will throw light on that and tell you about the ground realities. The Punjab problem cannot be solved by giving sermons and issuing edicts from here. You were not able to solve it even when you were in the Government. You couldn't do it because it has been observed that more problems emerge when political parties give priority to their vested interests. This happened in 1978 also when the Congress extended its support to the Dal Khalsa. However, they started condemning

it later on. Please think about Punjab objectively. You always talk about national interest. Then look at this problem with the national interest in mind, look whether the situation in the State is conducive to holding elections. If so, let the elections be held, irrespective of who wins. The Indian electorate has become mature enough and they would throw out any Government found incompetent. Therefore, I would like to humbly appeal to one and all that the discussion on the Punjab Budget should not be utilised for political harangue. Every Member utilised such opportunities to put forth his judgment. Here, I would request the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs to visit Punjab in order to instil a sense of confidence in the minds of the people of Punjab that the Union Government stands by them through thick and thin. As the hon. Member belonging to the C.P.I., who spoke before me observed, it is the only way out. The one silver lining amidst these dark clouds hovering over Punjab is that despite all these violence and bloodshed, the problem has not assumed a communal tinge. Both the Hindus and Sikhs in the State are united and both the communities are fed up with the militants. The people are prepared to support any positive step of the Government. Therefore, the Government should make a sincere effort to solve the Punjab tangle by making use of this opportunity. If the situation is conducive to holding free and fair polls, then elections should be held without thinking over matters like who the victor would be. If it functions properly, the people would support it and if not, the people would change it.

Lastly, I would like to submit to the Union Government that every issue has its own importance but the Government should give importance to the Punjab and Kashmir issues and a truly representative meeting of the National Integration Council can be held only when more and more people from Punjab participate in it. In fact, the people who are living in Punjab and are facing untold sufferings have first hand information about the actual situation in Punjab than those leaders who give long lectures here after going

through newspaper reports. As my friend Shri Hari Kishore Singh correctly observed just now when a person went on a long journey, his near and dear ones used to perform the 'Shradh' ceremony for they were not sure whether the person would return home safely or not. Today, a similar situation is there in Punjab. Many people from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar work in that state as labourers. Today, when a person goes out of his house in Punjab, the family members keep their fingers crossed till he returns in the evening. Under the circumstances, the Government should initiate a dialogue with the nationalist forces within Punjab, even if they are not affiliated to any party, in order to bring about a solution to the Punjab problem.

Very little time is left and the Government will have to take appropriate step at the earliest. I would like to appeal once again to one and all that instead of levelling allegations against each other, they should place before the House whatever concrete suggestions they have in their mind. I sincerely hope that we won't have the misfortune to pass the Punjab Budget once again in this Parliament after eight months. If the Government is sincere and takes appropriate steps, I am confident that free and fair polls could be held in the state and the problem can be solved because the common man in the state wants nothing but peace.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Madam Chairperson, I have stood up to support the Punjab Budget. Madam, very little has been said about the Punjab Budget and the hon. Members have correctly observed that much cannot be said about the Budget, since very little details have been given. Only the amount of expenditure has been given against each department.

Madam, I would like to say that we cannot eradicate any disease unless we reach its roots. The hon. Member who spoke before me made two or three very important points and I support them. First of all, this issue should not be politicised and secondly concrete suggestion should be given to solve

the problem. I feel that our political parties and leaders are to be blamed for the Punjab problem. If one looks at the history of Punjab, one will find that during the preparation days Shri Khizar Hyat Khan was the premier of the province. Sir, Sikandar Hyat Khan was the Premier till 1946. In 1946 the Congress formed the Government and Shri Gopi Chand Bhargava was elected Chief Minister. After that Shri Bhimsen Sachar became the Chief Minister, and the first and last Sikh Chief Minister of joint Punjab was Shri Pratap Singh Kairon. What I want to say is that Punjab has had many non-Sikh Chief Ministers. In pre-partition Punjab, all the Chief Ministers were Muslims and in Joint Punjab, out of the four Chief Ministers, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon was the only Sikh Chief Minister. After Kairon, Comrade Ram Kishan assumed office in 1965 and he continued in office till November 1, 1966, the day when the State of Haryana was formed. Political leaders partitioned the State to promote their political interests. They thought on communal lines to gain political mileage and exploited the sentiments of the masses. People got swayed by the hysteria created by these people. In my view, separation of Sikhs and non-Sikhs was the only basis on which Punjab was partitioned.

Madam, when property is partitioned between two brothers, certain things remain disputed. Similarly when Punjab was divided and Haryana was created, some disputes like Chandigarh, Abohar Fazilka and waters of the SYL Canal came to the fore. The dispute over Sharing of waters among Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan has acquired an international dimension over the years. The politicians are to be squarely blamed for these disputes. The Shah Commission was appointed to resolve these disputes. The Shah Commission in its award stated that Chandigarh should be given to Haryana, 4.8 MAF water from SYL should be given to Haryana and Abohar and Fazilka should also be given to Haryana. At that time, Chowdhury Devi Lal was the Leader of the Opposition. He opposed the recommendations of the Commission tooth and nail on the ground that the Commission was appointed

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by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Thus, the disputes continued to pester. Then in 1971 Indira Ji took some decisions which came to be known as the Indira Gandhi Award of 1971. These people opposed that as well and called for the implementation of the Shah Commission. While Chandigarh was given, the water allocated to it was reduced and even some villages of Abohar Fazilka were taken away from Haryana. This aggravated the situation and an agitation was launched in 1971 in which many students were shot dead in Rewari. Many people including Choudhary Devi Lal courted arrest in protest against the Indira Gandhi Award and these people refused to accept the Award.

After that, Shrimati Indira Gandhi launched the work on this Canal in 1982. After Shrimati Gandhi's assassination, Shri Rajiv Gandhi took the initiative to solve the problem and under the 1985 Rajiv-Longowal Accord, Chandigarh was taken away from us in lieu of some villages. Even Abohar and Fazilka were taken away from us and even our share of water was considerably reduced under the Eradi Commission Report. Now, the Opposition including Choudhury Devi Lal said about five days back that they are ready to accept all this only when the 1971 Indira Gandhi Award is implemented. They leave the latest Award and start talking about the previous Award. What was the reason for dispute. The leaders of Haryana exploited the feelings of the people to win elections and the same is done by the leaders in Punjab. Actually, every party was responsible for it. But if the Congress Party is 10 per cent responsible, the opposition parties are 90 per cent responsible. Because, most of time, the Congress Party was in power. When any party is in power, it never wants to destabilise its Government. But the opposition parties talk of exploitation for their selfish ends. I know that today there is no representative from Punjab in this House. If we represent Punjab, what objection we may have. It will be better if the Sikhs represent the Hindus and the Hindus represent

the Sikhs. The Muslims represent the Hindus and the Hindus represent the Muslims. If we do not think on these lines, we are worsening the situation. It has no meaning if I represent myself.

I would only like to submit in this regard that if we start considering this issue in a non-political way, it can be solved just in two minutes. While giving our lectures we give answers also in our lectures. At one time we ourselves say that the Congress Party is responsible for it and the Government is not able to solve this problem and after a short-while add that arms are being supplied from outside and Pakistan is imparting training to the terrorists. Has the Congress Party asked them to go to Pakistan and take training? Everyone wants to solve this problem and it can be solved. But it will be better if with the solution of this problem one's chair is also saved. This issue is not taken very seriously.

I would like to submit here two or three points on which my state has dispute with Punjab. They are related with Budget too. Unless allocations are made for these things in the next Budget, we are not going to get anything till then. The major dispute is over the canal on which the Bhakra Dam has been constructed and which comes to Haryana through Punjab and Haryana gets water from it. Near about 10 days ago, that canal has been damaged through bomb explosion. This is the dispute. Some mischievous elements are trying to vitiate the atmosphere there and political leaders and political parties fan sentiments there for their own vested interests. In this Budget, there is no mention about the allocation for minor irrigation or irrigation and power. Specially, funds should be allocated for the digging of S.Y.L. canal. Those funds are given from the centre but no mention has been made in the Budget in this regard. Unless these funds are allocated, work cannot be completed on this canal. Thousands of crores of rupees have already been spent in Haryana and Punjab both, for digging of this SYL canal. 93 per cent of work has already been completed only 17 per cent remains in which work on bridges and lining are included. Due to the non-comple-

tion of work, the water we would have got in 1966, is still out of our reach after 25 years. If Haryana or Rajasthan today gets water from the canal, the production of Haryana will increase by one and a half fold. If the saving of the farmer is Rs. 100 today, it will rise to Rs. 150, if he starts getting water from SYL canal. Therefore, I would request that funds should be allocated in this Budget for the completion of S.Y.L. canal. It is not so that Punjab is getting that water. That water goes to Pakistan. The water, which gives greenery to our Rajasthan and Haryana, goes to Pakistan. Under the Indo-Pak Water Treaty of 1955 India has purchased that water for a sum of Rs. 110 crore. But we are not getting that water. The Thein dam project is lying pending. But no mention is made about it in any Budget. As nothing has been done on this project the water of Ravi is not going into Beas. When Beas is able to get water from Ravi, it will discharge that water into Sutlej. Water of Ravi and Sutlej goes to Pakistan. But no provision has been made in the Budget. It should have been done. I would like to make some suggestions. Some people think that this situation in Punjab has arisen due to unemployment. Some jobless youths are indulging in such terrorist activities. But it is not so. On the one hand, we say that Punjab has the highest per-capita income in the country. On the other hand, we just comment by reading newspapers. Many people do not know the situation there or had never visited Amritsar. It is easy to make long speeches and write a book but it cannot make anyone's life. If poverty and unemployment were the only reasons for terrorism, it could have happened in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh first. The youths in Punjab have been misled and there is no problem of unemployment. In the same of securing livelihood for them, the political leaders serve their own interests. Suggestions are made that a political solution should be found when Shri V.P. Singh came to power, he visited Punjab. A 'saropa' was presented to him. He was of the view that the Congress Party was not working properly. Although, he himself was in the Congress Party once and had never accepted 'saropa' then. But later on he went there all of a sudden and no talks were

ever held since then. They fight over water dispute. Ask them what is the reason of their dispute. They won't be able to tell why there is terrorism in Punjab. Not a single political leader supports those terrorists. They don't say that we are supporters of Khalistan or we support it. But they give importance to newspapers. The number of incident which take place in Bihar is much more than that take place in Punjab. But in Bihar it is called personal enmity whereas in Punjab the incident of enmity are also described as terrorism. You can find the ratio of incidents in Punjab and Bihar. Some people loot others in the name of old enmity and it has no concern with terrorism. Unless this disease is cured permanently, these political leaders will continue to misled the terrorists by their speeches. Sometimes, they say that the dispute is over SYL canal and also say that they will not hand over Chandigarh to Haryana, even every child of Punjab will sacrifice his life for Chandigarh and they will not let water be discharged into SYL canal because it will destroy them. Such excuses are being made by these leaders but their intention behind it is something different. I would request that the 7 per cent work remaining on the SYL canal should be completed. Several times the workers are killed and even the Chief Engineer has been killed there. The funds allocated from the Centre are spent entirely on the administrative set-up. The officers use their cars for unofficial purpose and the entire allocated funds are spent on the upkeep of their bungalows. Since the machineries are lying unused, they are getting spoiled and rusted I would request that the completion of the 7 per cent work left should be given to the Border Road Organisation, which is a semi-military department. The day, work on this canal is completed, fifty per cent of the problem will be solved.

Now remains the question of Chandigarh, Abohar and Fazilka. Four Awards have already been given. The Government can implement any of the Awards. It will satisfy the people. They have nothing to do with Chandigarh. They might be concerned with the water of SYL which will go into the fields

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of farmers. The masses are not concerned whether their capital is Rohtak, Chandigarh or Delhi. These issues are only raised by the leaders for their own interests.

Today, the situation there is worsening a lot. When the general elections were held, the elections in that State were also scheduled to be held on 20th or 22nd of June with them but due to the killing of several candidates the elections were either postponed or cancelled. They also know it that the law and order situation should be disturbed anyhow and to frustrate the legal process. Many non-serious candidates also stand in the election. The sections of our Representation of Peoples Act are such that any person who has attained the specified age and who is a citizen of this country, can stand in the election. Some people knowingly get the nomination filed by a 90 year-old person so that the election is postponed in case he dies. Therefore, I would request that to lessen the number of non-serious candidates, a provision should be made by amending the Representation of Peoples Act.

The issues regarding issuing of identity cards and fencing of border are also raised. If these identity cards are made in large quantity, the expenditure will not be more than Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per card. If they are issued to all the citizens of Punjab, who are above 18 years, they can properly vote. The presiding officer should sign the identity cards of the voters. Electronic voting machines should be installed there. If elections are held there, there will be a State Assembly and there will be no need to pass the State Budget from here. The issue of installing these machines was raised during the elections in 1989 also. Already a lot of money has been spent on them. The Government has said that they can be installed in 150 constituencies but no action has yet been taken in this regard. I would request you not to see this problem politically. Everyone should feel the distress of Punjab as his own distress and it is not concerned with any political party. Only then, we can solve this problem.

With these words, I conclude and support this Budget.

[English]

SHRICHITTA BASU (Barasat): Madam Chairperson, I expected the Government to make a statement about the assessment of the situation in Punjab and also about the plan of action, the Government want to follow to solve the Punjab problem. Madam, I think you will agree with me when I say that there has been no assessment and that there has been no indication as to the plan of action to meet the situation in Punjab.

My assessment of the situation is that there is no possibility of decline in Punjab militancy in the near future. On the other hand, the situation in Punjab has deteriorated; incidents of insurgency have increased. And this has increased after the assumption of Office by the Congress, after the election in June.

During the period when the Congress was functioning as an opposition party in this House, all along they have been claiming - particularly Mr. Chidambaram and some others who adorn the Treasury Benches today - that the National Front Government has no perspective of the Punjab problem and has no policy regarding Punjab. You might have witnessed that in this House. Madam, I was interested to see in their election manifesto, as to whether they have any policy regarding Punjab. Fortunately I saw it. It is for the benefit of the House to know the approach of the Congress regarding the Punjab problem which has found a place in the election manifesto of May last. I may quote only a few lines.

It says:

"The writ of the Congress has ceased to run in large parts of the State".

In May, the election Manifesto says this. This is the direct and inevitable outcome of there being no policy on Punjab except

appeasement and gimmickry. May I know as to what is their policy now? Do they have any policy other than appeasement and gimmickry? Is the writ of the Government running in all parts of Punjab today? Does the Government exist there? The Government did not exist in May last, because it was Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government which was your ally. But, does the Government exist today in Punjab? The nation wants an answer for it.

I have got the figures from the Government sources also, to show what has happened. The total killings in 1990 was 3,787. The sources say that in 1991 till now, 1,667 civilians, 374 securitymen and 1,641 militants have lost their lives.

The incidents have increased; the volume has increased. Not only the volume has increased, but there has been a qualitative change of the terrorist attack which has to be taken note of. The concentration of attack is one the security personnel, on the security staff. I feel that is a part of the total strategy of Pakistan. They want to demoralise our security forces. Therefore, attacks are not only on the security personnel but also on their relatives so that our security personnel cannot meet the situation with all their strength and vigour. This is the strategy externally. Internally, your writ does not run. Politically, Mann has been outspoken. He was speaking something earlier but never has spoken about the Khalistan in so many unmistakable terms. Let me quote. He says that it is their experience:

"One thing is clear now. Nothing short of separate sovereign Sikh State will satisfy the Sikhs."

This is a development on political aspect of the problem. During National Front's time, this kind of statement was never made by the Khalistanis or had not the courage to make this kind of statement, whatever may be your assessment of the situation. Why is he in a position to make the statement in categorical terms? There must be a sover-

eign Khalistan because of international situation that has of late taken place because of encouragement being provided by the forces outside the country.

Now again I want to draw your attention to other kind of subversive activities. I have got with me a newsitem published in the *Telegraph* a few weeks ago wherein it is stated:

"The Punjab policy is repressive, says *Asia Watch*."

There is that '*Asia Watch*'. I do not know what does it mean. It is naturally based in New York. They have produced a voluminous report. I only want to mention some of the paragraphs in that only in order to stress upon the fact that politically the Punjab problem has become all the more serious and assumed an alarming proportion not only from the point of view of the domestic situation but also from external developments. And the Government has got no assessment of the situation, the Government has got no action plan, and the Government still continues to pursue a policy of drift and procrastination - that too in the case of a problem like Punjab. This 138-page report charges a big thing:

"It claims that the Punjab police, paramilitary troops and the Border Security Force have engaged in 'widespread summary executions' of civilians and suspected militants. Many executions are of people who were first detained in police custody and then said to have been killed in 'encounters' by security police."

These killings 'are not aberrations but rather the product of a deliberate policy known to high-ranking security personnel and members of civil administrations and New Delhi'."

I think, it is not necessary to quote more because the intention is clear that external

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

agencies are working round-the-clock to destabilise our country and create a condition of destabilisation within Punjab. In this situation, I am really very surprised to find and shocked also that the Government has got no policy to pursue and no well-thought-out integrated plan of action to meet the situation in the country today. It appears to me that the Government has taken to the policy of military solution and the question of political solution has been ruled out.

Why I say so is because the entire Punjab is declared as a disturbed area. That means you want to meet the situation by deployment of Army and security personnel. Basically, the problem is not a military one; the problem is a political one and a political solution is to be worked out and not a military solution. I feel that this is a point on which the Central Government must arrive at a conclusion on whether they have decided to have a military solution to the problem. Our friends are very much out-spoken and they say 'Demolish all the camps which might be existing within Pakistan'. There is a way out to have a solution other than a military solution to the problem. You do not want it, as far as your statements are concerned. But what you are doing is creating a condition which helps indirectly and directly the insurgents, the militants, the Khalistanis, the separatists and you are alienating increasingly the broad patriotic masses of Punjab, be a Hindu or a Sikh. Therefore, political solution suggests that there should be increasing political activities to isolate the militants from the broad patriotic, democratic and secular masses. It appears to me, as per the developments today, that you have given up that idea of meeting the situation politically and you are harping in the dark to find out a military solution to the problem. This is not going to bring the desired result.

Elections must be held. Election is a political process. It is admitted that election is a culmination of a political process. Holding polls in a particular day cannot be construed as a political process. Election at the

end of a process and more at the end of the campaign constitute a political process. You have not started that process. You have not started the campaign and you have not done any political campaign in order to isolate militants and insurgents from the broad masses. How can free and fair elections be held unless the masses are involved? You have got no plan to involve the masses. On the other hand, as has been rightly pointed out, according to the Government's assurance, elections are to be held before the 15th February. Political campaign has not yet started. Political parties have not started their political campaign and military actions are being encouraged increasingly thereby feeding on the militants and insurgents.

I would, therefore, ask the Government whether or not they are serious in holding the elections before the 15th of February. If they are serious, political process should start immediately. Some of the items have already been mentioned that Rajiv-Longowal Agreement constitute the basic framework for a democratic political solution of the Punjab problem. Of course, the situation has changed. There have been new developments also. Nuances may be changed but it provides the basic political, democratic and secular framework for a solution to this problem. But they have not yet started any programme; they do not want that Rajiv-Longowal Agreement should be implemented. Unless that political framework is worked out and improved upon, I think, there is no possibility for a solution to this problem. I would, therefore, say not to rely on the militant path.

17.00 hrs.

Rely exclusively on the democratic and secular path that allows political forces to play their due role and create conditions for free and fair elections so that the Punjab problem can be solved with the basic involvement of the patriotic, democratic and secular people of Punjab and that too with the active assistance, and cooperation of the patriotic masses of the country as a whole.

Politically, there should be two broad

camps. Those who are for the unity and integrity of the nation should be in one camp and those who are against the unity and integrity of the country should belong to the other camp. If this broadening of the approach is not there, if the Congress Party and this Government have not changed their political attitude and if they do not abandon their narrow partisan interests, Punjab cannot be saved. It can be saved only through the broadening of the approach and only by this path, the people of Punjab can meet the onslaught of the militants and insurgents effectively and safeguard the unity, integrity and sovereignty of our nation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Madam, Chairperson, I would like to submit my views on two points. First the total provision made in this Budget for vigilance is only of the order of Rs. 59 lakh. But in view of the vastness of the State and its various problems, this provision is negligible. I would like to know the steps you are going to take in regard to vigilance?

Secondly, there is constant increase in the terrorist activities in Punjab. You are aware that besides killing people, they are indulging in large scale bank dacoities and are demanding ransom. What action is being taken in this regard?

At the same time, I would also like to suggest that upward revision of the ceiling of small scale units should be done in Punjab. Once Punjab was quite developed in the area of small scale units but today it is lagging behind for which the people of Punjab are not responsible. It is happening due to the present political situation there. Therefore, I would request you to revise the limit for small scale industries upto 40 to 50 per cent so that those who are coming forward to set up small scale industries may reap some benefit.

In the end, I would like to submit that in the today's issue of the Indian Express Shri Buta Singh's letter to the Home Minister Shri

Shankarrao Chavan has appeared stating that one of his relatives has been abducted and the abductors are demanding release of the people who had been arrested under 'TADA' in Rajasthan, in return. The Government of India should make efforts to get his relative released. In response to that the Home Minister has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to consider the case of their release. Now the Home Minister is asking the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to consider the release of such persons who have been arrested for indulging in disruptive activities in the State and had been jailed under 'TADA' in order to get an abducted relative of an hon. leader freed from abductors. I would like to know whether the Government is really serious about the Punjab problem? You may recollect that during the Janata Dal regime, there was a compromise to release the daughter of the then Home Minister, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. What were the views of your party at that time and what are you saying now. You were blaming them but now practically you are doing the same thing. I would like to know what does the Government want to do? The Government is answerable for the same. Will the hon. Minister say while replying to the Budget as to what are the plans of the Government to deal with the activities of militants.

It is learnt that Shri Buta Singh has written a letter to the Home Minister and the Union Home Minister has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to release the militants. How long such things will continue in the country? Will the Government fight the terrorists in this manner and should the Parliament allocate funds for this work? May I know what the Government is doing in this regard. I would also like to warn that it will not help the Government any way to fight the terrorists. They cannot also maintain the unity of the country. The hon. Minister should reply my point.

With these words, I conclude my speech as I had said that I would conclude within 3-4 minutes.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam, Chairperson, I rise to support the Punjab Budget. This is the Budget of the richest State of our country. It is an irony that the Budget of the richest State of the largest democracy of the world has to be passed in the Parliament, the Lok Sabha. It is not the first time that we are passing the Punjab Budget in the Parliament, earlier also we had passed the Punjab Budget. I wish that after the firm declaration that the election for the State Legislature of Punjab will be held in the month of February this will be the last Budget for Punjab to be passed in the Parliament.

Madam, at the outset I pay my tributes to the people of Punjab for their heroic role both during the freedom struggle and in the post-independence period in the green revolution. I pay my tributes to the common people of Punjab who are playing a heroic role in these days of turbulence. I must say that the people of Punjab have heroism inherent in them and they are brave people. Even today amidst such disturbing situation Punjab enjoys the fruits of a vibrant economy. Our friends from the Opposite side have criticised that the economy in Punjab is dwindling. I do not agree with it. Had there been normal situation in Punjab, there would have been much better performance, but still under such a disturbing situation the economy is quite vibrant. Madam last year it exceeded the agricultural production target. The target for foodgrains was 192 lakh tonnes, which was exceeded. Compared to previous year's production figures, it is five lakh tonnes higher.

Punjab has become an agriculturally pioneer State. Industries by the Oswal Agro Group of companies, Thappar Group of Companies, JCT Mills, Pepsi cola and so on, have been set up even in such a disturbed situation.

So, industrially and agriculturally, Punjab is going ahead in the current year, for which we are passing the Budget here. It is not that the Government is not aware of the situation.

Let us not forget that Punjab is not the problem of any particular party or the Government alone. Admittedly, this is the national problem. This is a national crisis. Who denies that Punjab is not the national crisis? When there is a national crisis, there has to be national endeavour to find out a happy solution. Naturally, that calls for a consensus, consensus of political parties.

I was hearing painfully the criticism, levelled by some JD Members. They were citing the visit of Shri V.P. Singh as a historic visit, the then Prime Minister to Amritsar - the Golden Temple. I would say emphatically that Shri. V.P. Singh has been the greatest political actor not only in India, but probably one of the greatest Actors in the world. He dramatise things to take political mileage only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the comments should be avoided on some one who is not in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Mr. Chairman, I am on a Point of Order, the name of Shri Mukul Wasnik is coming in the close circuit T.V. outside. It may please be got corrected.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

[Translation]

It is not a Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I know that the point of order has no force.

Madam Chairperson, since this is a political problem and this is a national crisis, therefore, no political party should politicise this issue. I do not want to bring any reference to any Leader personally, thereby only undermining the gravity of the situation. How to solve it? As I told you this is the Budget where there are some welcome features. The plan outlay fixed for Punjab in this Budget is Rs. 1010 crore. In addition to the normal Central assistance of Rs. 207 crore, the Centre has provided in this Budget a special assistance of Rs. 600 crore. Naturally, the Government of India is aware of the economic needs of Punjab and therefore it has gone all out to give central assistance of this magnitude. There is again a redeeming feature.

Out of this, Rs. 284 crores has been placed or is being placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards in view of decentralisation of planning; the planning process in Punjab has been decentralised and such a huge amount of Rs. 284 crores is being placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards, naturally, to look after or to cater to the local needs in the rural areas.

There are several welcome features in this budget. But, at the same time, the problem of terrorism continues to be there unabated. Naturally, there is a point of anxiety for everyone. All efforts should be made for a consensus on this political process to settle the crisis there. Of course, the long spell of President's Rule creates vested interests; it has done so in the Punjab; and the earlier the President's Rule is given a farewell it is better for the nation and for Punjab also. At the same time, I would like to put a question. There is always some criticism that the Congress Government backed out of holding elections; the largest political party did not support for holding elections. But they are forgetting that even some other political parties were also associated with it; the Left Parties were also associated with it. To hold elections there definitely is uppermost in our mind and is a very fundamental necessity; but, at the same time, it is equally important that elections which are held

should be free and fair. The situation prevailing at that time in Punjab could not have facilitated holding free and fair elections. Can anybody placing his hands on his chest say that the situation was favourable to hold free and fair elections at that time? How many candidates were shot dead? Even the candidates had to take shelter in police stations. Was it not a fact? Therefore, we should create such a situation today, all the political parties together, where free and fair elections could be held. Of course, the Government should take an initiative in this direction in this matter. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it. Of course, the Prime Minister is aware of it. That initiative has to be taken by the Government that all the political parties will associate themselves wholeheartedly with this so that an atmosphere is created for holding free and fair elections. It is a question of confidence among the people. Without such an atmosphere, without such a congenial climate if elections are held, who will go to the polling booths? Only a limited number of militants will go there. What will be the result? To hold elections in such a situation will turn to be worse than what we want. Our hopes will be shattered and irreparable damage will be done to the States and the nation; this is what I apprehend.

What happened in the past? Now, the foremost task before everybody, before the nation, before all the political parties is to apply our mind together and jointly address ourselves to this problem and create a situation which will be favourable to holding elections where common voters will turn up in large numbers, in good numbers to elect their representatives.

Therefore, I congratulate the Government of India for having changed the Governor. In the meantime, the new Governor has taken certain initiative in this direction. He is going round and holding people's *darbars*; he is listening to the grievances of the people. In addition to that, there should be committees of people formed at different levels, district level, and down below at block and panchayat levels. Together with other political parties, associating the representatives

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

of different political parties, political parties, major political parties who do not want to shirk the responsibility, of course those who want to come forward to face the situation meetings should be held. There are quite a large number of patriotic political workers coming forward and in the process they are sacrificing their lives. We pay our tributes to them. Therefore, with such people committees should be formed and leaders of political parties should visit Punjab and different areas of the State, and hold meetings.

Then, the Rajiv-Longowal Accord should be implemented. Some of our hon. Members from Bengal while participating in this debate were critical of the Government of India's role and saying that there is no government worth the name there. I would only ask them what was happening in Darjeeling Hills some years back? How was that problem solved? Who took the initiative? Was it not resolved by the Centre? The initiative was taken by the Government of India, from Delhi, not by the States.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The State Government took the initiative and that problem was solved.

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI: The Government of India took the initiative. The credit, by and large, went to Rajivji. The Rajiv-Longowal Accord, the Assam Accord and the Darjeeling Accord, were the outcome of Congress initiatives. Therefore, it is no use criticising since we know the depth of the problems.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: All these accords only created discord.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is not the handiwork of any single political party and since it is a major national crisis threatening our integrity all out joint efforts should be made to solve the problem. Had the masses been with the militants things would have been different. My heart is full of grati-

tude for the common man, for the boldness shown by them. The militants have tried to create disunity, communal riots and communal tension. Having failed there they have now gone to Uttar Pradesh and other areas. They are trying to create trouble there. Therefore, all the political parties and the Government of India should reach the people. So, I say that the Rajiv-Longowal Accord should be implemented in its entirety.

Again the border problem and the water disputes should be solved. There is another question the Centre State relationship which is agitating the minds of different political parties and those who are at the helm of affairs in the States. Commission recommendations are there. Of course there is also a Cabinet sub-Committee working on it, looking into it. But it is also time that there is a fresh debate or a national debate on this issue, looking into the chanted situation in India. The situation abroad is also changing these days. We should see how things have changed. Swift changes are taking place. Therefore, the Centre-State relationship in the context of the vexed Punjab problem should be discussed. I would suggest that an all-party meeting or a meeting of the National Integration Council should be convened as early as possible, exclusively for Punjab and Kashmir. ULFA may also come up. When elections were held all over the country there were demands to exclude Punjab and Kashmir; only Kashmir was excluded, but not Punjab. Now that matter is not raised. But different political parties are trying to find fault with the Centre saying that at the instance of the Congress Party the Punjab elections were postponed. I do not say anything on it but the first and foremost task is to create a situation conducive for holding elections. Naturally it is a slur on our democracy, the largest democracy in the world that one State is kept under the President's rule indefinitely and that too the State of Punjab which is the richest State which is having a very straight record, brilliant record of heroism and sacrifices and as I said it is a State which has played a great role at the Time of the Indo-Pak war also. Every time when there is any trouble, any war in the country,

it is the heroic people of Punjab who stood like a rock behind our nation.

With these words, I support the Budget. I also say that it is not the time for any political party or any leader to make allegations or raise finger at anybody else that he is responsible and all that. It is the time for jointly taking stock of the situation without trying to take any political advantage of the situation. It is our national task, patriotic task to sit together and work together to solve this problem. When there will be unity of purpose, sincerity of purpose and sincere efforts are made in this direction, I am sure, those will bear fruits and will not go waste.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with a heavy heart we are discussing the Budget of Punjab once again in the Lok Sabha. I have availed of 4-5 opportunities to speak on the Punjab Budget. Whichever party may be in power, every time it has been promised that elections would be held in Punjab but till now nothing concrete has been done for the same.

Just now, my friend was saying that we should consider the Punjab problem on an all party basis and most of our friends must have had the experience that all these points are being raised whenever the Budget is presented and thereafter everything is forgotten after the discussion on Budget is over.

Sir, the Punjab issue has not remained confined to the State or to the country alone. Punjab has acquired international significance. You are aware that the problem is raised on all international platforms. What is all this? If peace talks are held in this country the Sikhs come to participate in the talks with their daggers. If they are not allowed to participate along with their daggers, the issue is being internationalised. What is all this? We should consider this problem seriously and take a decision accordingly.

Sir, you would like to know that whenever Shri Mann, hon. Member from Punjab spoke on Punjab he linked it with his demand for Khalistan. Hon. Home Minister is present. Did he ever read his statement? Is there any point in his statement which calls for our serious consideration. What are your views? I take it granted that the Government has not so far formed any view on that. Perhaps they feel that there is no substance in his statement. Their standard is going down. It is such a supreme institution. It is the tower of democracy. But I feel that it has no solution to the problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one may believe it or not, but it remains a fact that earlier allocation in Punjab Budget and the progress that used to take place there is not there now. In Punjab I have observed that an agriculturist who possessed 4 tractors, pump-set and other machinery is forced to sell out his land. It is the duty of the Government to take stock of the situation on the spot.

My friend was just now saying that if extremism in Punjab is attributed to unemployment and poverty. There should have been maximum extremism, in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, from where the labourer are going to Punjab in search of employment. The Government is still under the false impression. I want to say clearly that there is Pakistan's hand behind all such activities, because Pakistan has clearly said that it would help the extremists, and the Government is trying to suppress all these facts. Our Government should take up this problem seriously with Pakistan. Three months ago I had said in this very House that if a situation arises where war can't be averted we should not hesitate. Now-a-days so many people are being killed and so many are kidnapped. A leader like Shri Rajiv was assassinated. The Government is making a mockery of this problem as if it was a very minor thing. It will not last long. Today or tomorrow we will have to wage a war. If necessary it should be raised in the United Nations. We should present our clear stand in the U.N. Now-a-days Pakistan is indulging in bombardment

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

on the borders, and it is warning us time and again. Pakistan has clearly said that it would help the extremists. Why should we hesitate? Now-a-days we are passing through a financial crisis. You want to strengthen the financial situation of the country, but is it possible to do so in this manner? Therefore, the Government should invest as much money in Punjab as is possible. Though much money is being spent on armed Forces but the border cannot be sealed. Due to this the extremists are sneaking into our territory with ease. During the National Front Government the work of sealing up the border was started. The Government says that the border has been sealed. If it is so from where do the extremists enter into our territory? Is our army on the border so weak that it can't watch the borders? During the National Front Government also there was a proposal to this effect. But I opposed. The Government will have to take concrete steps. These days, we will have to help the agriculture labourers and small industries, and the people who have suffered loss at the hand of the extremists or for some other reason. We will have to provide security and help the industrial units for their development. Then alone we can do maximum good to Punjab.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I won't take much time of the House. I would only say that there is a need that the Government should adhere to promises it made in the last Budget Session that elections in Punjab would be held in March 1992. Just yesterday, there was a newspaper report that elections would be held by February 1992. What I mean to say is that whatever be the circumstances, elections should be held in Punjab. The voice of the masses of Punjab should reach the Lok Sabha and the Local Legislative Assembly. Please do not postpone the elections.

Secondly, the Government wants to improve the situation in Punjab. The Government should take consensus of all the parties and views of all of our hon. friends. This is very essential. The consensus ar-

rived at may be implemented seriously. There should be no laxity. I believe that every party is ready to render help for the welfare of the country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not see any indication that the elections will be held in Punjab in near future. When the Resolution regarding extension of President's rule in Punjab was being discussed here in this House in the last session when the Lok Sabha was extended for a day, we were assured by the Prime Minister that elections would be held in Punjab by February next year but no particular date was mentioned. Already two months have elapsed since this announcement was made by the Prime Minister but no concrete steps have been taken by the Central Government to create a favourable situation to have a peaceful election peaceful poll in Punjab. Almost all the political parties have demanded elections in Punjab. We want that elections should be held because we want that some political initiative should be started. But during these two months, what has this Government done? They have only changed the Governor and they have appointed new Advisors. These two steps they have taken.

So many suggestions were put forward by the Members during that debate, such as formation of district level and taluka level committees, but no steps have been taken in this regard. The situation has been further deteriorated since October, 1991 when hundreds of rural branches of banks were burnt down by the extremists. One of the important leaders of our party, the Secretary of our Kisan Sabha, Comrade. Cheema was killed along with his family members. Hundreds of our party workers were killed by the extremists during these years for fighting against these divisive and extremist forces. The situation has been further deteriorated. The Government has not come out with any clear-cut policy in these five months period. I want to know how they want to hold the elections? For holding the election a situ-

tion has to be created. Some steps like implementation of the Punjab Accord have to be taken to create a suitable situation, to assuage the feelings of the people of Punjab. Why is the Government silent in this regard?

They have their Government in Haryana. Punjab is under President's rule. I think there is no difficulty in implementing the Punjab Accord. Where is the difficulty in accepting at least some of the important demands of the people of Punjab like transfer of Chandigarh, referring the river water dispute to the Supreme Court, transferring some area to Haryana, punishing the people responsible for the riots after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1984? Why the Government could not take any steps in this regard? All these steps could have assuaged the feelings of the people of Punjab. All these steps could have created a favourable situation in Punjab for holding the election. I do not know whether the Government propose to hold election with the help of militants. Or will it be by applying TADA or other black Acts? I do not know.

My colleague Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay has also mentioned about another aspect, regarding the workers of Punjab. In 1986 when I was on a short visit of a day or two to Punjab, I went to Chandigarh.

In that situation they could organise a *Jadayatra* in 1986 against these Khalistani forces, against these extremist forces. But how the Government of Punjab, how they are behaving with these workers? Thousands of workers of the Food Corporation of India are on strike, I mean the contract workers, the handling workers. They work only in Punjab. I do not know why this discrimination is there in Punjab when in the neighbouring State in Haryana this contract system has been totally abolished. Why in Punjab this system is still continuing? Against this system, against this exploitation, the workers of the Food Corporation of India in Punjab are struggling. They are on strike in a godown in Sangrur. When there was a change of contractor, when a new contractor was appointed, this new contractor threw

away all the old workers who have been there for years together, and there was demonstration and there was police firing, and one worker, Shri Jagdev Singh, was killed by police firing and several of them were injured, hundreds of workers were arrested in the month of October, in Abohar 8 workers were killed by police firing. But workers of Punjab, particularly the working class, are fighting for unity and integrity of the country. When they are fighting against the Khalistani forces, extremist forces, against the divisive forces, what the Government is doing? How are they dealing with these workers? These workers are being killed by the police. So, what I suggest is that if the Government is sincere enough to hold election as the Prime Minister assured the House that election would be held by 15th of February 1992, then a peaceful situation has to be created and for creating this peaceful situation, certain concrete steps have to be taken. So, the Minister must tell this House today what concrete steps Government propose to take to create a peaceful situation. Now, migration is taking place. Industrialists are shifting their industrial units from Punjab to other States. So, what will happen to Punjab after a few years if this migration takes place, if industrial units are shifted from Punjab to other States? So, the Minister should tell the House the concrete steps that the Government proposes to take to create a favourable situation in Punjab to hold elections by 15th February, 1992.

17.51 hrs.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once again we are deliberating upon the Punjab Budget and once again all the speakers who have expressed their views on this could not deliberate much upon the Budget provisions, but rather have expressed their concern about the prevailing situation in Punjab.

Sir, for the last several years repeatedly this House has been taking up the Punjab Budget; the House has been discussing the Punjab problem; many a time it has been felt that there has to be a firm policy in tackling

[Sh. Mukul Baikrishna Wasnik]

the situation in Punjab and many a time, the Government had announced that they would be shortly announcing a policy to bring back normalcy in Punjab. This has been happening repeatedly for such a long time and it now seems that this serious issue for which the whole nation is concerned, we are all taking this issue in a very casual manner. The Government has announced that it is committed to hold the Punjab elections before the 15th of February, 1992. The elections which were to be held in July this year were postponed and had rightly been postponed. During the election campaign we witnessed that 22 candidates for the Assembly elections and 2 candidates for Parliament elections were shot dead. We want elections in Punjab, but not at the cost of the people of Punjab. We want that Punjab should be brought back to normalcy; that Punjab should have a democratic form of Government and we also want that Punjab which has been a prosperous State should continue to prosper.

Sir, whenever there was an attack on the unity and integrity of India, whenever there was a threat from Pakistan on the Indian borders the people of Punjab fought bravely; they have shed their blood for the unity of this land they have toiled to keep this nation together, united, integrated and today, the nation owes its responsibility to see that it jointly works towards evolving a strategy to solve the Punjab problem. As the Hon. Member Shri Dharampal Singh Malik was saying, we had been talking on Punjab for a long time, but what is the root cause of Punjab problem? Why have we been failing for such a long time? Frequently we have been announcing that the Govt. is committed to solve the Punjab problem, but everyday, the newspapers are full with headlines that 25, 30, 40 or 50 people have been killed in Punjab. Now-a-days it seems that if we read a report that 25 people have been killed in Punjab many of us will just turn the page. It does not attract our attention unless and until 50 or 100 people get killed; 25 or 30 people getting killed in Punjab is no more a matter of

concern. This is the situation in Punjab. In the last Budget Session, we announced that elections would be held by the 15th of February. But what have we done till date in this regard. What steps the Government has initiated to see that elections in Punjab are held in a free and fair and peaceful atmosphere so that the voters turn out in large numbers. That will be the democracy in the real sense of the term. We do not want elections just of the sake of elections.

In the last elections held in Punjab, the Barnala Government assumed power. But the Barnala Government failed ultimately. The Union Government at that time had extended all possible support but because the Barnala Government, could not come out with a political strategy, that Government failed. The state of emergency was therefore to be imposed then.

Since the time the hon. Home Minister, in the last session had announced that elections had been postponed but were not postponed indefinitely, the people have heaved a sign of relief. They thought that elections would be held sometime soon. The Govt. have deployed the Army; they have changed the Director General of Police and brought back Mr. Gill. But whenever we tried to revive the police personnel and whenever Army was deployed in Punjab. But time and again when we have taken such initiative from the other side, the militants have increased their attacks. The killings have increased. I have been told just two days back in Bengal, four Punjab terrorists were arrested. Such is the situation that Punjab terrorists are spreading in various corners of the country. Sometimes they are arrested in Maharashtra, sometimes in Madhya Pradesh. They attack at various points of time in Delhi, in Uttar Pradesh and in Haryana. These things are going to increase.

We are all aware that Pakistan is continuously supporting Punjab militants through their training camps, their weapons, their finances and all possible political support. Pakistan has been doing this all throughout including their support in the propaganda

campaign of the militants on the international level. But Sir, during the last few months, except one meeting of the hon. Prime Minister with Nawaz Sharief on and meeting between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries, there have been no major initiatives to have a dialogue, and to tell Pakistan that they should stop meddling in Punjab affairs or else they will have to face it. How long are we going to tolerate Pakistan's interference? We will have to intensify our dialogue with Pakistan and ensure that in some way or the other, we stop them from continuing their operation in Punjab.

Recently the cases of abduction have also increased. This is a recent trend and has started when the daughter of the then Home Minister, Mr. Mufti Mohammed Sayeed was kidnapped in Kashmir. It was demanded that certain hard core terrorists should be released for the exchange of the Sayeed's daughter. Certain hard core terrorists were released and that boosted the morale of these militant organisations. From that day onwards, everywhere, in Assam, in Punjab and in Kashmir, several hundreds of people were kidnapped.

In Punjab alone, these are the figures given by the State Government of Punjab.

18.00 hrs.

In 1989, the number of persons kidnapped was 59.

In 1990, the number of people kidnapped was 411.

In 1990-91 up to October, 304 people have been kidnapped and out of them, 107 persons have been killed.

I would request that Government should have a firm and uniform policy in dealing with such incidents.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Are you adjourning the House?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): He can continue tomorrow.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House is adjourned to meet again tomorrow Tuesday, the 26th November at 11.00 AM.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 26, 1991/Agrahayana 5, 1913 (Saka)