

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 9, 1991/Agrahayana
18, 1913 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice for the suspension of Question Hour. Sir, today, there is a *bandh* in Kerala. This has never happened, that police entered into the party headquarters office and injured one of our colleagues, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan. She has been injured by Police lathi charge.

MR. SPEAKER: We will look into it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is a very serious incident and we want that Question Hour should be suspended. The Home Minister should make a statement since this is a very serious incident.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseri): This is a very serious issue. A Member of Parliament was assaulted. You should give your observation on it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will certainly look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly look into this matter and this matter will be dealt with appropriately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not have any doubt in your mind. I have no information that the hon. Member of this House has been injured or assaulted. I will get the information and we will deal with this matter in an appropriate manner. You can rest assured.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the Home Minister is here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no doubt in my mind that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is an assault on democracy. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to give you some relief. I have no doubt in my mind when the hon. Member of this House is concerned or involved that we will get the appropriate information from the Home Ministry also.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to get the information. But the present information that I have is, yesterday in the MPs meeting, the Chief Minister has announced a judicial inquiry into this matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, pending inquiry, the police officer responsible for this must be

suspended. This is the normal minimum thing that should be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the Chief Minister has already announced a judicial inquiry into this matter. No doubt, we fell for her; but they are misleading the House. And that is why I am protesting. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you think that this is a serious matter, let us deal with it in such a fashion that we will be able to produce something. If all of us talking together, nothing comes out of it. Now, I am allowing Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very unfortunate incident. It has two aspects. The State Government's order for a judicial inquiry against the conduct of the police is a right step. But the issue of misbehaviour of the police with the M.Ps is agitating the hon. members more. This issue is not concerned with the Ministry of Home Affairs and even the members concerned from both the Houses have not returned to the capital. The hon. Speaker should look into any such incident involving misbehaviour on the part of the police with the M.Ps in any state, whosoever may be the ruling party there.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vajpayee has just spoken about this. I would like to say only this much that you are our custodian and guardian. In such incidents the ruling of the speaker has been that...(*Interruptions*) Do not laugh please, tomorrow such incident may happen with you also. Do not think... (*Interruption*)

Today, not one party is ruling all the States. There are different parties ruling in different states. If this trend is allowed to go unchecked, neither M.Ps nor Ministers will be spared. This issue is related to their privilege. We are not concerned about the judicial or any other inquiry ordered by the State Government. We request you to take

it very seriously. We have given a notice for referring this issue to the Committee on Privileges. The hon. Member will give it in writing when she comes back. Since you are the custodian and guardian of the dignity of the House, you are requested to protect the rights of the Members of Parliament.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it was the most barbaric behaviour of police with the MP. This is the telegram I have received from Shri M.A. Baby, MP of the other House. The same kind of treatment was meted out to Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, who is our Deputy Leader and a Member of this House. Here he says:

"While talking to the senior police officer, another police officer, whom I can recognise..."

MR. SPEAKER: Do not read it now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: "...In an identity parade pushed a stone into my mouth and uttered filthy words." Same kind of treatment was given to Shrimati Suseela Gopalan. What is this behaviour of the police? The Chief Minister says-I heard it in the Radio news: "The police acted with restraint." Is this the way to justify the bad action of the police? (*Interruptions*) Are we living in a democracy?

It is good that the Chief Minister has ordered a judicial inquiry. Why has he not ordered suspension of the police officer responsible for this, who can be identified by the MP-the victim? It is our duty. It is beyond party politics. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: What is the Home Minister saying about it? There has to be a norm. (*Interruptions*)

It is very necessary that the Home Minister assures this House that he will talk to the Chief Minister so that the responsible

police officers are suspended forthwith. That is what democracy demands. I have also given a privilege notice. I request you to take it up immediately for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Right please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one or two Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia. It is not necessary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing Mr. Chacko to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have given a notice, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You might have given. I will give you the ruling now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I thank you because you have allowed some of the Members to speak on this subject as they said that it is a matter affecting the privilege of a Member. If this is such a matter, everybody would have supported this issue. Mrs. Suseela Gopalan, Mr. M.A. Baby, Mr. Ahmed, Mr. Thomas and myself, we all attended a conference convened by the Chief Minister at Trivandrum. We were all there. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: How do you know that? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It is a very serious situation.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Opposition leader, Shri Nayanar, demanded that there should be an inquiry and without looking into it whether there is a prima facie case or not, the Chief Minister ordered a judicial inquiry, as also demanded by Mrs. Suseela Gopalan, Mr. M.A. Baby and others.

What happened in Trivandrum is not the police encroaching into the rights and privileges of Members but two Members of this House, using the privileges, were leading an attack against the police. 23 policemen are in hospital with serious injuries. The MPs, whose names have been mentioned here, have not received even minor injuries. I challenge the Members who raised this issue. I will resign my membership from this House and publicly apologise if there is a minor injury on the bodies of these Members. Sir, nothing as they have said had happened. They are holding the country to ransom. They have declared a *bandh* in Kerala even after announcing a judicial inquiry, lakhs of Ayyappa devotees going to Sabarimala are on the streets. Without even giving a notice, they have declared the *bandh*. This is misuse of the privilege of Members of Parliament. So, kindly advise them to restrain themselves, from this negative politics. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is you who have to give your ruling in regard to the breach of privilege. I am simply supporting the views expressed by Atalji in this regard. I say so because you are the custodian of our rights. The hon. Members, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan on whose behalf the senior Members of this House are raising this issue before you was assaulted by the police. I would like to request to delink this issue from the judicial inquiry ordered by the State Government. Whatever they are doing is also right. Since this issue has been brought before you by the hon.

Member who was assaulted by the police and you are the custodian of our rights, it is your responsibility to give your ruling. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister, Shri Chavan to look into the matter.

[English]

He should be willing to hold a judicial inquiry regarding the assault on Shrimati Suseela Gopaian and others.

[Translation]

In view of the demand for suspending the guilty police officers being made from all sections of the House, I would request the hon. Home Minister through you to speak to Shri Karuna-karan, the Chief Minister of the State because law and order is a state subject. I think Shri Karunakaran will agree to suspend the concerned police officers for assaulting Shrimati suseela Gopaian. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with what all the hon. Members have said in this House. I assure them all that proper action would be taken in this regard if any such thing has happened against the hon. Member. Right now, it is the Question Hour. Had this issue been raised even after the Question Hour, my reply would have been the same. Question Hour is meant for the Members and it is upto you how best to utilize it. This is wastage of your time, not of the Government. So I would like to take up this issue after the Question Hour is over.

In this regard, first of all I would like to request the Government to make the facts available to me as soon as possible. And the Privilege Motion as well as the statement of the concerned hon. member when she turns up here also will be taken into account. After that I will seek informations from the state Government also. Keeping all these things in view, proper action will certainly be taken.

11.14 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Privatisation of Power Projects

*242. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

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

(a) whether the Government have received applications from private parties/institutions for setting up power projects;

(b) if so, the number of such applications statewide, pending with the Union Government;

(c) the names of the power projects proposed to be handed over to private parties/institutions; and

(d) the details of terms and conditions finalised in this regard?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). 8 proposals for power projects in private sector aggregating to a total capacity of 2142 MW are pending with the Union Government.

(c) State Governments have issued clearance under Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, on the feasibility reports submitted by the agencies concerned for the following projects to be implemented by the private enterprises;

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Agency/Location	State	Type/Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Budge-Budge TPS by CESC Ltd., West Bengal	West Bengal	Coal/500MW (2 x 250 MW)
2.	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Unit by Tata Elect. Cos. Trombay Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Gas/180 MW (1 x 20 MW GT) (60 MW ST)
3.	TICAP Co Lignite based TPS promoted by GM Swamy Associates, Srirushnam, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Lig/250 MW (1 x 250 MW)
4.	Chandil TPS by M/s. RPG Enterprises, Bihar	Bihar	Coal/500 MW (2 x 250)
5.	Western Maharashtra TPS of BSES, Dahanu, Maharashtra, Thane Distt.	Maharashtra	Coal/500 MW
6.	Bhivpuri pumped Storage Scheme by M/s. Tata Electric Companies, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Hydro/90 MW (1 x 90 MW)
7.	Ship Barge mounted power plant by M/s. Confidence Shipping Co. Pvt. Ltd.,	Maharashtra	LSHS/110 MW
8.	Maniyar HE Project by M/s. Universal Corburundum, Kerala	Kerala	Hydel/12 MW
2142 MW			
Some State Governments, as shown under, have intimated that they would be entrusting implementation of the following power projects to private sector firms:-			
Name of the Project	State	Capacity (in MW)	
Pench TPS-2 X 210 MW	Madhya Pradesh	420	
Bespa HE-II 1 X 300	Himachal Pradesh	300	
UJ HE 1 X 70	-do-	70	
Ghand HE 1 X 22.5	-do-	22.5	
		812.5 MW	

Further, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO), a State Government Undertaking under the Government of Tamil Nadu have indicated that they would be entrusting implementation of a lignite based project of a (3 X 500 MW) total capacity of 1500 MW in the Trichy Distt. of Tamil Nadu to an enterprise in the private/joint sector. The Government of Orissa have intimated that they are processing a proposal for entrusting implementation of Ib Valley Extension TPS (3 X 500 MW) total capacity 1500 MW to a foreign private enterprises.

The State Governments and their agencies have also invited proposals from the private sector units for setting up a power project aggregating to 21559 MW. The details of the advertisements are:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Project Name	Agency	State	Region	MW	Adv. on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Thermal Coal Units						
1.	Pench TPS ST-I Units 1 & 2	MPAVNL	MP	WR	420	13.6.90
2.	Birsinghpur TPS Extn. St. II	MPAVNL	MP	WR	420	13.6.90
3.	Korba (West) TPS Extn. Unit No. 5 & 6	MPAVNL	MP	WR	420	13.6.90
4.	Tenughat TPS Extn. St. II	BSEB	Bihar	ER	620	11.9.90
5.	Khaperkheda TPS Extn. St II Unit 4 & 5	MSEB	Mah	WR	420	3.10.90
6.	Raichur TPs ST. III	KEB	Kar	SR	500	6.1.91
7.	Chandil TPS St. I Unit 1 & 2	BSEB	Bihar	BR	500	11.9.90
8.	Muzaffarpur Extn. St. II	BSEB	Bihar	ER	420	11.9.90
9.	Naraj TPS	OSEB	Ors	ER	500	21.3.91
10.	Vishakhapatnam TPS St. I Unit No. 1 & 2	APSEB	AP	BR	1000	27.8.90
11.	Rosa TPS Units 1	UPSEB	UP	NR	420	19.9.90
12.	Jawaharpur TPs Units 1,2 &3	UPSEB	UP	NR	630	19.9.90

Sl. No.	Project Name	Agency	State	Region	MW	Adv. on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Unchahar TPS Unit 1,2,3 & 4	UPSEB	UP	NR	840	19.9.90
14.	Mysore TPS Unit No. 1,2 & 3	KEB	Kar	Sr	1500	6.1.91
15.	Hospet TPS St. I Unit 1, 2 & 3	KEB	Kar	Sr	1500	6.1.91
16.	Patna TPS Unit 1 & 2	BSEB	Bihaar	ER	135	11.9.90
17.	Nabinagar TPS St. I Unit 1 & 2	BSEB	Bihaar	ER	1000	11.9.90
18.	Lignite Based Unit	TIDC	TN	SR	1500	20.3.91
19.	Durgapur TPS	OSEB	Ors	ER	500	21.3.91
20.	Hirna TPS	OSEB	Ors.	ER	500	21.3.91
21.	Gopalpur TPS	OSEB	Ors	ER	500	21.3.91
Total					14,255	

B. Thermal Gas Units

1.	Jagdishpur CCGT	UPRVUN	UP	NR	210	19.9.90
2.	Gandhar CCGT	GPCL	GUJ	WR	615	27.9.90
3.	Pipavav CCGT	GPCL	GUJ	WR	615	27.9.90

Sl. No.	Project Name	Agency	State	Region	MW	Adv. on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Nagothane/Kolad OCGT	MSEB	MAH	WR	820	3.10.90
5.	Godavari OCGT	APSEB	AP	SR	400	27.8.90
6.	Bawana OCGT	UPRVUN	UP	NR	800	19.9.90
7.	Babrula OCGT	UPRVUN	UP	NR	800	19.9.90
8.	Shahajanpur OCGT	UPRVUN	UP	NR	600	19.9.90
9.	Aonla OCGT	UPRVUN	UP	NR	600	19.9.90
Total					5260	
C. HYDEL POWER UNITS						
1.	Larji HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	128	29.10.90
2.	Uhl. III HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	70	29.10.90
3.	Ghanvi HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	22.5	29.10.90
4.	Tawa HE Units	MPAVNL	MP	WR	12	13.6.90
5.	Baspa-II HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	300	29.10.90
6.	Dhamwar-Sunda HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	70	29.10.90

Sl. No.	Project Name	Agency	State	Region	MW	Adv. on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Maheeshwar HE Units	MPAVNL	MP	WR	400	13.6.90
8.	KC Canal HE Units	APSEB	AP	SR	3	27.8.90
9.	Guntur RCRD HE Units	APSEB	AP	SR	4	27.8.90
10.	Guntur RCRD HE Units	APSEB	AP	SR	4.5	27.8.90
11.	Malena HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	86	29.10.90
12.	Neogal HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	4.5	29.10.90
13.	Khauli HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	10.5	29.10.90
14.	Hibra HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	240	29.10.90
15.	Parbil-III HE Units	HPSEB	HP	NR	501	29.10.90
16.	Other HE Projects	APSEB	AP	SR	19.8	27.8.90
17.	Shiva Hydel Mini Scheme	KSEB	Kar	SR	3	6.1.91
18.	Vanvilas Sagar Scheme	KSEB	Kar	SR	4.5	6.1.91
19.	Drop Down Stream	KSEB	Kar	SR	0.25	6.1.91
20.	Madhavamanthri Anecut	KSEB	Kar	SR	3.5	6.1.91
Total					1885.05	

Sl. No.	Project Name	Agency	State	Region	MW	Adv. on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D. WIND ENERGY UNITS						
1.	Rangiri Wind Mills Power Generation	APSEB	AP	SR	50	27.8.90
				Total	50	
E. SOLAR ENERGY UNITS						
1.	Kothagudem Solar TPS	APSEB	AP	SR	30	27.8.90
				Total	30	
F. DG SETS						
1.	Kolar-Bidar Indl. Jamkhandi	KSEB	Kar	SR	78	6.1.91.
(A+B+C+D+E+F) Total					21,588 MW	

(d) The terms and conditions for allowing private sector firm's projects in the electricity sector would be finalised as per the provisions of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 as amended and as per the Government Policy to encourage private sector projects in the electricity sector.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the proposals as submitted by all the states are for about 21,558 MW capacity. The whole House knows that the demand for electricity is likely to go up after the new industrial policy formulated by the Government is implemented. Hence, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any time-bound programme with the Government for immediate clearance of the proposals for such power projects?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 8 proposals of the Private Sector are under consideration of the Central Government. In all, the State Governments have put forward proposals for 21,000 MW on the basis of advertisements. The decision of the Central Government in favour of private sector participation in power generations is based on the fact that the target for the Eighth Five Year Plan is to generate 36645 MW. of electricity and to achieve this target, funds to the tune of Rs. 1,26,000 crores are needed. Private Sector participation was allowed after making necessary amendments in the law as we were facing shortage of resources. Though participation of private sector was already there, yet through this amendment, we have encouraged them to participate in this sector in a big way. We hope that we would overcome the shortage of resources through the Private Sector participation and the Government would be able to meet the shortfall in demand for electricity in the country.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has replied that they are

going to take a decision soon. But the proposals for 5 Thermal Power Projects and 4 gas based power stations submitted by the Maharashtra Government are lying in the shelves of the Central Government since 1984. Through you, I would like to know the time by which these projects would be cleared?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the projects submitted by the Maharashtra Government are of different types. Some of them are to be executed by the State Government some by the Central Government, some by the Central Government and some others through the Private Sector participation. Whatever proposals Maharashtra Government has submitted are under consideration of the Central Government. Techno-economic clearance has already been given to them. It is for the State Government to implement them now.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The Minister, in his printed reply, has given a list of proposals which are pending with the Union Government. From Maharashtra, there are four projects which are pending with your Department only. Then, there are two proposals from Maharashtra which have been advertised long before, almost before a year. I would like to know whether the Government has cleared proposals for privatisation from Maharashtra as regards these four pending proposals and those two which have been advertised by the Maharashtra Government.

Secondly I would like to know whether you are considering the Thakurli Power House, which is a Railway power House. The Government of Maharashtra wants it to be run on gas turbine. It is closed since 1987. Neither the Railways are using it; nor is the Government of Maharashtra using it, because you have not cleared it. Actually, the proposal from the Government of Maharashtra is for 240 MW, out of which 200 MW can be used by the Railways themselves.

When will you clear all these projects of the Government of Maharashtra-four pending with you, two advertised by them and the Thakurli power house to be run on gas turbine? Are you going to clear them early?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Unit by Tata Electrical Companies, Trombay, Maharashtra (180 MW) and the Western Maharashtra TPS of BSES, Dahanu, Maharashtra, Thane District (500 MW) are the projects which have been approved by the Government of India.

Regarding the other proposals, I would like to say that the Maharashtra Sarkar has not still established the fuel-linkage. Until and unless the Petroleum Ministry gives the clearance for the fuel-linkage, we cannot give techno-economic clearance.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that the Private Sector is being involved in power generation as the power shortage is growing day by day in the country. The hon. Minister might be knowing that there is acute power crisis in Bihar. The State Government is making its efforts to meet this crisis and it has submitted proposals in this regard to the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the stage at which these proposals are at present. The most parts of this State are adjacent to the borders of Nepal. Sources of water and electricity of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar both originate from Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is on Privatisation.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: It would be better if the hon. Minister throws some light on this issue. I have just returned from abroad and as such I have not been able to speak to him. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the progress made in this regard as a result of the talks held between him and the Prime Minister of Nepal?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the proposal for Chandil Project with 500 MW capacity submitted by the Bihar Government is under consideration of the Central Government. Techno-economic clearance has already been given and the financial clearance will also be issued soon. Two months ago, the Central Government approved 710 MW Koel-Karo Hydro-electric project for Bihar, which involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1338 crores. The work on this project has already commenced. Hon. Sharad Yadav would be glad to know that an agreement between India and Nepal with regard to water resources which includes Pancheswari, Kamali, Bagmati, Kamala and Kosi dam has been reached recently following the visit of Nepalese Prime Minister to India. Protocols in this regard have been signed between the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal. We hope that after the completion of that project, India will get hydro-power in abundance.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members from different states want to know about the time frame by which the projects of their respective states would be completed. I would be better if you could send replies to them in writing when they write to you about that. Now I am going over to the next question.

[English]

Identity Cards to Persons Living in Border Areas

*243. **SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:**
SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue identity cards to persons living in the border areas of the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is proposed to be taken up for implementation;

(c) whether such identity cards have

already been issued on a limited basis in certain areas; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the entire expenditure on the issue of such identity cards will be met by the Union Government?

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

(b) and (c). A pilot Scheme for issue of Identity Cards is already under implementation in the border areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The districts covered under the Scheme are Jaisalmer, Ganga Nagar, Barmer and Bikaner in Rajasthan and Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat. So far about 2,84,000 and 67,000 identity cards been distributed in Rajasthan and Gujarat respectively. The State Governments of Punjab, J&K, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and West bengal have also agreed to take up the Scheme in selected border areas.

(d) The expenditure on the issue of such Identity Cards is presently being borne by the Central Government on 90% Grant and 10% loan basis.

[English]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Pilot Scheme was initiated in 1987 as far as I can gather from the replies given by the Government to various questions posed in Parliament on this very issue. It is more than four and a half years now that this Pilot Scheme was launched and even after four and a half years, it continues to be a pilot Scheme. My point is that, it seems, its entire scheme has been a non-starter.

I have with me a reply given by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev in 1989. In it, he assured Parliament that this Pilot Scheme would be evaluated very soon and then it would be taken up in the other border States.

Now, I would like to know whether any evaluation has been done; whether evaluation Report is available which can be shared with Parliament so that we can form

our opinion as to what are the advantages of this kind of Identity Card Scheme. Because, to the best of my knowledge, this Identity Card Scheme is not universal, it is no token of the fact that so and so is a citizen and so and so is not the citizen.

In view of this, I would like to know whether evaluation has been done and whether the evaluation Report will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the reply clearly states that more than half a dozen States have agreed to take this scheme which in fact, in 1987, was a Pilot Scheme. Now, it has been extended to Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal and Bihar. These are the areas, where they have agreed to implement the scheme but before the scheme is implemented—in fact in my discussion with the Officers, I have asked them to issue instructions to the State Governments—or before they introduce the Identity Card System, they must go in for a proper survey of the entire villages where the scheme is proposed to be implemented and thereafter, those who apply for the Identity Cards, the question of taking a decision on that will arise.

so, we will immediately take the survey of those villages and thereafter, this scheme will be implemented.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: My question has not been replied. I have asked whether the evaluation has been done and whether the evaluation Report will be shared with Parliament.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not have the information. I will have to find that out.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: In the reply, it is suggested that the Punjab Government has now agreed to take up this scheme. I have with me a quotation. A statement was made by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar on September 13, 1988 in which he says: "All the formalities in this regard for introducing

laminated Identity Cards to the residents of the villages on the Indo-Pak Border have been completed by the Home Ministry. In the first phase, sixty villages in the districts of Amritsar would be covered. Fourteen district officers would complete the task within three weeks.

This was accepted by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev in the Rajya Sabha and he said that once it is made, we will know the total number of persons. These laminated cards will be printed in the Nasik Press. This will take four to six months."

I am citing this example only to point out that all statements made in this regard have not at all been followed up and no such decision has been implemented. Have you anything to say about this particular statement that was laid by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev in respect of Amritsar that laminated cards will be prepared in nasik within four or six months?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the laminated Identity Cards are printed in the Nasik Printing Press. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition expects me to give the reply about what Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev said about Amritsar district, I am sorry, I do not have the information. I will try to collect the information and pass it on to him.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am really trying to point out that these questions have been answered in a routine manner over the past four and a half years and there has been no follow up and the whole scheme is a non-starter.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have the figures of the number of villages in each area. I have given the detailed information regarding Rajasthan and Gujarat. In Punjab, we have 210 villages, wherein 11,40,000 people have to be issued the identity cards. They are the people who are eligible for this. In Jammu and Kashmir, we have 1,80,000 people who are to be issued Identity Cards and according to the State's claim, already Identity Cards for 1,64,000 people have been issued. And

in Assam, we have about 29,59,281 eligible people.

For different areas we have the scheme of the number of persons who are eligible. But it is true that it has not been implemented; we have still to make a beginning.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister has stated that they are going to begin it now. For the past four and a half years, it is in the process of being started. When shall it reach half way mark? When will this process end? Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a decision to issue identity cards was taken, many important factors were kept in mind. One of them was insecurity also. Then there was the question of citizenship as to who is the citizen of India and who is not? Identity cards shall be of great help in taking a decision in this regard, such was the feeling. However, so far only a few lakh identity cards have been issued in certain *Tehsils*. When the Central Government is willing to bear 90% expenditure on this item, I would like to know as to why State Governments are going so slow on it?

Also please tell us as to what is the purpose of issuing this identity card. The hon. Minister has stated that in Gujarat and Rajasthan, people have been asked to apply for issue of identity cards if they so desire. If that is the procedure, those who are not the citizens of India they would apply first of all. Will it depend on the will of the citizens to obtain or not to obtain the identity cards? In this scheme being taken seriously? I would request the hon. Home Minister to answer this question categorically.

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In fact, the objectives of the scheme are very clear: (1) to register bonafide residents; (2) to collect reliable information regarding the status of the residents; and (3) to check the movement of the visitors who stay for more than 30

days. These are very clear objectives which have been laid down.

We have recently a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States wherein this entire issue was being discussed; and every one pointed out that it is necessary, before the scheme is introduced in an extensive manner, it must have a legal backing; and that is why we have to go in for some type of legislation.

It is not a question of a particular person applying for an identity card and whether he wants to have it or not, we will have to give that identity cards to the persons who are living in those areas; and that is why it is absolutely necessary that we have the legal backing for the same; and an enactment will be necessary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from Rajasthan, and Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner district are the border districts of the State. The people of Jaisalmer district met me yesterday morning and pointed out that most of the people living in the border areas belong to the Minority Community and they have been living there for years together. The land on which they are living belong to them. But now the Government is allotting that land to the *Harijans* and *adivasis* so that these people are deprived from getting the identity cards. Will the Home Minister investigate into this matter? Will the *Subedar* (original land allottee) get fair justice? Will the lease holders get authorised houses on that land and their identity cards? I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister the action he proposes to take in this matter?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If an attempt to transfer the lands of the permanent residents of that area to other people through acquisition proceedings is being made, the Central Government will look into it and question the State Government in this regard. All eligible persons will be issued identity cards.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether it has a policy to issue identity cards to all the citizens of this country because this matter is not confined to a few districts and the border states. It has many other dimensions. Arrangements to issue identity cards to every citizen of the country should be made and it should not be restricted to Punjab. Because I do not understand that——

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked your question as to whether there is a proposal to implement it in the entire country.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I am asking the (b) part of my question because the hon. Home Minister has said that he did not know what Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev had said. This should not happen——

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked your question. Please do not speak like this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Because Sontosh Mohanji was also there in the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether this move of issuing identity cards is to be implemented throughout the country?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: There is no proposal to implement the same all over the country.

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The districts listed by the hon. Home Minister are the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer. It is not out of the parochial concern that I raise this point, but these two districts have been my home districts. The hon. Minister has said that in a meeting recently convened by his Ministry the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States stated that they need a legal backing for this scheme. I would, therefore, like to ask two clarifications on two aspects. One is, what is the legal lacuna

and is it four and a half years after the trial scheme that the Government is becoming aware of the requirement of a legal backing for such a scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it implementable in a court of law; that is the requirement.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Does it take four and a half years for the Government to take such a decision? Secondly, does the conferment of the issue of an identity card, mean the conferment of citizenship? Does the identity card holder become a citizen of the country, or is it merely a recognition of his residence in the area? That is the most crucial aspect of the issue of the issuance of identity cards in the border areas.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have made the point very clear what exactly is the objective of the scheme. After the issue of the identity card he does not automatically become a citizen of India. But this, in fact, can be used for identifying all those who are illegally migrating into India. And thereafter whatever action is called can be taken. Those people who are the permanent residents of those areas, they should not be harassed and that is why these identity cards are being issued so that we are able to identify those who are illegally coming into the country.

Kutir Jyoti Yojana in Orissa

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

(a) whether a Kutir Jyoti Yojana was started by the Union Government in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the grants provided by the Union Government to the State Electricity Board through the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide

certain concessions to the beneficiaries especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Scheme; 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). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). With a view to providing single point light connections to the households of rural families below the poverty line, including harijans and adivasis, a welfare programme known as 'Kutir Jyoti' was initiated by the then Government in 1988-89, all over the country, including in Orissa. Under the scheme which was financed from Central grants during 1988-89 and 1989-90, the task of identifying the beneficiaries was vested with the State Governments concerned. The Rural Electrification Corporation provided, in all, Rs. 167.591 lakhs to the Orissa State Electricity Board under the programme, for releasing 78,905 single point light connections. According to the available information, the State Electricity Board has achieved the above target.

The scheme was not continued after 31.3.1991

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that 78,905 single point light connections have been released in favour of the people living below the poverty line, including these of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I would like to know if any special concessions have been shown to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Secondly, I would like to know, out of these total number released how many were released in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people in the State of Orissa, district-wise.

[Translation]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the "Kutir Jyoti" scheme was initiated by the Rajiv Gandhi Government in the year 1988-89. The State Government was given funds in lumpsum and the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the poor were given single point light connection. However the target has been achieved in Orissa. Out of 78905 families 62482 families belong to Scheduled Tribes. Rs. 168 lakh have been spent on it out of which Rs. 166 lakh have been spent in the current year itself. Rs. 1.5 lakh only are left as balance.

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, this programme was implemented in the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the Government of India sanctioned grant for free electricity connections to the people living below poverty line. But it is not clear whether the Government will pay the electricity charges for these connections after 1989-90 when it came to an end. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will pay the electricity bills after 1989-90.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware of the fact that the Central Government provides funds to State Governments in lumpsum. The State Governments at their own level do the billing work and spend money under it. Now, so far as the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are concerned the V.P. Singh Government came to power in the year 1990 and they discontinued this scheme. Thereafter the Kutir Jyoti Yojana was discontinued from 1990-91. The Eighth Five Year Plan is now under consideration of the Government. The Chief Ministers of all states and the Prime Minister will meet at the National Development Council meeting scheduled to be held on the 23rd and 24th of December. In the course of this meeting decision regarding the issue whether the Kutir Jyoti

Yojana will be implemented or not will be taken.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Minister has stated in his statement that this scheme is discontinued since 31st March, 1991 but he has said that this scheme is discontinued by V.P. Singh Government. This is not correct. In his own statement he has stated that this scheme is discontinued in the current financial year. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for the discontinuation of this scheme and whether the hon. Minister will consider to continue this scheme specially for Orissa where the population below poverty line is more than anywhere else in the country and where forty percent of the population is of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I told you earlier also that there is no financial provision for this scheme from 31.3.1990 onwards and this scheme did not continue after 31.3.1991. You are aware of the fact that the funds sanctioned in 1989 for a certain project are utilized in the year 1990 and subsequently the funds sanctioned in the year 1990 are spent in 1991. Please try to understand this point.

[English]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Hon. Speaker, Sir, may I now from the hon. Minister the number and the names of the villages covered under the Kutir Jyoti Yojana in Bolangir district of Orissa in 1990-91 and 1991-92?

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Eighth Five Year Plan is under consideration of Government. Our Government has always been working for the cause of the oppressed and the exploited. We have always worked in the interest of the

waker sections. I am sure that the Government will take immediate action to revive the Kutir Jyoti Scheme.

[English]

Reservations In Employment

*245. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States/Union Territories which have introduced reservation in public employment;

(b) the brief particulars of the scheme of reservation, statewise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the names of States/Union Territories which have not introduced any such scheme; and

(d) whether the Government have drawn the attention of such States/Union Territories to introduce such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI KJAMALA KUMARI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Nil

(d) In regard to reservation in services for Socially & Educationally Backward and Other Economically Backward Sections the matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	S.C.	S.T.	Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Ex-servicemen	Sportsmen	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	6	25	3	2	1	...
2.	Assam	7	10 (Plains) 5 (Hills)	15	3 (Class III & IV)	2 (Class III & IV)		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	80*	...	...	...		...
4.	Bihar	14	10	20	...	...		6 a
5.	Goa	15 (Gr. A & B) 2 (Gr. C & D)	7.5 1.0	2 2	3 3			...
6.	Gujarat	7 (Class II & III)	14 (Class II & III)	(5 for class I & II)				
7.	Haryana	20	...	10	4 (Cl. III & IV)	10 (Cl. III) 20 (Cl. IV)	...	...
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15 (Gr. A & B) 22 (Gr. C & D)	7.5 5.0	5	...	15 15	...	2 b 2 b
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	...	...	3 (Other than Cl. IV)	5 (Non-gaz)	...	5-10 (Women)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	S.C.	S.T.	Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Ex-servicemen	Sportsmen	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Karnataka	15	3	48	4 (Gr. C & D)	10	...	5 a
11.	Kerala	8	2	40	...	...	...	d
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15 (Gr. A & B) 16 (Gr. C & D)	18 20	...	...	...	...	...
				...	3 (Gr. C & D)	9 (Gr. C)	...	...
				...	3 (-do-)	14 (Gr. D)	...	...
13.	Maharashtra	13	7	10	3	15 (C1, III & IV)	...	4 e.f.
14.	Manipur	2	31	...	3 (Cl. III & IV)	2 (in posts of Asstt. Commandants level in all para military forces)	...	...
15.	Meghalaya	...	80	...	...	3 (Cl. III) 5 (Cl. IV)	...	5
16.	Mizoram	...	45	...	3 (Gr. C & D)	10 (Gr. C) 29 (Gr. D)	...	...
17.	Nagaland	...	100 (non-technical class III & IV) 80 (All other gaze- tted & non-gaze- tted posts)	...	...	...	...	5 (Class III & IV in Police and physical Education Department)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	S.C.	S.T.	Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Ex-servicemen	Sportsmen	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Orissa	15	23	...	3 (Class II, III & IV posts)	...	..	...
19.	Punjab	25	...	5	3 (Class III & IV posts)	15		
20.	Rajasthan	16	12		3 (Subordinate 12.5 (Subordinate & Ministerial Class IV Posts) services 15 (Class IV) 15 (Class III & IV)			
21.	Sikkim	8	8	8		15 (Class III & IV)		
22.	Tamil Nadu	SCs	18	50	Out of quota of 32% for open competition three cut of every hund- red vacancies			
23.	Tripura	15	29	...	2	2	...	...
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18	2	15 (Class I, II & III) 10 (Class IV)	2	8 (Cl. I & II) 3 (Cl. III & IV)	Freedom Fighters 5(6) 3(6) dependents	

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	S.C.	S.T.	Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Ex-servicemen	Sportsmen	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	West Bengal	22	6	...	2	5 (Gr. C) 10 (Gr. D)		In addition, 30% of the vacancies that arise in a year are kept reserved under the "Exempted Category which includes ex-census personnel etc.
Union Territory								
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	15 (A & B)	7.5 (A & B) 16 (C & D)	...	3	10 (Gr. C)		
2.	Chandigarh	15 14 (C & D)	7.5 (A & B)	...	3	10 (Cl. III) 20 (Cl. IV)		
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15 (A & B) 2 (C & D)	7.5 (A & B) 43 (C & D)	...	...	...
4.	Delhi	15 (A & B) 16.96 (C & D)	7.5	...	3	10 (Gr. C) 20 (Gr. D)		
5.	Daman & Diu	15 (Gr. A & B)	7.5	...	3	...		
6.	Lakshadweep	15 (Gr. A & B)	7.5 (A & B) 45 (C & D)	...	3 (Grd. C & D)	10 (Grd. C)		

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	S.C.	S.T.	Backward Classes	Physically Handicapped	Ex-servicemen	Sportsmen	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Pondicherry	15 (A) 16.66 (B) 16 (C & D)	7.5 (A & B)	...	3	10 (Grd. C) 20 (Grd. D)		

- * No Scheduled Caste population in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Reservation for STs in different Departments/ categories is different. Reservation for STs in categories C & D varies between 75% and 100%.
 - a Women - 3%
Economically Backward Classes 3%
 - b Wards of Freedom Fighters
 - c Gazetted posts - 5% - In Junior wing of Kashmir Administrative Services, Engineering, Agricultural, Animal Husbandary Horticulture, Industries, Accounts and Statistics departments.
Tourism and Tawaza - 10% - In Tourism and Protocol Departments.
Non-Gazetted
(i) Stenographers/Typists/Accounts Clerks - 10%
(ii) For remaining Cadres
 - d 50 Physically handicapped appointments in all in one year in Subordinate services. Last grade services & part time contingent services.
 - e Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis
 - f Certain concessions/priority at the time of recruitment in Class III & IV services is given to Freedom Fighters dependants.
 - g The State Government has not adopted reservation in services for any categories except ex-servicement.
 - h Backward Special Group
 - i 80% is for specified tribes. 5% for other STs and SCs

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that the information given in the reply is incomplete primarily because the social groups which have been included in various States under the 'Other Backward Class' category have not been named. The point I am making is that the Indian society, as you know, Mr. Speaker, is a plural and segmented society and there is no social group in the country, whatever may be the basis of its identity, which does not have a backward section and which therefore, is not entitled to protection, protective discrimination and affirmative action under article 15(4) and 16(4)... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: No your point is getting submerged in the words.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am just coming to the question. In some States, I find from the statement, the total of the reservation sometimes exceed 80 per cent as, for sample, in Tamil Nadu. The social groups which are not included are, therefore much more handicapped and, therefore, the Central scheme of ten per cent reservation for orhus does not cover the legitimate claim of those who are not included under the present total scheme of 59.5 per cent.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the basis of 10 per cent reservation rather than any other figure which he has introduced for the category "others".

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Sir, the issue of 10 per cent reservation raised by the hon. Member will be decided by taking into account the economic factors. As regards reservation in respect of other castes who are educationally and socially backward, one of the criterion is, of course, economic. Besides, castes is another criterion. Thus, ten per cent reservation would be given on economic

criterion. The States have been issued instructions to the effect that such cases will be decided on economic criterion.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My question was that you have provided 59.5 per cent reservation whereas the total percentage of these sections of population is 74.5. For the remaining 26.5 per cent you have decide to give 10 per cent reservation. In that case what is the rationale of this ten per cent? The hon. Minister has not replied to this part of the question.

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: So far as population is concerned, no criteria has been fixed till date. The Mandal Commission has also assessed that the population of backward castes is 52%. According to you, minorities and S.Cs/S.Ts taken together constitute 74 per cent of the total population and the remaining 26 per cent belong to other communities. So far as I understand, caste will not be a criterion for this 10 per cent reservation for the remaining 26 per cent population. As such, it has been kept at 10 per cent. This ten per cent is for all communities irrespective of whether they belong to the upper community or the backward class. However, this facility will be given to all those who are living below poverty line.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Even this answer is not satisfactory. I understand that this has been said merely to console the people.

[English]

My second supplementary is this.

I have stated that there is no social group in the country which does not have a backward segment. In this sense, there is an identifiable community into the country the Muslim community which has been regarded as backward educationally, economically and socially. In some States, it has been recognised as a backward class under the meaning of the Constitution such as in Kerala, Karnataka and in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to recognise the Muslim community as a community as such as a backward class. He has already stated before the House that some segments of the Muslim community are to benefit under the 27 per cent and also under the 10 per cent reservation quota.

But my question is, does he propose to recognise the Muslim community, as such, as a backward class when it has already been so recognised in some States of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: The Muslim community as whole can't be recognised as backward... (Interruptions) We would not consider any community backward on this ground whether they are Christians or Buddhists or people belonging to any other community. So, the economic criterion covers only those castes in Muslims mentioned in the Mandal Commission. There is a provision for the Muslims in it and only these cases have been considered to be covered under this criterion by now. Like the high castes in Hindus, there are high castes in the Sikhs, the Sayyads, the pathans and the Muslims also. The provision for reservation into the Constitution is for those who are socially, educationally and economically backward... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If in Kerala, they can be recognised as backward class as such, then why cannot they be recognised as backward class in other State also? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that all the States have directions to provide for a particular percentage of reservation to backward classes. Under article 16(4) of the Constitution. It is their right. As far as Kerala,

Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are concerned, the backward classes there come under their jurisdiction..... (Interruptions).... Listen to me what I am saying. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek you protection... (Interruptions)... We have no difference of opinion on the reservation issue. I would like to reply only this about the question asked by Syed Shahabuddin regarding minorities that there are socially and economically backward people in minorities also. All the States have the directions to provide for reservation for the people belonging to backward classes of the State under Article 16(4) as is provided in Article 15(4) ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister the existing backlog in the Central institutions, banks and insurance and other organisations and if any steps are being taken to reduce the backlog and, if so, what is the result?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have this information, you can give it or you can send it in writing also.

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as backlog is concerned, I have requested the Ministry of Personnel to submit complete list. As far the question of clearing the backlog is concerned... (Interruptions)... it is expected to be cleared by 31st of March.... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question from the hon. Minister in which services this reservation is not implemented. According to the Government statistics, in judiciary out of five hundred High Court Judges only nine judges belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Ministers, he said one good thing when we were talking about Mandal Commission. He said that unless we implemented it in educational institutions,

how would it be implemented in Government jobs. I would like to remind the Government that it was our commitment to provide reservation facility to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions, judiciary, army, Legislative Councils and Rajya Sabha. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering it or not.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are delays in clearing the reservation backlog. It is expected to be cleared by 31st March and you want further commitments..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It will take you twenty years more... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: He is right.... (*Interruptions*)... we do not avoid commitments. The reservation granted to you is already taking a long time to cover all and even then you want another commitment.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to by question.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied to your question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No. The hon. Minister has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister's answer to your question is not positive.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to provide reservation in the services that are not covered so far or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to it... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said 'yes'.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have asked him. But he has not taken it seriously. What has he said?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different thing. You wanted to know whether he is going to do it. He has not said 'yes'.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KESHARCAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of backward women is the largest in the country. Has the Government any plan to provide at least 30 per cent job reservation for women?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the reservation for women is concerned, 27 per cent and 10 per cent are included automatically... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing wrong by speaking while sitting there. I am giving an opportunity to all. Don't do like that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has admitted it himself that there are delays in clearing backlog reservation though the Government of India has accepted the reservation policy in theory. I level charge against the Government of India that it is avoiding its implementation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of States which are not following the directions given to them under the provisions of the Constitution for the implementation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Administration has become more efficient after providing

reservation to backward classes in four States of the South. Keeping in view the efficiency, whether Government would try to have a talk with the Chief Ministers to implement reservation where it has not been implemented to make the administration more efficient?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion made by the hon. Member is constructive.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a sort of assurance given to you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABIRAY: He has not mentioned the names of those States.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I am telling you-Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As the time is short, you please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I would like to pose a very very important question. At present, the benefit of a certain percentage of reservation is given to the Backward Class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. But they do not get employment for a very long time. The number of registered persons in the Employment Exchange goes to some lakhs. But there are also some restrictions to get employment. For example, an age-limit of 25 years has been fixed for the general candidates; 35 years has been fixed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I feel that these restrictions have no meaning. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to consider to abolish the age-restriction totally or to relax it because

it is very difficult to get employment within that period before crossing the age-limit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no fact behind his apprehension. Efforts are being made and that it would be done definitely. Reservation has also been provided to the handicapped in the society to make them capable. Our Government is committed to it.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hundreds of people have committed self-immolation on reservation issue. A petition was filed in the Supreme Court and stay order was given for not implementing it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the decision the Government of India has taken. There are reports that the reservation will be given to economically backward people in backward classes or other classes. Will the reservation be given only to these people or will it be given to the poor in high castes also? Are you contemplating to submit an affidavit in the Supreme Court after thinking on these lines?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first priority will be given to the poor among socially and educationally backward classes. If suitable candidates are not available, the benefits of reservation would be given to people belonging to high caste people who are socially or educationally backward. The same provision is also there in 10 per cent reservation for economically backwards.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Max-C-Dot Facility in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

*246. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by the Government to install and provide MAX-C-DOT electronic exchange in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether this facility is likely to be provided before the 'Kumbh Mela' to be held there in April, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) An electronic exchange of C-DOT MAX type of 2000 lines capacity is planned to be installed in Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1992-93. The exchange is planned to be expanded to 4000 lines subsequently.

(b) No, Sir. It would be difficult to commission the C-DOT MAX exchange at Ujjain before the Kumbh Mela. However, an electronic exchange of different type is being provided to meet the immediate requirement of telephones for the Kumbh Meia in Ujjain.

[English]

Delivery of Dak In Multi-Storeyed Buildings In Mumbai

*247. **SHRI RAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconsider the decision to stop door delivery of unregistered postal articles in multi-storeyed buildings in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have laid down some guidelines for implementing the above decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No Sir, Government is

not stopping door delivery of unregistered mail in multistoreyed buildings in Bombay. The decision is to the effect that such mail will be delivered to addressees on floors, other than the ground floor, into their Mail Box Installed on the ground floor. This decision is not under reconsideration except that the date of effect of the order has been postponed by two months to January 1, 1992 to give more time to those who have not installed Mail Box, to comply with the requirement.

(b) In view of the reply (a) above, does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The guidelines for implementing the order are as follows:

- i) Minimum dimensions of Mail Box have been prescribed.
- ii) Appeal was made to the public for voluntary compliance.
- iii) All addresses in storeyed buildings other than those on the ground floor will be collected.
- iv) Those who have not provided Mail Box on the ground floor will be addressed to provide Box by the appointed date.

Road Encroachment In Capital

*248. **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 appearing in the Indian Express dated July 13, 1991 regarding road encroachments in Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the points brought

out in the news report and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the extent to which these encroachments have hampered the developmental activities in Delhi including construction of flyovers and buildings for CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A news-item regarding encroachments on roads in the Capital appeared in the 'Indian Express' in its issue of 13.7.1991. The salient points made in the report were that the busy main roads of the Capital had become a major safety hazard for the people on account of the encroachments and that there was a nexus between the encroachers, particularly, those who operated way-side workshops, and the Traffic Police. According to the report, the worst affected areas in South Delhi were Greater Kailash, Lajpat Nagar, Kalkaji and Malviya Nagar. The report also referred to a communication from the Lt. Governor expressing dissatisfaction with the traffic regulation measures.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Laws and Order Situation In Delhi

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

(a) the number of cases of dacoities, robberies and murders that took place in Delhi during the year 1991 so far;

(b) the number of cases of murders of senior citizens or aged couples in Delhi during the same period;

(c) the number of cases in which the culprits have been arrested and punished;

(d) the reasons for the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi; and

(e) the steps taken to streamline the police administration to reduce crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) During the current Year upto 15th November, 1991, 29 cases of dacoity, 243 cases of robbery and 449 cases of murder have been reported in Delhi.

(b) There were 24 cases of murder of senior citizens and one case of murder of an aged couple during this period.

(c) A statement is attached

(d) The primary reasons are rapid urbanisation and increase in population.

(e) The overall functioning of Delhi Police is being regularly reviewed. The crime situation and the measures to curb increase in crime were discussed at two recent high level meetings. Certain measures such as regular visits by senior officers to police stations, inspection of police stations, night checking, disc patrolling, etc. to improve the functioning and the efficiency of the Delhi Police have been initiated.

STATEMENT

	<i>Cases Reported</i>	<i>Cases Worked out</i>	<i>Persons Arrested</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>
DACOITY:	29	23	135	—
ROBBERY:	243	165	407	2

	<i>Cases Reported</i>	<i>Cases Worked out</i>	<i>Persons Arrested</i>	<i>Persons Convicted</i>
MURDER	449	326	805	—
MURDER OF SENIOR CITIZENS:	24	16	49	—
MURDER OF OLD COUPLES:	1	—	—	—

Powers to Modo Tribais

*250 SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the three member
committee set up by the Government to
recommend the extent of financial and
administrative powers that could be given to
the Bodo tribais has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the progress of work so far and the
time by which the Committee is likely to
submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The issue is complex necessitating
examination and study of a number of factors.
The Committee could not function for several
months because of the stay order of the
Guwahati High Court.

(c) The committee has been requested
to submit the report by 31st January, 1992.

Electronic Exchanges

*251 KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of computerised/
electronic exchanges installed till March,
1991 in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose
to set up more such exchanges in the country
particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the
current financial year; and

(c) if so, the cities of Madhya Pradesh
where these exchanges are likely to be set
up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of
electronic exchanges installed upto 31st
March, 1991 in the country is given the
attached Statement

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are 23 cities in Madhya
Pradesh (with population of more than 1 lakh
as per 1991 Census). The details of
installation/expansion of electronic
exchanges proposed during 1991-92 in the
cities of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:

Indore: Expansion of E-10B (RLUs) from 12500 lines to 20000 lines is proposed to be commissioned by March, 1992.

Jabalpur: Installation of 2000 lines RLU at CTO, Jabalpur has been completed on 23rd November, 1991.

Gwalior: Installation of 5000 linesw RLU is proposed to be commissioned by March, 1992.

Korba: Installation of 1400 lines (C-DOT) exchanges is proposed to be commissioned by March, 1992.

Ujjain: Installation of two units, 512 port (ILT) electronic exchange.

During 1991-92 it is proposed to commission about 200 more small and medium size electronic exchanges in Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

List of No of Electronic Exchanges in Country.

<i>Name of Metropolitan Cities/States.</i>	<i>No. of Electronic Exchanges.</i>
Matropolitan cities	
1. Delhi	49
2. Bombay	37
3. Calcutta	31
4. Madras	18
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	182
2. Assam	80
3. Bihar	98
4. Gujarat including Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli	176
5. Haryana	160
6. Himachal Pradesh	87
7. Jammu & Kashmir	22
8. Karnataka	312
9. Kerala including Lakshdweep	151

<i>Name of Metropolitan Cities/States.</i>	<i>No. of Electronic Exchanges.</i>
10 Madhya Pradesh	461
11. Maharashtra including Goa but excluding Bombay	301
12. North East(Arunchal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	82
13. Orissa	158
14. Punjab including Chandigarh	147
15. Rajasthan	177
16. Tamilnadu including Pondicherry but excluding Madras.	227
17. Uttar Pradesh	396
18. West Bengal including Sikkim State and Andaman & Nicobar Islands but excluding Calcutta	42
TOTAL	3394

Deployment of Army in Punjab

*252. SHRI MCRESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether army is being deployed in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the law and order in the State has deteriorated; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Army has

been inducted into Punjab to extend assistance to the Civil Administration as and when required. This would also help normalise the situation so that elections can be held in Punjab before 15th February, 1992. The Government of Punjab have also taken several steps to counter the activities of the militants and to effectively deal with the situation.

[Translation]

Arrest of ULFA militants

*254. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ULFA militants arrested in Assam during the period from January 1 to October 31 1991.

(b) the number of persons killed and kidnapped by militants during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to contain the militant activities in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) 5754 ULFA militants/supporters have been arrested by security forces/police during the period January 1 to October 31, 1991.

(b) During the same period, 109 persons have been killed and 95 persons kidnapped by militants.

(c) Steps taken to contain the militant activities in Assam include—

(i) Declaration of the State of Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 Km. belt along the borders of Assam with Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland, including the entire Mon district, as 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958;

(ii) Deployment of Army and para-military forces to aid the civil authority in Assam;

(iii) Declaration of the ULFA as an Unlawful Association; and

(iv) Co-ordinated and planned operations by the Security Forces/ Police.

[English]

Entry of Foreign Agents into Colour Processing Trade

*255. **SHRI BUJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colour photo processing enterprise in the North Eastern region has been affected by the entry of foreign agents into the trade who take to unfair practice of undercutting; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to control the situation in view of the strategic character of photographic materials from defence point of view?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No such information has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Telecommunication Technology

*256. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD**
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several leading foreign companies have offered their services to help the Department of Telecommunications with modern technology to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the names of such foreign companies;

(c) the decision of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the Companies are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Under the new Industrial Policy telecom equipment.
no approval is required from Government of India for setting up of industrial undertakings for manufacture of

(d) Details of the proposals as received are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

*Details of the Proposals Submitted by Foreign Companies for production of Modern
Telecom Equipment*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Company</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Products Proposed for Manufacture</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/S Ericsson	Sweden	Large switching equipment, cellular mobile telephones, telecom transmission equipment
2.	M/s. ALCATEL	France	Large switching equipment, cellular mobile telephones.
3.	M/s. Siemens	Germany	Large switching equipment
4.	M/s Fujitsu	Japan	Large switching equipment
5.	M/s. NEC	Japan	Large switching equipment

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Foreign Company</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Products Proposed for Manufacture</i>
1	2	3	4
6.	M/s/ AT & T	U.S.A	Telecom Transmission Equipment
7.	M/s. GPT	U.K.	Large Switching Equipment

Electricity Bodies Undergoing Losses***257. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:**

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

(a) the number of the State and other Electricity Corporations and Undertakings incurring losses during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the extent of losses incurred during each of the last three years;

(c) the main reasons for these losses; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The number of State Electricity Boards, who have suffered loss during the last three years, is given below:-

<i>Year ending 31st March</i>	<i>No. of SEBs in loss</i>	<i>Amount in crores</i>
1988	10	524.09
1989	9	608.86
1990	10	842.78

In addition, there are six Power Generation Corporations under various States, of which, according to available information, one unit in Uttar Pradesh and another in West Bengal are making loss to the extent of Rs. 66.55 crores and Rs. 77.58 cores during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

(c) Main reasons for Boards' losses include low agricultural tariffs, low plant Load Factor (PLF), High Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses, pilferage of power, heavy interest burden on loans, losses accruing due to rural electrification etc.

(d) State Governments have been impressed upon, from time, including in the Conferences of Power Ministers of States, to improve the operations of the SEBs so as to achieve the statutory surplus of 3%, and to take steps like equity participation, provision of subsidy to meet the losses for supply of power to the agricultural sector, timely revision of tariff, improving the

performance of generating stations, reducing T&D losses etc.

2. As per the consensus reached at the Power Minister's Conference held in September, 1990, it is proposed to set up five Regional Power Tariff Boards, which will make recommendations to the State Governments regarding fixation of rationalised tariffs. States have also been urged for fixation of a minimum agricultural power of 50 paise/kwh.

Upgrading of the North Eastern Council

***258. SHRI BHOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal to upgrade the statutory North Eastern Council (NEC) from an advisory body to a full-fledged regional planning authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The North-Eastern Council has discussed its role in the last two meetings. The Government have not taken any decision in the matter so far.

Direct Dialling System with U.S.A.

*259. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has introduced a new system through which U.S.A. has been put on direct dial link with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits which are likely to accrue from it; and

(d) the number and names of other countries which are linked up with India through direct dialling system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. New service known as 'Home Direct' service has been introduced.

(b) Details are given in the attached statements.

(c) The service has been introduced as part of Department of Telecommunications's contribution to the Visit India year 1991. This service will facilitate foreign tourists and businessmen visiting India to contact their home instantaneously by using their credit card. This facility saves foreign exchange for our country as these calls are treated as calls emanating from the foreign country even though it is an outgoing call from India.

(d) As at (b).

STATEMENT

1. The service has been introduced to 8 countries with effect from 1.11.91, as detailed below:-

	<i>Access Code</i>		
1. USA	000	11	7
2. U.K.	000	441	7
3. JAPAN	000	811	7
4. ITALY	000	391	7
5. SPAIN	000	341	7
6. SINGAPORE	000	651	7
7. NETHERLANDS	000	311	7
8. CANADA	000	16	7

Call to any of these 8 countries can be made from any telephone with STD/ISD facility by dialling the above access codes. The service will also be available on dedicated telephones installed at important places of tourist interests, Air Ports, Five Star Hotels and Telephone Bureaus.

2. On dialling the required code, the call will be answered by the operator at the distant end who will put through the call to the required number on "Collect Call" basis after confirmation from the dialed number. In respect of calls to USA, AT&T cards can be used.

3. The tariff for each effective call from a dedicated phone will be Rs. 10/- and in case of Dial-up calls the charges will be one metering unit per effective calls.

STD Facilities on National Highways

*260. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to provide STD facilities on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the norms fixed for providing this facility; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Initially these facilities are proposed to be provided approximately at 50 kms distance on the National Highways.

(c) These facilities have been provided so far on the following National Highways.

1. Delhi — Chandigarh

2. Bombay — Pune, and

3. Madras — Bangalore.

It is proposed to provide STD payphones progressively on other National Highways.

Smuggling of Arms Across Indo-Pak Border

*261. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of arms and other contraband across the Indo-Pak border has been going on unabated:

(b) if so, the details of contraband seized during the last three months, Sector-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) smuggling of arms and other contrabands across the Indo-Pak border has continued though its intensity has come down. The details of the contraband seized during the last 3 months are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to deal with the situation which include:

- i) Increase in the strength of BSF together with more Border out Posts, Observation Post Towers, Vehicles, electronic equipments, increase foot patrolling etc.
- ii) Fencing and flood lighting in certain identified vulnerable stretches along the Punjab and Rajasthan border; and
- iii) Gearing up of intelligence set up.

STATEMENT

The details of contraband seized (including arms/amm.) during the last 3 months on the Indo-Pak borders are given below:-

PUNJAB	Gold (Kgs)	-	46.174
	AK-47 Rifle	-	2
	AK-56 Rifle	-	3
	Rifle other bore	-	2
	Pistol	-	14
	Revolver	-	2
	Mag assorted	-	50
	Amm assorted	-	4650
	Detenator	-	36
	Cordex(Mtrs)	-	1
	Safety Fuze	-	47
	Explosive(Kgs)	-	50
	Hand Grenade	-	10
	Bomb-shell	-	1
	Time Pencil	-	2
RAJASTHAN	Gold (Kgs)	-	0.0008
	Silver(Kgs)	-	441.495
	Charas(kgs)	-	15.000
	Cattle(Heads)	-	677
	Carriers	-	2
	303 Rifle	-	1
	AK-56 Rifle	-	34

81	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 18, 1913 (SAKA)	Written Answers	82
		Pistol	-	5
		Mag assorted	-	142
		Amn assorted	-	12227
		Cordex(Mtrs)	-	16
		Detonator	-	20
		Safety Fuze	-	33
		Cleaning Kit	-	24
		Explosive(Kgs)	-	19.500
		Hand Grenade	-	30
		Grenade Launcher	-	1
	GUJARAT	Gold(Kgs)	-	8.162

J&K

Name of weapon	Quantities seized duting		
	Aug	Sept	Oct
1) G.P.M.G.	1	5	3+2
2) M.M.G.	-	1	-
3) Rifles AK	73	90+13	62+2
4) Pistols	11	31+1	12+2
5) R/Launchers	6	10	6
6) Rockets	-	26	13
7) R/boosters	-	25	5
8) Grenades	-	160	68
9) Detonators	-	-	12+40
10) Explosives(Kgs)	-	-	14
11) Ammunition (Appx. rounds)	12,000	21,000+5300	7794+3150
12) W.T.Sets	2	-	-
Contrabands			
1) Gold Biscuits	=98		
2) Wrist Watch	=1		
3) Indian currency	=642(Rupees, in Kathua dist.)		

[Translation]

Tamil Refugees From Sri Lanka

2732. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Srilankan Tamil refugees living in India at present; and

(b) the amount being spent on them annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) According to the available information, the number of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees living in India at present is, 2, 10, 958.

(b) *On an average an amount of about Rs. 18 crores is being spent annually on the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees lodged in various camps.*

[English]

Dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Regarding 40 Acre of land

2733. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40-acre land near Koma Khan on the Madhya Pradesh-Orissa border located between Shirgudi in Orissa and Vijaya Nagar in Madhya Pradesh is at present in the possession of the Madhya Pradesh Government and is a disputed territory between the two states;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa

has requested the Union Government to solve this problem; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have suggested a joint verification by a team of Revenue Officers of both State Governments, of the disputed area associating also a representative of Orissa of India.

BBC Satellite TV and Star TV of Hongkong.

2734. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the BBC Satellite TV and Star TV of Hongkong beaming its programmes to India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent or reduce the impact of this "Cultural Invasion"?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. the Government is aware of the reception of foreign TV programmes through satellite in various parts of the country.

(b) 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.

Electricity on Cheaper Rates by MPEB

2735. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been introduced for providing one light connection for Rs. 20 only to the Adivasis and Harijans of the State of Madhya Pradesh by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to ensure the regular supply of electricity at cheaper rates to Adivasis and Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has a scheme for providing single point light connections to Adivasis and Harijans in the State by recovery of an initial charge of Rs. 19.80 in 12 equal monthly instalments. The cost of service lines upto 30 metres and internal wiring for such connections is borne by the Board. In case the average consumption of power by such beneficiaries is less than five units per month, a charge of Rs. 5/- per month is collected from the beneficiaries towards energy consumption. There is no separate lower tariff for tribal and scheduled castes consumers in Madhya Pradesh.

Approval of Max Project

2736. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has written to the Union Government

requesting to ensure the speedy clearance of the Webel Telematik application for an industrial licence to make main automatic exchange equipment;

(b) if so, the steps taken to speed up approval for the MAX project; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India has announced a New Industrial Policy according to which no industrial licence is required for the manufacture of MAX in the country.

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

Amount Sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board by Rural Electrification Corporation

2737. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAOVADDE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board towards rectification of pump sets in the Current year and the last two years; and

(b) the amount of new pump sets energised during 1989-90, 1990-91 and the targets fixed for 91-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has provided an amount of Rs. 38.25 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board as a

grant for rectification of pumpsets in the last two years. No amount has been provided by the Corporation for this purpose in the current year.

(b) As per available information, 75085 and 81794 pumpsets were energised during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. 40,000 pumpsets in the State are programmed for energisation during the current year.

[Translation]

Indian Films Produced in Foreign Countries

2738. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian films produced in foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) whether lesser expenditure is incurred on the films produced in foreign countries than films produced in India;

(c) whether financial or any other assistance is provided by the countries where these films are produced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Production of films in India is mainly in the private sector and Government do not

maintain any statistics about Indian films produced in foreign countries. However, release of foreign exchange was recommended in 38 cases for certain location shooting abroad against their request during 1989, 90 & 91 (upto November).

(b) As we do not have access to such information, it is not possible to furnish the same.

(c) As per our information, no financial or any other material benefit is extended by any foreign country.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Collection of States Tax in Delhi

2739. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sales tax collected in Delhi during 1990-91 and how does it compares with the preceding three years; and

(b) the steps taken to make the collection of sales tax more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) The amount of sales tax collected during the year 1990-91 and the preceding three Years is as follows:

Year	Collection in lakhs (Rs.)
1990-91	690.00
1989-90	597.96
1988-89	518.17
1987-88	431.81

There has been an increase of (approximately) 15% in the year 1990-91 over the collection of 1989-90, 33% over the collection of 1988-89 and 59% over the amount collected in 1987-88.

(b) To plug leakage of revenue and to make collection of sales tax more effective the Sales Tax Department of Delhi Administration has formulated Plan Schemes for strengthening the Recovery, Internal Audit and Enforcement Wings. Six Zonal Recovery Cells have been set up.

[Translation]

Accidents Due to Absence of traffic Signals

2740. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of accidents occur due to absence of traffic signals on crossings of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of accidents that occurred only on crossings during the last one year;

(c) whether Government propose to install traffic signals on main crossings to avert accidents; and

(d) if so, the number of signals likely to be installed by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The absence of traffic signals

on certain crossings is a factor which has contributed to accidents.

(b) 33

(c) and (d). 25 traffic signals and 30 traffic blinkers are to be installed during the remaining part of the current financial year 1991-92.

[English]

Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Karnataka

2741. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges functioning in Karnataka, district-wise:

(b) the number of automatic telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Karnataka during 1991-92; and

(c) the details thereof and the amount allocated therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Automatic Telephone Exchanges, District-wise in Karnataka is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The number of Automatic telephone exchanges proposed to be set up during 1991-92 is 114. Out of these 20 exchanges have already been commissioned and the remaining 94 exchanges are proposed to be commissioned in this year at a projected cost of Rs. 36.5 crores.

STATEMENT*No. of Automatic Telephone Exchanges functioning as on 30.11.91.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	
1.	Bangalore	98
2.	Belgaum	132
3.	Bellary	66
4.	Bijapur	103
5.	Bidar/Gulbarga	144
6.	Raichur	61
7.	Davangore	91
8.	Hassan	75
9.	Kolar	86
10.	Mandya	47
11.	Tumkur	69
12.	Mysore	88
13.	Dakshina Kannada	168
14.	Hubli	110
15.	Chikmagalur	82
16.	Madikeri	62
17.	Uttara Kannada	78
18.	Shimoga	92
Total		1652

Inclusion of Scs/STs Members in Telephone Advisory Committees

2742. **SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone advisory Committees of some of the States are yet to be formed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SCs/STs Members are also appointed to Telephone Advisory Committees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) List of the Telecom Advisory Committees of the States yet to be formed are as per the attached Statement.

(c) Prominent social workers/eminent persons are nominated to much committees including members of SC/ST Communities.

(d) Since Telecom Advisory Committees are in the stage of formation, it would not be possible to state now the names of members of the Telecom Advisory Committees.

STATEMENT

Names of the States where Telecom Advisory Committee are yet to be Formed.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunchal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Goa
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Maharashtra
7. Manipur
8. Meghalaya
9. Mizoram

10. Mizoram

11. Nagaland

12. Punjab

13. Sikkim

14. Tripura

15. West Bengal.

Better Telecommunication Facilities in Country

2743. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide better telecommunication facilities to the people during Eight Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of new telephone connections likely to be given by the end of the above plan?

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

(b) To provide better telecommunications facilities to the people the draft 8th plan proposals include:-

-Full automatisation of network by March 1994.

-Replacements/Upgradation of life expired and wornout equipment.

-Provision of additional 3000 Rkms of ducts of 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 techniques.

-National Subscriber Dialling facility to all telephone exchanges by the end of 8th plan.

-All District Head Quarters will have National Subscriber dialling facility by March 92 and Sub Divisional Head quarters by March 95.

-Provision of phone facility in all Gram Panchayats by 1.4.

-Highway telephones on national highways.

(c) 75 lakhs.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges In Kerala

2744. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges in Kerala;

(b) the number of exchanges out of them Kaolam and Pathanamthitta, separately;

(c) the number of new telephone exchanges to be opened in Kerala other than Kaolam and Pathanamthitta district during 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Kerala State is 191.

(b) The number of electronic exchanges in Quilon is 14 and in Pathanamthitta is 4.

(c) and (d). The number of new telephone exchanges to be opened during 1991-92 in Kerala (excluding Quilon and Pathanamthitta) is 31. The details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Number of exchanges to be opened in Kerala other than Quilon and Pathanamthitta Districts during 1991-92.

1. Trivandrum Medical College Commissioned
2. Ambalamukku -Do-
3. Kariavttom -Do-
4. Aruvikkora -Do-
5. Kottiyoor -Do-
6. Trumpupalam MILT -Do-
7. Ernakulam Service Line-ILT -Do-
8. Kottaym Commissioned
9. Chempanode
10. Elamkulam
11. Kappad
12. Thottumukkom
13. Varadoor

14. Vazhayoor Lucknow with the other centres of the State;

15. Thillengeri (b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

16. Mangattuparamba

17. Malayattoor (c) by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

18. Ayyampuzha

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

19. Chellanam

20. Karimpam

21. Kumbalanji

(b) and (c). Firm demands have been placed with the Department of Telecommunications for linking the high power TV transmitters at Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Kanpur to Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow via microwave mode of linkage. Whereas these microwave links are expected to be commissioned by the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) during 1992, establishment of link between various TV transmitters in the State with Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow via satellite would, however, depend upon future availability of adequate resources, requisite space segment capacity and inter se priorities.

22. Kandikuzhy

23. Anappara

24. Cherai

25. Pothenoode

26. Ayiroor

27. Kuzhoor

28. Vettilappora

29. Korenchira

[English]

30. Beypore

**Cultural Invasion from Neighbouring
Countries**

31. Alleppey Unit-II

[Translation]

**Linking of Lucknow Doordarshan
Kendra with other Centres**

2745. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Uttar Pradesh Government to link Doordarshan Kendra,

2746. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a long term plan for border areas to counter information of cultural invasion from neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, whether a two pronged measures of developing the AIR and TV network in the border areas have been prepared; and

(c) If so, the details of the same and the total allocation made for the purpose and by what time the work is likely to be started on these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. High priority has been

given to the extension of Radio and TV services in the border areas of the country while formulating the plans for extension of TV/AIR services from time to time. Under the scheme of border coverage, 20 Radio transmitters and 96 TV transmitters are functioning. The details of various AIR/TV projects which are under various stages of implementation are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

A. All India Radio

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location of the Project</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1.	Dhubri(Assam)	193.70
2.	Kinnaur(Himachal Pradesh)	168.15
3.	Kargil (Jammu & Kashmir)	418.16
4.	Poonch (Jammu & Kashmir)	208.50
5.	Churachandpur (Manipur)	347.17
6.	Barmer (Rajasthan)	346.19
7.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	493.10
8.	Tuticorin(Tamil Nadu)	745.45
9.	Kailashahar(Tripura)	361.10
10.	Belonia (Tripura)	323.00
11.	Chamoli (Uttar Pradesh)	185.46
12.	Pauri/Srinagar (Uttar Pradesh)	185.00
13.	Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)	189.15
14.	Uttarkashi (Uttar Pradesh)	89.13
15.	Lungleh (Mizoram)	461.10

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location of the Project</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
16.	Simla (Himachal Pradesh)	278.00
17.	Imphal (Manipur)	439.45
18.	Kohima (Nagaland)	416.83
19.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	510.45
20.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	92.80
21.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	215.15
22.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	444.55
23.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	154.26
24.	Kurseong (West Bengal)	440.85
25.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) (50 KW SW)	448.25
26.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) (100 KW MW)	524.45

B. Doordarshan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location of the project</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1.	Barmar (Rajasthan)	447.60
2.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	331.60
3.	Bhuj (Gujarat)	331.60
4.	Fazilka (Punjab)	981.30
5.	Churachandpur (Manipur)	188.70
6.	Lungleh (Mizoram)	188.70
7.	Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)	694.80

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location of the project</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
8.	Sankoo (Jammu & Kashmir)	45.00
9.	Dras (Jammu & Kashmir)	45.00
10.	Tims ogam (Jammu & Kashmir)	45.00
11.	Nagrota (Jammu & Kashmir)	30.85
12.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	388.45
13.	Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu)	331.60
14.	Phek (Nagaland)	41.50
15.	Bongalgaon (Assam)	Cost to be approved.

**Proposal to Set up Low Power T.V.
Tower at Sulgani And Tissa In
Himachal Pradesh**

2747. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Low Power T.V. tower at Sulgani and Tissa in Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh:

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

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): (a) to (c) A very low power TV transmitter is already functioning at Chamba, the district head quarter town of Chamba district. Paras of the district are also getting TV service from the high power TV transmitter functioning at Jalandhar. It is also envisaged

to set up a high power TV transmitter at Dharamshala subject to availability of resources for the purpose. If implemented, a substantial part of the district is expected to receive TV coverage subject to local terrain conditions.

[Translation]

**Reintroduction of Janwani
Programmes**

2748. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to reintroduce Janwani Programme on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) and (b). Doordarshan endeavours to mount programmes in various formats based on their programme requirements and topicality. The telecast of Janwani Programme is also, therefor, dependent on their programme requirements which vary from time to time.

Ban on Advertisements of 'Pan Masala' and 'Cigarette'

2749. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose a ban on posters and advertisements in magazines, newspapers, Radio and T.V. regarding 'Pan Masala', and Cigarette;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): (a) to (c). The print media advertisements on the two products invariably carry the statutory warning. As the Press enjoys professional freedom, the question of Government imposing a ban on newspaper advertisements does not arise.

In so far as the electronic media is concerned, they have been prohibited from putting advertisements on the two products.

[English]

Telephone Connections after Issue of O.B. Numbers In Delhi/Bombay

2751. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
DR. GUNAWANT RAMBHAU
SARODE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone connections sanctioned earlier and in respect of OB numbers were issued in March, 1991 have been installed;

(b) if not, the reasons for not providing the Telephones to those whom OB numbers were issued in Delhi, Mumbai and other parts of the country;

(c) the number of such telephone connections sanctioned and OB number issued but not yet installed; and

(d) the time by which such telephone connections are likely to be installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

MESO Project

2752. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to cover those blocks under 'MESO Project' where more than fifty per cent residents belonging to scheduled tribes;

(b) the blocks covered under this project in the States of Bihar till now; and

(c) the blocks covered by the Government under this project in the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Shortage of Postmen in Country

2753. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that distribution of post has been adversely affected due to shortage of postmen in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The Department undertakes periodical review of establishment of all operative officer with a view to ascertaining justification for all categories of staff including Postmen. Based on such a review undertaken in the year 1989-90, the following number of posts of Postmen and Sorting Postmen were sanctioned on 22.8.1990:

1. Postmen 2359 posts

2. Sorting Postmen 151

Establishment review is a continuous process and all proposals for creation of posts is examined based on justification and merit. However, each case of delayed delivery and non delivery of mail is examined on receipt of specific complaints and suitable remedial measures are taken.

[English]

Demand of Telecom Employees

2754. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of Bharatiya Telecom. Employees Federation are on agitation for the last several months pressing certain demands;

(b) if so, the details of thier demands; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in

this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. Presently, there is no agitation by the Members of BTEF. However, they had organised Dharna and lunch hour demonstration on 12.11.91 in front of Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi and the various field offices of the Department.

(b) The details of the demands are given in the attached Statement - I

(c) As given in the enclosed Statement - II

STATEMENT - I

Demands presented by Bhartiya Telecom. Employees Federation.

1. Entry of BTEF in JCM.

2. Restructuring of Cadres as per BTEF suggestions and extention of OTBP Scheme to LDC/UDC Cadre in Administrative offices.

3. Restructuring of Department:

(a) Future of MTNL-Payment of Wages & Fringe benefits at par with other PSU's w.e.f. 1-4-1986.

(b) Payment of Rs. 100/-P.M. to all Telecom. Employees.

4. Regularisation of Casual Labourers including skilled/Semi Skilled workers.

5. (a) Bonus to Casual Workers at par with their respective Cadres.

(b) Raising of ceiling limits for payment of Bonus.

6. Acceptance of amendments in the constitution of B.T.T.E.U. Group 'D'.

STATEMENT-II**1. Entry of B.T.E.F. in J.C.M.**

The matter has been considered by the Department of Personnel & Training in detail. As per the existing policy no new Federations/Unions are being granted recognition for participation in the JCM pending finalisation of the new recognition rules. Moreover, according to the constitution of the JCM proportionate representation can be changed only after verification of Membership of all Federations. Rules in this regard are still under formulation by the Department of Personnel & Training.

In view of above, it is not feasible to give representation to BTEF in the JCM.

2. Restructuring of Cadres as per Suggestions of BTEF & O.T.B.P. Scheme for Administrative Staff.

The scheme of cadre restructuring had been introduced after approval by the Government and it is not feasible to make further changes at this stage.

The case of introducing TOA pattern of staffing in circle offices replacing the existing LDC/UDC pattern had been taken up with the Ministry of Finance who have not agreed to the proposal submitted by the Department in this behalf. The LDC & UDCs are since cadres common to all other departments under the Government, OTBP Scheme which applies to only certain operative cadres in the Department of Telecom. cannot be extended to the LDCs/UDCs working in the Circle Offices.

3 Restructuring of D.O.T./Future of MTNL.

The high power committee appointed by the Govt. in this behalf has submitted the report which is still under examination by the Government. The question of pay scales in respect of employees working in MTNL is since linked with the over all question of restructuring the Department. The same applies to the issue of payment of Rs. 100/

- per month to all the Telecom. Employees in line with MTNL.

4. Regularisation of Casual Labourers.

The scheme of conferring temporary status on casual labourers who have completed one year of service has already been introduced by the Department. Further, it has recently been decided to consider regularisation of Casual Labourers who have completed 10 years service.

Regarding absorption of skilled/semi-skilled workers in cadres like technicians and wireman, it may be stated that appointments to these cadres is regulated under the statutory rules of recruitment. There is no provision of automatic absorption of the casual workers into these cadres. However, the concessions regarding age limit etc. as provided by the Department of Personnel and Training have been duly extended to such workers by the Department.

5. Bonus

Casual Labourers, are only entitled to Ex-gratia payment which has been raised from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 750/- and have been paid for the year 1990-91 accordingly.

Regarding payment of Bonus to employees whose emoluments exceed Rs. 3,500/- per month, an SLP has been filed by the Departments against the judgement of CAT (Delhi Bench). The SLP is still pending before the Supreme Court and the case is thus subjudice on that account.

6. Acceptance of Amendments in the Constitution of B.T.T.E.U. Group 'D'.

The proposed amendment had been examined earlier in consultation with Department of Personnel & Training who had advised that the amendment extending membership to Group 'C' employees had substantial implications and could not be accepted till new rules of recognition of staff union are finalised. The position in this behalf remains unchanged.

**Engagement of Contractors In
Himachal Pradesh**

(b) If so, the rates fixed for installation of the same.

2755. **SHRI KISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors engaged in the state of Himachal Pradesh for installing conductors for telephones district wise; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No. of Contractors engaged for laying U/G cables and overhead cables paying and erection of lines and wires for telephones in various Districts of Himachal Pradesh in given below:

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Contractors for	
		Under ground cables	Overhead cable paying & erection of lines & Wires
1.	Mandi, Kullu, Lahaul Spiti	1	1
2.	Shimla, Kinnaur,		1
3.	Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur,		1
4.	Sirmaur, Solan	1	
5.	Kangra, Chamba		1

(b) The rates fixed for installation of U/G cables and erection of lines and wires is as

follows:

1. (i) U/G cable laying with digging and refilling of trench in Mandi, Kulu & Lahaul Spiti Rs. 17.40 Meter
- (ii) U/G cable laying with digging and refilling of trench in Shimla, Kinnaur, Sirmaur Solan, Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Kangra and Chamba Rs. 17.50 meter
2. Paying of overhead cables upto 50 pairs in all districts. Rs. 3.75 meter
3. Erection of wires in all the districts.:
 - (i) Iron/ACSR wire 100 lbs. Rs. 3.15 meter
 - (ii) Iron/ACSR wire 200 lbs., 300 lbs. and Copper weld wire 242 lbs. Rs. 4.19 meter

[Translation]

Electronic Exchange in Bareilly

2756. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the total number of persons in the waiting list for the new telephone connections in the said district; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be clear?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 9573 as on 30.9.1991 in Bareilly district;

(b) 1128 as on 30.9.91 in Bareilly district;

(c) A 4000 line electronic exchange (remote line unit) has been allotted to Bareilly and it is proposed to commission this exchange by the year 93-94 which would facilitate clearing the waiting list expeditiously.

Telephone Exchange in Hathras, U.P.

2757. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchange in Hathras, (Uttar Pradesh) with locations thereof; and

(b) the number of Telephone exchanges having S.T.D. facility and the code number thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are two telephone exchanges in Hathras, namely (i) Hathras City (ii) Hathras Junction.

(b) STD facility is available at one exchange, Hathras City with S.T.D. code No. 05722.

[English]

Status of Scheduled Tribe

2758. SHRI R. RAMASAMY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the status of Scheduled Tribe to Piramala Kailars and Mauredias Tribes; of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Conversion of Chanakayapuri Exchange into Electronic Exchange

2759. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Chanakayapuri exchange into electronic exchange during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the Chanakayapuri crossbar

group of exchanges have not yet completed their stipulated life.

Demand to Include Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

2760. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a number of representations for inclusion of Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from various political and social organisations of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal.

(c) The Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it will continue to be the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their being included in the Eighth Schedule or not.

[Translation]

Reconstitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

2761. SHRI RAMASHARAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee has been Inoperative;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be reconstituted?

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

(b) and (c). Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee is under the process of review/ information and will be made operative shortly.

Post Office Jalesar, U.P.

2762. SHRI SURESH ANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post-Offices and branch Post-Offices functioning in Jalesar, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of Post-Office set up in Etah, Ferozabad, Agra and Mathura during 1990-91; and

(c) the number of Post-Offices and branch Post-Offices likely to be set up during the coming financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Total number of Post-Offices and branch post offices functioning in Jalesar Tehsil of Etah Dist. is as under:-

Sub Post Office -1 Extra Department Branch Post-Offices -26

(b) The number of post offices opened during 1990-91 is as under:-

<i>Name of the Distt.</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices opened</i>
Etah	7
Ferozabad	2
Agra	6
Mathura	1

(c) It is proposed to open subject to justification, 3 extra departmental branch post offices in Etah Distt., 2 in Ferozabad Distt., 5 in Agra Distt., and 2 in Mathura Distt. during the Annual Plan 1991-92.

[English]

Printing of Supplementary Directory, Delhi

2763. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government published supplementary pages of telephone directory after each Lok Sabha Election with the name and telephone numbers of new Ministers and Members of Parliament;

(b) whether this practice has been dispensed with ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be published?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) The list of new Council of Ministers

and M.Ps will be included in the next issue of Telephone Directory.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Private Sector Organisations

2764. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to extend the reservation facility for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Private Sector Organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) The Constitution of India does not provide for such a reservation.

Minorities Community

2765. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which communities are treated as 'Minorities' by the Government of India and what benefits/rights/facilities other than those available to majority community are extended to them;

(b) the rationale behind accordance of special treatment to minorities especially when equality all respects is guaranteed to all by the Constitution ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bring a legislation dispensing all personal laws and enforcing only one law of marriage, divorce, succession for ensuring national integration and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Five religious communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians are treated as 'Minorities'. A 15-Point Programme for the welfare of minorities is being implemented. It basically seeks to ensure a feeling of security in the minds of the minorities.

(c) No, Sir.

Para-Military Net Work

2766. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the Para-military net work in the country during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the name of places where the new battalions will be stationed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The strength of the Para-Military Forces is reviewed from time to time, keeping in view the various factors including the prevalent law and order situation, and action taken to augment the Forces as considered necessary.

Safety of Indian Citizens at Kuchlibari

2767. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps the Government propose to take to ensure safety and security of the Indian citizens inhabiting at Kuchlibari after the proposed transfer of 'Tinbigha' to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): A Strip of land measuring 178 m X 85 m known as 'Tin Bigha Corridor' in Cooch Bihar district of West Bengal will be leased in perpetuity to Bangladesh to connect their mainland with their enclave Dahagram-Angarpota jutting into Indian territory. There is no transfer of Indian territory involved. Sovereignty over the corridor will continue to vest in India. Indian citizens including the inhabitants of Kuchlibari will continue to have access through the Corridor. Govt. have been in consultation with the Govt. of West Bengal regarding finalisation of all necessary arrangements to be made after the leasing of the corridor to Bangladesh.

Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Ministers

2768. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a code of conduct for Ministers under which every Minister has to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities;

(b) if so, the names of the Union Ministers who have not so far filled declarations of their assets and liabilities; and

(c) the action being taken to obtain such a declaration from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (e). There is a Code of Conduct for Ministers, Under this Code, a

person before taking office as a Union Minister has to disclose to the Prime Minister details of the assets and liabilities of himself and members of his family. After taking office, and so long as he remains in office, the Union Minister has to furnish annually by the 31st March to the Prime Minister a declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. It has not been the practice to disclose their details.

[Translation]

Pension for Widows, Handicapped and Old Age Persons

2769. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM': Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that widows handicapped and old age persons are given pension in Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount of pension given to such persons every month and when it was introduced;

(c) whether the Government propose to enhance the amount of the pension in view of the increase in prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration provides Old Age Pension to destitutes who have attained the age of 60 years. This pension is also provided to the disabled persons with a relaxation of 5 years in the prescribed age limit.

(b) Pension was introduced in 1975. It was enhanced from Rs. 60/- p.m. to Rs. 100/- p.m. from 1st April, 1987. At present the pension is Rs. 100/- p.m.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Assistance to M.P. for the Development of Ambedkar Village

2770. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Government for the development of Ambedkar Villages;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned;

(c) whether Union Government issued directions to the Madhya Pradesh Government in regard to the development of Ambedkar Villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Bengalis in Pilibhit District

2771. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to rehabilitate Bengalis who settled in Pilibhit district 40 years ago; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). All Bengali-speaking

old migrant families from former East Pakistan, who arrived in India immediately after partition and prior to 31.3.1958 and were settled in Pilibhit district have been given the admissible rehabilitation assistance years ago and they are now deemed to have merged with local population. There is no proposal under consideration to give them any further rehabilitation assistance.

[English]

Benefits of Handicapped Persons

2772. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons having physically disability on face, lips and nose with nasal defects (HARE-LIPS) are considered eligible to avail benefits admissible to physically handicapped ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The minimum degree of disability should be 40% in order to be eligible for any concessions/benefits.

Chief Minister's Conference during October, 1991

2773. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was convened on October 4, 1991 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the Conference; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Chief Ministers' was held in New Delhi on October 4-5, 1991.

(b) The following five subjects were on the Agenda of the Conference:-

(1) Prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Working of the Public Distribution System.

(3) Maintenance of land records.

(4) Working of cooperatives.

(5) Mounting expenditure of the Government.

However, due to paucity of time, items at S.No. 1, 2 and 5 above could be discussed.

(c) In regard to the item relating to the prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes the Conference agreed that this was a national question and to be considered on the basis of national consensus and that the Chief Ministers would be in direct touch with this matter on a continuing basis in order to take effective and timely action. The Conference also made suggestions about filling important positions by the officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes and filling quotas of appointment to the posts reserved for them.

In respect of other two items, there was exchange of views on how to improve the working of the public distribution system and how to curb the mounting expenditure of the Government on the Non-Plan side, and it was *inter alia*, agreed that a new revamped public distribution system in certain identified

areas could be put into operation with effect from 1.1.1992.

[Translation]

Anomaly Regarding Retirement Age in B.S.F.

2774. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the retirement age of commandant and gazetted officers of lower and upper ranks in the Border Security Force;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to remove this anomaly; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Officers of the rank of Commandant and below in the Border Security Force superannuate at the age of 55 years. Officers of the rank of higher than that of Commandant superannuate at the age of 58 years.

(b) to (d). These provisions have been made due to operational requirements. Therefore, there is no anomaly and there is no proposal to revise the same.

[English]

Marine Communication Service

2775. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Marine Communication net is not upto International standard as a result there is considerable loss of foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no VHF net-work along the coast and the radio facility are rather tardy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Marine Communications network is working according to World Administrative Radio Conference 87 recommendations. Total revenue earned through Coastal Wireless Stations during 90-91 was Rs. 22,72,364/-.

(b) VHF radio facilities are available at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin & Vizag Cost Radio Stations and are working satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Project at Mangalore

2776. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed Super Thermal Power Project at Mangalore in Karnataka; and

(b) the time by which the plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The National

Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has proposed setting up of Mangalore Suoer Thermal Power Project (2 x210 MW) at Nandikur in Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka. The Associated Transmission System proposed with the project comprises:

(i) Mangalore Hassan 400 KV double circuit line -160kms.

(ii) Mangalore-Marcada 220 KV double circuit line-35kms.

(iii) Provision for Loop-in-Loop-Out of the existing Shimoga-Mysore 220 KV double circuit line of Karnataka Electricity Board at Hassan Sub-Station.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1258.41 crores at 3rd quarter 1991 price level. The project requires clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests from environmental/forest angle with specific reference to major issues like Fly Ash Utilisation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan and Ash Disposal Plan.

(b) The schedule of commissioning date for Unit-I of the project is 48 months after placement of order for main plant equipment.

[Translation]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges in U.P.

2777. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the total number of telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of automatic/electronic exchange out of them, district wise; and

(c) the details of telephone exchanges likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during the next financial year, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is being collected and would be placed on the table of the House.

(b) the details are given the attached Statement.

(c) The information is being collected and would be placed on table of the House.

STATEMENT

District-wise summary of Telephone Exchanges of U.P. Telecom Circle as on 30.9.91.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Electronic</i>	<i>SXS & X-Bar</i>
1.	Agra & Ferozabad	4	19
2.	Aligarh	6	33
3.	Allahabad	17	6
4.	Almora	10	17
5.	Azamgarh	6	23
6.	Bahraich	8	15

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Electronic</i>	<i>SXS & X-Bar</i>
7.	Ballia	21	—
8.	Banda	8	8
9.	Barabanki	7	13
10.	Bareilly	3	19
11.	Basti	4	14
12.	Bijnor	2	30
13.	Budaun	4	21
14.	Bulandshahr	13	13
15.	Chamoli	6	15
16.	Dehradun	7	15
17.	Deoria	7	19
18.	Etah	3	22
19.	Etawah	7	5
20.	Faizabad	7	24
21.	Farrukhabad	7	8
22.	Fatehpur	6	6
23.	Ghaziabad	13	10
24.	Ghazipur	4	17
25.	Gonda	8	18
26.	Gorakhpur	13	2
27.	Hamirpur	3	11
28.	Hardoi	2	15

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Electronic</i>	<i>SXS & X-Bar</i>
29.	Hardwar	2	10
30.	Jalaun	4	4
31.	Jaunpur	4	18
32.	Jhansi	6	8
33.	Kanpur	7	4
34.	Kanpur Dehat	11	4
35.	Lakhimpur Kheri	4	33
36.	Lalitpur	3	3
37.	Mathura	14	13
38.	Mau Nath Bhanja	6	7
39.	Meerut	15	11
40.	Mirzapur	2	14
41.	Moradabad	8	21
42.	Muzaffarnagar	7	16
43.	Nainital	19	29
44.	Lucknow	12	6
45.	Maharajganj	6	4
46.	Mainpuri	3	8
47.	Pauri Garhwal	5	7
48.	Pilibhit	1	12
49.	Pithoragarh	8	10
50.	Pratapgarh	3	9
51.	Raebareli	12	8

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Electronic</i>	<i>SXS & X-Bar</i>
52.	Rampur	1	14
53.	Saharanpur	6	12
54.	Shahjahanpur	5	14
55.	Siddarth Nagar	4	7
56.	Sitapur	7	10
57.	Sonbhadra	5	10
58.	Sultanpur	18	—
59.	Tehri Garhwal	—	14
60.	Unnao	2	10
61.	Uttarkashi	1	8
62.	Varanasi	16	24
Total		430	791

[English]

Conversion of Ramnagar Telephone Exchange Into C-DOT Exchange

2778. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Ramnagar Telephone Exchange, Uttar Pradesh into C-DOT exchange;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is to be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

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

(b) and (c). Planned during 1993-94.

[Translation]

Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

2779. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: SHRI BARELAL JATAV:

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

(a) the number of villages electrified and yet to be electrified till date in Madhya Pradesh District-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to electrify all the villages in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A statement indicating districtwise number of electrified and unelectrified villages in the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 30.10.1991 is

enclosed.

(b) During Seventh Five Year Plan period 19,552 villages were electrified in Madhya Pradesh. Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 12955 lakhs for villages electrification during 1991-92 for the State against which State Electricity Board has programmed 1620 villages for electrification. Further Progress is envisaged during Eighth Plan which is yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

District-wise Position of Electrified and Unelectrified Villages in the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 30th October, 1991.

Sl.No.	Name of Distt.	Villages electrified as on 31.10.91	Nos. of Unelectrified Villages
1.	Bhopal	544	—
2.	Raisen	1226	199
3.	Vidisha	1256	263
4.	Sehore	1009	3
5.	Rajgarh	1481	185
6.	Hoshangabad	1224	199
7.	Betul	1178	148
8.	Gwalior	751	—
9.	Datia	398	—
10.	Morena	1248	45
11.	Bhind	891	—
12.	Guna	1978	65
13.	Shivpuri	1280	20
14.	Indore	639	—
15.	Khandwa	1063	28

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 31.10.91</i>	<i>Nos. of Unelectrified Villages</i>
16.	Khargone	1651	185
17.	Dhar	1397	93
18.	Jhabua	1163	160
19.	Ratlam	970	80
20.	Mandsaur	1575	5
21.	Ujjain	1098	1
22.	Dewas	1032	36
23.	Shajapur	1065	—
24.	Jabalpur	1953	321
25.	Mandla	1805	297
26.	Narsinghpur	998	31
27.	Seoni	1406	200
28.	Balaghat	1122	155
29.	Chhindwara	1094	19
30.	Sagar	1632	236
31.	Damoh	991	202
32.	Rewa	1800	530
33.	Satna	1491	273
34.	Chhatapur	1074	—
35.	Tikamgarh	880	—
36.	Panna	792	155
37.	Sidhi	1686	135

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 31.10.91</i>	<i>Nos. of Unelectrified Villages</i>
38.	Shahdol	1625	343
39.	Raipur	3293	560
40.	Durga	1634	198
41.	Rajasthan	1962	324
42.	Bastar	2417	1069
43.	Bilaspur	3032	496
44.	Sarguja	1992	422
45.	Raigarh	1837	358
Total		63433	8031

Note::- The difference in the total district-wise unelectrified villages (8031) and the unelectrified villages for the state as whole (71,352-63,433) 7019 (difference is 112) is due to the fact that some of the 1971 Census villages which were electrified earlier, got split into additional (electrified) villages and some of them were uninhabited according to 1981 Census.

[English]

**Committee on Exchange for Postal
Department**

2780. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee on Excellence for Postal Department was set up, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Government have accepted its recommendations; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to

be taken by the Government thereon to implement those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the copy of the Government Resolution No. 43-31/87-PE-I dated 8.9.87 (Annex-I).

(b) The Committee has given 125 recommendations covering various aspects such as sound financial management, modern technology, mail management, International mail, appropriate organisational structure, staff relations, etc. The details of the recommendations will be placed on the Table of the House separately.

(c) 51 recommendations have been

accepted in toto or with modification, 36 recommendations are of the nature of general observations on which no action is required. 26 recommendations have not been accepted. Decision on 12 recommendations has been deferred on consideration.

(d) Out of 51 accepted recommendations, actions have been completed on 1230 recommendations are at various stages of implementation. Action on remaining 9 recommendations has been deferred.

STATEMENT

Resolution

Setting up of an Expert Committee to Recommend Measures to Achieve Excellence in Postal Services.

The Government have been considering the need for improving the performance of the Postal Services for some time, in the context of increasing demands on the Postal administration since Independence due to all round economic development and increase in population and literacy as also revolutionary changes in communication technology. Recently, the Fourth Central Pay Commission has also recommended the setting up of a Committee in order to review the postal services and personnel management so as to achieve postal excellence and give satisfaction to those employed in the vast infrastructure of the Department. This recommendation has been carefully considered and it has been decided to set up an Expert Committee with the following member ship:-

-
- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| (1) | Sh. S.B. Lal, Retired Secretary (Coordination) Cabinet Secretariat | Chairman |
| (2) | Dr. P.C. Joshi, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi | Member |
| (3) | Sh. S. Ramanathan, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. | Member |
| (4) | Sh. R. Kishore, Retired Member, (Personnel), Postal Services Board | Member |
| (5) | Dr. N. Seshagiri, Additional Secretary Department of Electronics, New Delhi | Member |
| (6) | Shri K.C. Sharma, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. | Member |
| (7) | Sh. K. Diesh, Deputy Director General, Postal Services Board, New Delhi | Member Secretary. |
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2. THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE WILL BE AS UNDER.

(i) To study the functioning of the Postal Services in the context of increasing demand from different sectors of society and identify the operational, managerial and technological strengths and weaknesses of the system.

(ii) To recommend short term and long term measures to ensure comprehensive planning and efficient and cost-effective operation of the postal network with suitable technological changes with a view to achieving greater public satisfaction.

(iii) To review the finances of the department and pricing policy of the postal services and make suitable recommendations keeping in view the public

interest and the available resources.

(iv) To review and suggest changes necessary in the personnel policy of the department including policies for recruitment, training, placement, career progression and vigilance (excluding those relating to pay, allowances and retirement benefits) for improving employees' satisfaction and productivity and changing over to more effective and business like work culture.

(v) To review the Organisational Structure, including the headquarters set-up of the Department as also the relationship with other Government Departments and organisation and make suitable recommendations keeping in view the need for public accountability and efficiency of administration.

3. The Expert Committee will submit its report as early as possible but not later than 30th September 1988.

Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

2781. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas; and

(b) if so, the funds released for the purpose and achievements made so far and the places so far identified for the purpose?

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

(b) During the year 1990-91, an amount

of Rs. 2.00 crores was released as Central Share to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh for establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-plan areas under the Centrally sponsored Scheme. Statement showing State-wise details indicating the amount released for construction of Ashram Schools in each State is enclosed. During the current financial year 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 68.38 lakhs has so far been released to the States of Kerala, Orissa and Tripura.

[Translation]

Infiltration by Militants in J&K

2782. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of infiltration by militants in Jammu and Kashmir from across the borders detected by the Government during 1990-91 and 1991-92 till 30.9.1991;

(b) the total number of infiltrators killed by security forces and police in encounters while entering into Indian territory;

(c) the number of infiltrators arrested; and

(d) whether some vital information has been collected from the arrested militants regarding militants' training camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. JACOB): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the State Government, 420 militants/subversives were killed on border during 1990 and 227 were killed in 1991 (Up to 30th September, 91).

The total number of terrorists arrested in 1990 and 1991 (Up to 30th September 1991) were 2360 and 1920 respectively, which included those arrested on the border.

The interrogation of the arrested terrorists have provided useful intelligence and other information including Pakistan's involvement in training and providing logistics support to them.

[English]

**P.C.Os in Chattarpur and Teekamgarh
In Madhya Pradesh**

2783. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P.C.Os operating in Chattarpur and Teekamgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the criteria adopted in providing P.C.Os there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Number of PCOs operating in Chattapur and Teekamgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh are given below :

Name of the Distt. No of PCOs operating

1. Chattarpur	58
2. Teekamgarh	65

(b) All the Panchayat Villages have been planned to be provided with telephone facility progressively by 31.3.1995.

[Translation]

**Telephone ,STD and Fax Facilities In
Paramani District of Maharashtra**

2784. SHRI VILASRAO NAGANATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for more telephone connections, STD and FAX services and installation of Teleprinters at various places of Parmani district in Maharashtra.

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of above facilities provided there during the last two years?

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

(b) The Department of Telecommunication has fomulated draft 8th Five Year Telecom Plan and it envisaged to provide by the end of the Plan

-telephone connections practically on demand in rurnal and Tribal areas;

-waiting period no to exceed two years in large systems; and

-STD facility at all telephone exchanges.

Accordingiy, expansion programmes are being drawn to fulfil the above objectives during the Plan period.

(c) Telephone connections , STD and FAX services provided during the last two years i.e. 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under.

Telephones	952
STD	1
Fax	nil(no demand)
Teleprinters	nil(no demand)

[English]

Minimum Tariff on-Electricity

2785. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

SHRI J.CHOKKA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government have asked all State Electricity Boards to charge a minimum tariff on electricity to make the power sector viable ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). States have been addressed recently urging fixation of minimum agricultural power tariff of 50 paise/kwh, as per the consensus reached at the Power Ministers' Conference held in September, 1991.

Insurgents Operating from Across Border

2786. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SHUSHIL CHANDER VARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain insurgent and terrorist organisations are operating in north eastern States from their hide-outs across

the border along Bangladesh, Burma and China;

(b) if so, the particulars of such organisations?

(c) whether the Governments of those countries have been requested to help track down such insurgents ; and

(d) the outcome of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). According to reports the insurgent groups namely NSCN, Meitei extremist organisations and ULFA are having their hideouts in the adjoining countries namely Myanmar and Bangladesh.

(c) and (d). The matter regarding the support to the such insurgent groups was taken up with the Govts of Bangladesh and Myanmar. The matter is under our watch.

Hydro Electric Power Generation Projects in West Bengal

2787. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Hydro electric power generation projects in West Bengal to augment the Power production in the State;

(b) if so, the names of projects pending clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ramam Stage-II (50MW) and Teesta Canal Fall (67.5 MW) are presently under construction and scheduled for commissioning as detailed below:-

- i) Raman State-II-50 MW-1993-94
- ii) Teesta Canal Fall-22.5 MW-1993-94 45MW-1994-95

The techno-economic appraisal of Farakka Hydro electric project (5x25MW) has been found in order by CEA in November, 1991 and the project could be considered for techno-economic clearance by CEA after compliance of Section 29(2) of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 by the Project Authorities.

(b) and (c). The project report of Ramam Stage-I (3x12MW) is presently under examination in Central Electricity Authority. The scheme is likely to be put up for techno-economic clearance shortly by CEA.

Scheduled Tribe Status of Fishermen

2788. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are demanding the inclusion of fishermen community in the Statements I, II and III are enclosed.

list of Scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, the names of those States which have made this demand; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

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

[Translation]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges in Haryana

2789. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places with number of telephone exchanges in Haryana and the number of electronic exchanges out of them, district-wise; and

(b) the details of those telephone exchanges of the said districts which are likely to be converted into electronic exchanges, district-wise?

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

STATEMENT-I

District wise Names of Telephone Exchanges in Haryana as on 30.9.1991.

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Ambala	1.	Ambala
	2.	Ambala Cantt-I

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	3.	Ambala City
	4.	Ambala City ILT
	5.	Barara
	6.	Barwala
	7.	Berkheri
	8.	Binta
	9.	Bilaspur
	10.	Boh
	11.	Dheen
	12.	Durana
	13.	Dera Salempur
	14.	HMT Pinjore
	15.	Jalbera
	16.	Jatwan
	17.	Kalka
	18.	Karanpur
	19.	Karasan
	20.	Kot
	21.	Mallah
	22.	Matheri
	23.	Mauli

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	24.	Mohra
	25.	Momi
	26.	Mulana
	27.	Naneola
	28.	Naraingarh
	29.	Raipur Rani
	30.	Raiwali
	31.	Ramgarh
	32.	Rasulpur
	33.	Sadhaura
	34.	Saha
	35.	Shahibpur
	36.	Sahzadpur
	37.	Shahpur
	38.	Sherpur
	39.	Sanagapur
	40.	Ugale
	41.	Handesra
	42.	Jaraut
	43.	Lalru
	44.	Paniokhra

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Bhiwani	1.	Baliwali
	2.	Bamla
	3.	Bapora
	4.	Barwa
	5.	Bawanikhera
	6.	Behal
	7.	Bhadra
	8.	Bhirikalan
	9.	Bhiwani
	10.	Biran
	11.	Bondkalan
	12.	Chang
	13.	Charkhidadri
	14.	Devrala
	15.	Devsar
	16.	Dhanana
	17.	Dighawa
	18.	Helampura
	19.	Imlota
	20.	Isharwal

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	21.	Jamalpur
	22.	Ghingar
	23.	Ghojhi Kalon
	24.	Ghumpakalon
	25.	Gui
	26.	Kalyana
	27.	Khanak
	28.	Lohani
	29.	Loharu
	30.	Mahera
	31.	Mundhal
	32.	Prem Nagar
	33.	Ranila
	34.	Siwani
	35.	Tigrana
Faridabad	1.	Alwalpur
	2.	Amarpur
	3.	Badarpur
	4.	Ballabgarh
	5.	Barni Khere
	6.	Baroll

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	
	7.	Bhopani
	8.	Bichore
	9.	Chinsa
	10.	Chandhot
	11.	Dhator
	12.	Dhouj
	13.	Dyalpur
	14.	Faridabad
	15.	Faridabad Nagar
	16.	Faridabad S-23
	17.	Fatehpur Biloch
	18.	Hasanpur
	19.	Hodal
	20.	Pali
	21.	Palwal
	22.	Prithla
	23.	Slkrei
	24.	Tigaon
Gurgaon	1.	Badshahpur
	2.	Bhirawati
	3.	Bhondsi

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	4.	Bhoorkalan
	5.	Chandu
	6.	Farukhnagar
	7.	Ferozepur Jhirka
	8.	FerozepurZirke
	9.	Garhi Harsaru
	10.	Ghasera
	11.	Ghata
	12.	Gurgaon-I
	13.	Gurgaon
	14.	Gwal Pahari
	15.	Indri
	16.	Mahesan
	17.	Nagina
	18.	Narangpur
	19.	Narsinghpur
	20.	Nuh
	21.	Pingwa
	22.	Punhana
	23.	Sehna
	24.	Tauru

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Hissar	25.	Tikl
	26.	Ujina
	1.	Abubshahar
	2.	Adampur Mandi
	3.	Agroha
	4.	Arya Nagar
	5.	Ayalki
	6.	Badopal
	7.	Balsamand
	8.	Barwala
	9.	Bhattukalan
	10.	Bhirdana
	11.	Bhuna
	12.	Bighar
	13.	Chandarkalan
	14.	Chantala
	15.	Dabwali
	16.	Daryapur
	17.	Depal
	18.	Fatehabad
	19.	Gaibipur

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	20.	Goriwala
	21.	Hansi
	22.	Hindonwala
	23.	Hissar
	24.	Jakhal Mandi
	25.	Kajla
	26.	Kaluwana
	27.	Kharian
	28.	Kheri Barki
	29.	Khuyian
	30.	Kirarkot
	31.	Kulan
	32.	Madh
	33.	Mangali
	34.	Masita
	35.	Mayyar
	36.	Nangle
	37.	Narnaund
	38.	Odhan
	39.	Pabra
	40.	Paniwala note

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Jind	41.	Rattia
	42.	Satrodkalan
	43.	Sisai
	44.	Siswal
	45.	Talwandi Rukkee
	46.	Tijakhara
	47.	Tohana
	48.	Uklana mandi
	1.	Alhwa
	2.	Dhamtan Sahib
	3.	Dhanansi
	4.	Dhanoda Kalan
	5.	Jhanjh Kalan
	6.	Jind
	7.	Julana
	8.	Kalayat
	9.	Kandakhela
	10.	Khatkar
	11.	Kinana
	12.	Ludhana
	13.	Naguran

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Kaithal	14.	Narwana
	15.	Pilukhera
	16.	Rajaund
	17.	Ramrai
	18.	Safidon
	19.	Uchana
	20.	Uzhana
	1.	Asant
	2.	Balla
	3.	Batta
	4.	Dhand
	5.	Faral
	6.	Geong
	7.	Gumthale Gara
	8.	Jakholi
	9.	Jalmana
	10.	Kaithal
	11.	Karora
	12.	Kaul
	13.	Kavarthan
	14.	Keroak

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Kamal	15.	Mundri
	16.	Pai
	17.	Pehowa
	18.	Pundri
	19.	Rasina
	20.	Sirta
	21.	Siwan
	1.	Amin
	2.	Assankalan
	3.	Babarpur
	4.	Bapoli
	5.	Baragoan
	6.	Bassat
	7.	Bhaini Khurd
	8.	Biana
	9.	Daha
	10.	Garhi Birbal
	11.	Gharaunda
	12.	Hathwala
	13.	Indri
	14.	Israna

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	15.	Jundla
	16.	Kachwan
	17.	Karnal
	18.	Kunjpara
	19.	Kutail
	20.	Madlanda
	21.	Nangle negha
	22.	Nidhu
	23.	Nilikheri
	24.	Nissand
	25.	Panipat
	26.	Ramana Ramani
	27.	Ramba
	28.	Ranwar
	29.	Smalkha
	30.	Samanabahu
	31.	Shamgarh
	32.	Taraori
Kurukshetra	1.	Agondha
	2.	Banain
	3.	Bhagak

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	4.	Charuni
	5.	Cheeka
	6.	Durala
	7.	Gajlana
	8.	Gumthala Rao
	9.	Ishaq
	10.	Ismailabad
	11.	Jathlana
	12.	Jhansa
	13.	Kirmich
	14.	Kurukshetra
	15.	Ladwa
	16.	Lakhmeri
	17.	Lukhi
	18.	Masana
	19.	Masana Rangra
	20.	Mathana
	21.	Nalvi
	22.	Radaur
	23.	Ramthali
	24.	Tboli

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Narnaul	25.	Yari
	1.	Haily Mandi
	2.	Hathin
	3.	Mandkaula
	4.	Akode
	5.	Bachot
	6.	Bhagaria
	7.	Bhungarka
	8.	Bikaner
	9.	Boria
	10.	Chittleng
	11.	Godh Balah
	12.	Kanina
	13.	Kanti
	14.	Mandi Atell
	15.	Mohindergarh
	16.	Mohindergarh-I
	17.	Nagal Sarohi
	18.	Nangal
	19.	Narnaul
	20.	Nizampur

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Rewari	21.	Palli
	22.	Satnali
	23.	Sibma
	1.	Bawal
	2.	Bharawas
	3.	Bhorawas
	4.	Dahina
	5.	Daruhare
	6.	Guruwara
	7.	Jatusana
	8.	Karanwas
	9.	Khorl
	10.	Koraware
	11.	Kund
	12.	Mojabad
Rohtak	13.	Nandrampur Bas
	14.	Rewari
	15.	Rewari - I
	16.	Tankri
	1.	Badli
	2.	Bahadurgarh

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	3.	Babu
	4.	Bainsi
	5.	Basana
	6.	Beri
	7.	Bhalaut
	8.	Dhakle
	9.	Dhani Mahu
	10.	Digbala
	11.	Dubaldhan
	12.	Dujana
	13.	Farmenai
	14.	Jahangirpur
	15.	Jahajgarh
	16.	Jassia
	17.	Jhajjar
	18.	Kharakkala
	19.	Kahnaur
	20.	Kalanaur
	21.	Kharawar
	22.	Kosli
	23.	Laknanmajre

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Sirsa	24.	Machrauli
	25.	Madine
	26.	Mehoni
	27.	Mattan hail
	28.	Nahar
	29.	Rohtak
	30.	Saman
	31.	Sampla
	32.	Sangerpur
	33.	Silani
	34.	Toshana
	1.	Bapra
	2.	Dingroad
	3.	Dingmandi
	4.	Edleenabad
	5.	Fathakhara
	6.	Jhorarnali
	7.	Kalanwali
	8.	Maleka
	9.	Nathusarai Chopre
	10.	Panihari

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Sonpath	11.	Randhewa
	12.	Raina
	13.	Rori
	14.	Sachankotli
	15.	Sikanderpur
	16.	Sirsa
	17.	SriJwannagar
	18.	
	1.	Bhatgaon
	2.	Bhigan
	3.	Bidhlan
	4.	Farmana
	5.	Ganaur
	6.	Gohana
	7.	Kathura
	8.	Khanpur
	9.	Kharkhoda
	10.	Khewra
	11.	Khubru
	12.	Kundli
	13.	Mehlana

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
Yamunanagar	14.	Mohana
	15.	Murthal
	16.	Murthal G.T. Road
	17.	Rai
	18.	Riwara
	19.	Rohat
	20.	Sikanderpur nagar
	21.	Siwanamal
	22.	Sonepat
	1.	Bherthal
	2.	Chachrauli
	3.	Dadupur
	4.	Damla
	5.	Fatehgarh
	6.	Bilaspur
	7.	Hamaul
	8.	Ishapur
	9.	Kalanaur
	10.	Kalanpur
	11.	Kharawar
	12.	Khizrabad

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Telephone Exchange</i>
1	2	3
	13.	Lalheri
	14.	Mehlanwall
	15.	Mundakhera
	16.	Mussimbal
	17.	Mustfabad
	18.	Naharpur
	19.	Rampur Kamboya
	20.	Sabapur
	21.	Sudhail
	22.	Tandwal
	23.	Tellpur
	24.	Thane Chabbar
	25.	Tigri
	26.	Yamunanagar
	27.	Yamunanagar-I

STATEMENT-II**Annexure-II**

List of number of Electronic Exchanges district wise in Haryana as on 30.9.1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Electronic Exchanges</i>	<i>Total No. of Telephone Exchange</i>
1.	Ambala	8	44
2.	Bhiwani	19	35
3.	Faridabad	14	24

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Electronic Exchanges</i>	<i>Total No. of Telephone Exchange</i>
4.	Gurgaon	11	26
5.	Hissar	27	48
6.	Jind	12	20
7.	Kaithal	12	21
8.	Kamal	19	32
9.	Kurukshetra	18	26
10.	Mohindergarh	16	23
12.	Rewari	8	16
13.	Sirsa	11	17
14.	Sonepat	10	22
15.	Yamun nagar	12	27
Grand Total		214	415

STATEMENT - III

Districtwise list of Telephone Exchanges likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during 1991-92

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Telephone Exchange</i>
Ambala District	1.	Jalbera
	2.	Kot
	3.	Ugala
	4.	Sherpur
	5.	Mallah
	6.	Surajpur

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Telephone Exchange</i>
Yamunanagar	7.	Kadran
	1.	Bherthal
	2.	Fatchgarh
	3.	Kalanaur
	4.	Sabapur
	5.	Tigri
	6.	Kalanpur
Kurukshetra	7.	Khizrabad
	8.	Thane Chappar
	1.	Lakhmarl
	2.	Jhansa
	3.	Masana
	4.	Kurukshetra
	5.	Ladwa
Kailthal	6.	Shahbad-M
	7.	Ismalabad
	1.	Kaul
Kamal	2.	Pehowa
	1.	Kachwa
	2.	Kutali
	3.	Nagla Megha
	4.	Tarauri

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Telephone Exchange</i>
Sonapat	1.	Murthal
	2.	Rohat
	3.	Kuthura
	4.	Siwanmal
	5.	Bidhlan
	6.	Ganaur
Jind	1.	Dhanoda-kalan
	2.	Pilukhera
	3.	Rajaund
	4.	Kinana
	5.	Uchana
Sirsa	1.	Goriwala
	2.	Sikanderpur
	3.	Fattakhara
	4.	Kalanivali
	5.	Ding
	6.	Jhamal
	7.	Odhan
	8.	Sappa
Hissar	1.	Gaibipur
	2.	Bhalot
	3.	Beri

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Telephone Exchange</i>
	4.	Tahwandi Ruka
	5.	Ratia
	6.	barwala
	7.	Hansi
	8.	Fatehabad
	9.	Tohana
	10.	Uklane
	11.	Balsamand
	12.	Mangali
Rohtak	1.	Kharwar
	2.	Bhalot
	3.	Beri
	4.	Badli
	5.	Mattanhai
	6.	Jhajjar
Karnal	1.	Akoda
	2.	Bhungarua
	3.	Chctiang
	4.	Satnali
	5.	Bachot
	6.	Bhangaria
	7.	Kanti

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Telephone Exchange</i>
Bhiwani	1.	Barwa
	2.	Bapora
	3.	Jhojukalan
	4.	Prem-Nagar
	5.	Inlota
Rewari	1.	Bharawas
	2.	Boria
	3.	Guruwara
Gurgaon	1.	Ghatha
	2.	Narangpur
	3.	Punhana
	4.	Tikli
	5.	Ghasera
Faridabad	1.	Pali
	2.	Sikri
	3.	Dhouj
	4.	Dayalpur
	5.	Fatehpur Baloch

[English]

**Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and
Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat**

2790. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Gujarat at present, district-wise;

(b) whether the number of existing post and telegraph offices is not in commensurate with the population;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government during the last two years to increase the number; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYIA NAIDU): (a) The district-wise details of telephone exchanges is furnished in the attached Statement-I. The details of post offices and Telegraph offices are furnished in the attached Statement-II.

(b) **Post Offices:-** As on 1-4-91 the average population (1981 census) served per post office in Gujarat is 3921 as compared with the all India average of 4607 as on 1-4-91.

Telegraph Offices:- The number of telegraph offices per lakh of population in Gujarat is 4.4 as against the national average

of 4.9 offices.

(c) **Post Offices:-** During 1989-90 and 1990-91 60 and 65 post offices were opened in Gujarat respectively.

Telegraph offices:- During the last two years 26 telegraph offices were opened in Gujarat State.

(d) **Post Offices:-** It is proposed to open, subject to justification 95 extra departmental branch post offices and 9 sub post offices in Gujarat State during Annual Plan 1991-92.

Telegraph offices:- It is proposed to open 25 new telegraph offices in Gujarat State during the current financial year. Further under the modernisation programme of the telegraph offices, Store and Forward Message Switching System one each at Ahmedabad, Surat and Rajkot are proposed to be installed. 88 Electronic Key Boards Concentrators are also proposed to be introduced.

STATEMENT-I

The Districtwise details of telephone exchanges in Gujarat at present is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Exchanges.	Equipped Capacity		Working connections	
			1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	61	164794			154400
2.	Annroll	36	5524			4780
3.	Bahakantha	56	9109			8165
4.	Bharuch	33	12770			11387
5.	Bhavnagar	53	18503			18723
6.	Dang	3	338			230
7.	Gandhinagar	6	6425			5100
8.	Jamnagar	53	17703			15578
9.	Janagarh	67	20857			19184
10.	Kheda	91	28552			25454
11.	Kutch	81	15147			13491
12.	Meheana	92	23827			21793
13.	Panchmahal	45	8083			7437

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Exchanges.	Equipped Capacity	Working connections
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Rajkot	70	39951	37076
15.	Sabarkantha	80	12689	10634
16.	Surat	52	55037	48633
17.	Surendranagar	41	9058	8330
18.	Valad	56	18296	16825
19.	Vadodara	55	38322	33905
Total		1031	505065	459043

STATEMENT-II*The district-wise details of Post Offices and Telegraphs in Gujarat.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices</i>	<i>No. of Telegraphs offices</i>
1.	Ahmedabad	554	54
2.	Amroli	324	104
3.	Banakantha	433	36
4.	Bharuch	493	91
5.	Bhavnagar	470	71
6.	Dang	55	3
7.	Gandhinagar	94	61
8.	Jamnagar	386	84
9.	Junagarh	538	181
10.	Kheda	622	171
11.	Kutch	504	77
12.	Mehsana	558	146
13.	Panchmahal	521	122
14.	Rajkot	501	111
15.	Sabarkantha	556	92
16.	Surat	626	111
17.	Surendranagar	335	87
18.	Valsad	535	113
19.	Vadodara	653	84
20.	Ahwadang		3
21.	Union Territory of Nagar Dadar Haveli, Daman and Diu.		

*[Translation]***Facility of Two Calls at a Time**

279. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of making calls to two destinations simultaneously has been provided in electronic phones;

(b) if so, whether this facility has been provided in all towns or in Delhi only;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide such facility in all the towns; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. However, a facility called conference call is available in a limited way on charge basis in E. 10B exchanges where a subscriber 'A' while talking with subscriber 'B' can set up a call to subscriber 'C' and all the three subscribers, 'A', 'B' and 'C' may have conference between them.

(b) This facility is available in all E 10B exchanges throughout the country.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Closure of Cinema Houses in the Country**

2792. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred

Question No. 4871 dated August 28, 1991 and state:

(a) whether a number of cinema houses in the country are getting closed in the last four or five years and some of these have been demolished while others are on the way;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the reasons for their closure; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to bring out the Cinema Industry out of this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) to (c). Closure of few cinema houses in the country are being reported due to the escalation in maintenance costs of big cinema theatres, increase in entertainment tax levels and due to video piracy and Cable TV. The combined impact of the aforesaid causes have led to a situation where theatres quite apart from upgrading or even maintaining the decor which a custom expects from a cinema theatre are not able to modernize their exhibition and acoustics technology. Government is fully seized of these problems. Although, the cinema theatres are in private hands, Government have already taken measures to help the cinema industry. The steps taken are as follows:-

1) Government have repeatedly written to the State Governments to curb the menace of video piracy. Letters have been written by Ministers of Information and Broadcasting also. The letters have been nagar sent on 19/2/90, 15/3/90, 26/12/90, 30/1/91, 8/2/91, 19/2/91, 5/3/91, 29/5/91, 4/6/91, 26/6/91 and 9/7/91.

2) An effective method of controlling video piracy is to simultaneously release a large number of prints of films, country-

wide. To facilitate this, the Central Government abolished the excise duty on release prints with effect from 31/3/90. This gave a benefit of Rs. 9 crore to the film industry.

3) For simultaneous release of more prints as well as to reduce the impact of the spiralling increase of imported sine colour positive raw stock prices, the customs duty on jumbo rolls of this raw stock was reduced in this year's budget by 55% (from 90% it was reduced to 35%) This has given considerable fillip to the film economy.

4) Entertainment Tax which is a State subject is attaining high levels. The Central Government has been repeatedly requesting the States to rationalise the levels of entertainment tax in order to enable the cinema houses to revive and modernize the cinema theatres.

[Translation]

Letter Boxes In Railway Mail Service Coaches

2793. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether previously letter boxes were installed inside Railway Mail Service coaches;

(b) if so, when this facility was withdrawn and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to restore this facility and if so, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. In built letter boxes are provided outside RMS

Postal Vans to facilitate public to post letters therein.

(b) This facility continue and has not been withdrawn.

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

Telephone facilities to Panchayats In Bihar

2794. SHRI RM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme to provide telephone facility to each Gram panchayat was introduced; and

(b) the details of telephone connections provided so far to the gram panchayats in Bihar, district wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) January, 1991.

(b) The total number of telephone provided in Panchayat villages as on 30.11.1991 is 5,140. The district wise information will be placed on the Table of the House.

Introduction of family register in States

2795. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where family register has been introduced as far in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the time by which the family register is likely to be introduced in the remaining States?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from State Governments/UT Administrations.

General Knowledge Quiz Organised by Doordarshan

2796. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of general knowledge quiz programmes organised by the Doordarshan on its National Net-work during the last one year and the percentage of the programmes organised in Hindi out of them ; and

(b) the measures being adopted by Government to promote Hindi in such programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS): (a) Twenty three such programmes were telecast by Doordarshan out of which Eleven were in Hindi.

(b) The quiz programmes are for enriching General Knowledge and not at promoting any particular language.

[English]

Quick Fault Repair Service in Bhubaneswar

2797. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide proper customer service at Bhubaneswar in particular and Orissa in general with regard to the quick fault repair service, avoidance of excess billing by introducing computer billing in Bhubaneswar and to release frequent advertisements in the press showing the latest waiting list position of cities/places of Orissa;

(b) what are the schemes formulated by the Government to cause quick fault repair service, computer billing and to remove other shortcomings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Customers service centres have been opened at all the Telecom. District Head quarters in the Circle to supply commercial information to the public on enquiry. Separate non metered telephones have been provided for fault repair information service in the exchanges of more than 500 lines capacity in the circle to intimate the subscribers on enquiry about the status of clearance of fault and probable period of delay when their telephones, remain faulty for more than 24 hours. (Few complaints were received when computer billing was introduced at Bhubaneswar initially due to non-acclimatisation of machine and men.) Position has been considerably improved. Advertisements in respect of latest waiting list position at Bhubaneswar are released by the Telecom. District Heads from time to time in local newspapers.

b) Schemes have been drawn up for introduction of computerised fault repair service and computerisation of billing and accounting in a phased manner.

(c) Computerisation of billing already implemented at Bhubaneswar. Fault repair

service and customer service Centre at Bhubaneswar, fault repair service and customer service centre and billing at Cuttack, fault repair service at Sambalpur and Billing /customer service centre at Rourkela are being implemented during 1991-92. Fault repair service at Berhampur, Rourkela, Baripada, Computerised billing at Sambalpur and Billing at Berhampur are proposed to be implemented during 1992-93.

Coordination Between Para-Military Forces in Valley

2798. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of coordination between various para-military force operating in the valley;

(b) whether there have been incidents of confrontation between the para-military forces and the Army; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Auto-Exchanges in Rajasthan

2799. SHRI AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for setting up auto-exchange in any city;

(b) the number of cities/towns which are still deprived of this facility under the Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan State; and

(c) the time by which auto-exchanges are likely to be set up there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Setting up of an auto exchange generally depends on the availability of the suitable Automatic Exchange Equipment and required infrastructure for setting up auto exchange. As per the automatised during 8th Plan period.

(b) Three towns namely Chirwara, Khetrinagar and Mukandgarh of Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan State are still served by manual exchanges.

(c) The towns at (b) are likely to be automatised by 1993.

[*English*]

Miscellaneous Charges Collected by DESU

2800. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has collected huge amount as miscellaneous charges from the domestic consumers, during 1989; and

(b) if so, the total amount collected and the utilisation of amount so collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to DESU, the energy charges for

the past periods not billed earlier, amounts of dishonoured cheques, cost of burnt meters etc. recoverable from the consumers are generally indicated in the column of "Miscellaneous Charges" in the electricity bills. The amount realised forms part of the normal receipts of DESU and therefore question of its earmarking for any specific utilisation does not arise.

Electronic Exchanges with Indigenous Equipments in Maharashtra

2801. DR. GUNAWANT RAMBHAN SARODE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to replace the manually operated telephone exchanges at Savda, Raver, Nimbhora in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra by a modern electronic exchange with indigenous Equipments of ILT 1500, 1000, 512 respectively by the end of 1991;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be put in operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The manually operated telephone exchanges at Savda, Raver and Nimbhora are proposed to be replaced by indigenous electronic 512 P ILT and C-DOT RAX units during 1991.

(b) i) Savda is under final stage of testing and commissioning.

ii) Exchange equipments for Raver and Nimbhora have been allotted and supply is awaited.

(c) By March, 1992.

[Translation]

Criteria for Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

2802. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased the criteria adopted by the Union Government for the grant of freedom fighter pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): The criteria adopted by the Union Government for the grant of freedom fighter pension as per the Swatantrata Salnik Samman pension Scheme, under which the cut off date for receipt of applications was 31.3.82, is as follows:

i) Imprisonment of six months before Independence in mainland jails. However, EX-INA personnel will be eligible for pension, if the imprisonment/detention was outside India. In case of Women/SC & ST freedom fighters, the minimum period of imprisonment is three months.

Explanation

Detention under the orders of competent authority will be considered as imprisonment. Period of normal remission upto one month will be treated as part of actual imprisonment. Undertrial period will be counted towards actual imprisonment. Broken period of imprisonment will be totalled up for computing the qualified period.

ii) Remaining underground for six months or more against warrant of arrest/detention order.

iii) Internment in Home or externment from District for a period of six months or more.

iv) Loss of property owing to confiscation and/or attachment.

v) Permanent incapacitation during firing or lathi charge.

vi) Loss of Job (Central or State Government) and thereby means of livelihood.

vii) Punishment of 10 or more strokes of caning/flogging.

Families of martyrs and freedom fighters no longer alive, are also eligible for grant of freedom fighters pension. Applications should be produced along with official documentary evidences acceptable certificates prescribed under the Pension Scheme in support of claimed suffering/ sufferings.

**Special Facilities to Extra
Departmental Employees of
Hilly Area**

2803. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether similar norms have been fixed by the Government for the Extra Departmental Employees engaged in plain and hilly areas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to give special facilities to Extra Departmental Employees and pay scale equal to the departmental employees; and

(d) if not, the details of the facilities provided by the Government to those employees engaged in hilly areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As ED Agents are only part-time employees of the Department, special facilities like grant of pay scale equal to the Departmental employees cannot be extended to them.

(d) No Special facilities are provided by the Government to the ED agents employed in the Hilly Areas.

[English]

Facilities for Tribes of Plains and Foot-Hills

2804. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the scope of I.T.D.P. (Integrated Tribal Development Project) for the tribes living in plains and foot hills;

(b) whether the Government have identified the villages, families and population of tribes living in plains which are deprived of facilities provided by I.T.D.P.; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to extend the benefits to those tribals?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Taluqs/Tehsils, Developmental blocks with 50% tribal concentration were identified as ITDPs. The tribes living in plains and foot hills are also covered under these ITDPs.

(b) and (c). The Scheduled Tribe families not covered under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDPs) are covered under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) with 10,000 population out of which 50% will be Scheduled Tribes and clusters

having 5,000 population out of which 50% are Scheduled Tribes in each cluster. In addition, the tribals identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are also assisted.

Proposal to Increase Capacity of Nagercoll T.V.

2805. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of the Nagercoll T.V. Station so as to enable it to cover at least the entire Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRUAVYAS): (a) and (b). Besides the low power TV transmitter functioning at Nagercoll, parts of Kanyakumari district receive TV service from the high power TV transmitter operating at Kodaikanal. There is no proposal at present either to augment the power of the existing transmitter at Nagercoll or to replace the same by a high power transmitter. It would nevertheless be Doordarshan's endeavour to strengthen TV service in the district depending upon the availability of adequate resources for the purpose.

Recognition of Dusandh Caste as Scheduled Caste

2806. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dusandh Caste is recognised under the Scheduled Caste amendment order 1956-76-82 Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which it is not

recognised in Delhi whereas the people of this Caste have been living in Delhi for the last 40 years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Dusandh has been notified as Scheduled Caste in relation to any State or U.T.

Telex Facilities in Tirpur, Tamil Nadu

2807. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telex facilities pending in Tirpur, Tamil Nadu with the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 265.

(b) The existing Telex Exchange is likely to be expanded by another 250 lines, during the year 1992-93. Considerable proportion of the waiting list will be cleared subsequently within a period of six months from the date of expansion of the existing telex exchange.

Mess Charges to Inmates of Social Welfare Hostels

2808. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mess charges being paid to the inmates Social Welfare Hostels are inadequate and are not commensurate with the hike in prices; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to evolve a Uniform Policy throughout the country in this regard and the payment of

higher Mess charges whenever the prices increase?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). No such scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Welfare.

Shortage of Power In Haryana

2809. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any gas based power plant in Haryana preferably near Delhi to meet power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATHRAI): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received from National Thermal Power Corporation for setting up a gas based combined cycle power project (800 MW) in Faridabad district of Haryana. The proposal has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to certain conditions including gas linkage, clearance from environment and forests angle etc. Ministry of Environment and Forests has accorded its clearance for the project in June, 1990. The project was considered by the Central Electricity Authority for variable load operation. A decision has since been taken that the gas power stations should operate on base load. The project will require tying up of gas linkage for operation under base load. The present estimated cost of the project including associated transmission system is Rs. 1349.11 crores based on 4th quarter 1990 price level.

Intruders from Pakistan

2810. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of intruders from Pakistan arrested since last four months;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to close all the sensitive borders in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Several steps have been taken to improve the vigil on the border. These include construction of fencing and floodlighting, reducing gaps between border outposts, increasing petrols and nakas, construction of OP Towers; providing night vision devices and other electronic equipments to BSF; erecting wire obstacles etc.

[Translation]

Doordarshan to Compete B.B.C. and C.N.N.

2812. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan is unable

to face the competition from the institutions such as B.B.C., C.N.N. due to everyday changing T.V. techniques, high power Telecast Technique and because of its outdated and unpopular programmes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to raise the standard of Doordarshan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJAVYAS):

(a) and (b): No, Sir. Constant efforts continue to be made to upgrade the technology and to bring about qualitative improvement in the programme content and format of Doordarshan so as to sustain the interest of its viewers.

[English]

Assistance from Voluntary Organisation to Check Alcohol and Drug Abuse

2813. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any Comprehensive Scheme to involve voluntary Organisations for the purpose of alcohol and drug abuse prevention; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is Implementing the "Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention". Under this scheme grant-in-aid upto 90% of the expenditure of the approved Project is admissible to Social Welfare Organisations for providing services such as identification, treatment, counseling, follow-up, rehabilitation, awareness, education etc., for drug abuse prevention, besides education

work for prohibition. So far, 112 Counselling Centres, 44 de-addiction Centres and 10 After Care Centres have been set up under this scheme in various parts of the country.

Computerisation of NSS Accounts in Bangalore

2814. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to computerise the N.S.S. accounts in Bangalore city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal to computerise N.S.S. Accounts in Bangalore is under examination at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Criteria for Advertisements of U.P.S.C.

2815. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for giving advertisements of Union Public Service Commission to the newspapers;

(b) when the latest list of newspapers was prepared for giving advertisements therein;

(c) the time by when the new newspapers are likely to be included therein;

(d) whether priority is given to the

medium and small newspapers as compared to the big ones; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRUAVYAS):

(a) The Government objective in issuing advertisements is to get maximum publicity return within a given budget. Newspapers are selected according to the target audience of the advertisement as well as their pulling power. The number of newspapers used for U.P.S.C. advertisement is determined by availability of funds.

(b) The existing media list was last reviewed and revised in 1989 and came into effect from June 10, 1989.

(c) it is reviewed periodically.

(d) Due consideration is given to small, medium and language newspapers.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

T.V. Transmission Facility In Kodagu District of Karnataka

2816. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the people in Kodagu District, and Sullia, Puttur, Bantwal and Belthangady Taluks of Dakshina Kannada District are deprived of the benefit of T.V. transmission facility;

(b) whether the Government propose to install a High Power T.V. transmitter (V.H.F.), at the relay station in Madikeri of Kodagu district, Karnataka State to facilitate the viewers in the said region; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRUAVYAS):

(a) Whereas, a low power TV transmitter at Madikeri in Kodagu district and three low power TV transmitters one each at Udipi, Bantwal and Manglore in Dakshin Kannada district at present provide TV service in their respective coverage areas, parts of Kodagu district and Dakshin Kannada district, including Sullia, Puttur and Belthangady are outside the coverage areas.

(b) and (c). While there is not proposal at present to install a high power TV transmitter at Madikeri, it would be the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to strengthen TV service to uncovered parts of Kodagu and Dakshin Kannada district depending upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Development of Telecom Facilities with Foreign Collaboration

2817. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of collaboration agreements have been entered into with some foreign countries for development of telecom facilities during the last two years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir. A number of Indian companies have entered into collaboration agreements with Foreign companies for manufacture of various telecom products.

(b) Details of the proposals approved by the Government are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Name of the Indian Company		Name of the foreign company		Product	Details of payment	
1		2		3	4	
ECIL (12-5/90-Prod)		Vertax Communications Corporation, U.S.A.		Earth Station Antenna		Lumpsum-3 Lakhs US\$ Royalty-3%
Chunnilal Ghosh (12-19/91-Prod)		Amplifonix Inc., U.S.A.		Microwave INA & MW Power Amplifiers		Lumpsum-5 lakhs US\$ Royalty-3%
Citizen ELCOT (India) Ltd., (12-18/90-Prod)		Vidar SMS Comp Ltd Taiwan		Radio Paging System		Lumpsum - 1.52 lakh U.S.\$ Royalty-5% Export Obl-25% from II year
P.S. Kamdar, N.R.I. (12-11/90-Prod)		M/s Cubix Ltd., Switzerland		Call management System		No lumpsum & Royalty. 40% equity participation
Unitron Ltd (12-1/90-Prod)		M/s Siemens of Germany		Telecom Testing & Measuring equipment		Lumpsum-4,88,300DM Royalty -3%
M/s Raj Tele India Ltd., (17-7/90-Prod)		M/s Protel, France		GD Tubes		Lumpsum-20.125 Lakh FF Royalty-3%
M/s MELTRON (12-15/89-Prod)		Ms ARE of Italy		30 channel Digital Radio Equipment		160 million Lira Royalty-5%
M/s BEL (17-2/89-Prod)		M/s Scientific Atlanta, U.S.A	1989-90	Fly away Earth Station		Lumpsum-Rs. 89.92 lakh Royalty - 5%

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the foreign company	Product	Details of payment
1	2	3	4
M/s India Telecom Ltd	M/s hasler Ltd U.K.	Cordless phones	Lumpsum-\$ 7.00 lakh Royalty - 2%
M/s Himachal Futuristic communications Ltd. (12-17/89-Prod)	M/s Phillips of Germany	Subscriber carrier system	Lumpsum-DM 3.4 lakh Royalty - 3.5%
M/s ECIL (12-6/89-Prod)	M/s Kable Metal Electro of Germany	Earth Station Antenna	Lumpsum-DM 1.80 Lakhs Royalty - 5%
M/s Bharti Telecom (12-3/89-Prod)	M/s Lucky Goldstar of South Korea	Cordness telephones	Lumpsum-\$1.00 lakhs Royalty - 3%
M/s ITI Ltd.	M/s NEC, Japan	Microwave Radio equipment (7 GHz)	Lumpsum-Japan yen 95 lakhs subject to taxes. Royalty-5%
M/s ITI Ltd	M/s HNS, U.S.A.	IDR Modem	Lumpsum-US\$ 35000 Royalty - 5%

[*Translation*]**Construction Work of T.V. Transmitter Station, Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh**

2818. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the high power transmission power station of Doordarshan, Jagdalpur of Madhya Pradesh has since been started; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed and start functioning?

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

(a) and (b). Construction of building and tower pertaining to the high power TV transmitting station at Jagdalpur has been completed. The project is at final stage of completion and is expected to be commissioned by March, 1992.

[*English*]**Mail Boxes on Ground Floor of Multi Storeyed buildings in Karnataka**

2819. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has decided to make mandatory installation of Mail boxes on the ground floor of multi-storeyed buildings from January, 1992;

(b) if so, the names of the cities in Karnataka where this rule will come into force from January 1, 1992;

(c) whether the Department has identified the apartments & Other multi-storeyed buildings and notified the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The names of the cities which will receive the main thrust of attention are Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwar, and Hubli.

(c) Yes Sir, mentioned at (b) above.

(d) The number of addresses in storeyed buildings, identified in the cities is 56,517.

Appeals were sent to 55,133 of them. The process is continuing.

[*Translation*]**Microwave System in Gujarat**

2820. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where small and big Telephone Exchanges are functioning in Bherooch, Baroda and Surat districts of Gujarat; and

(b) the number of Telephone Exchanges out of them which have been linked with micro-wave system?

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

(b) The exchanges in these districts which have been linked with microwave system are as under:

Bheroch - Two (Behrooch, Ankleshwar)
Baroda : Three (Baroda, Dabhol, Kewadia colony)
Surat - Two (Surat, Kavas)

STATEMENT**District - Surat**

S. No.	Name of the Exchange
1.	Anumala
2.	Areth
3.	Bajipura
4.	Bardoli
5.	Bhatha
6.	Bodhan
7.	Bujari
8.	Dolara
9.	Dolvan
10.	Dumas
11.	Fort Songadh
12.	Gangdhara
13.	Godawadi
14.	Kadod
15.	Kadodara
16.	Kamrej
17.	Karchella
18.	Katargam
19.	Kathor
20.	Kawas
21.	Kim

S. No.	Name of the Exchange
22.	Kosamba
23.	M.M.Mangrol
24.	Madhi
25.	Mahuwa
26.	Najura (BUU)
27.	Nandvi
28.	Olpad
29.	Pulsana
30.	Rander (SR)
31.	Sachin
32.	Sarbhan
33.	Sayan
34.	Shampura
35.	Shivanl
36.	Surat
37.	Surat/HKTE RLU
38.	Surat NEC
39.	Surat Unit - I
40.	Surat Unit - II
41.	Surat Unit - III
42.	Tankeshwar
43.	Udhana

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>
44.	Udhana
45.	Ukai
46.	Umerpara
47.	Valod
48.	Vankal
49.	Varad
50.	Vyara
51.	Mankner
52.	Zankhyav
District Bharooch	
1.	Amed
2.	Ankleshwar
3.	Bhalod
4.	Bharuch
5.	Chenchval
6.	Dahej
7.	Hansot
8.	Tlav
9.	Jambusar
10.	Jantran
11.	Jhagadia
12.	Kavi

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>
13.	Kavadla Colony
14.	Nab-ipur
15.	Netrang
16.	Palej
17.	Panoli
18.	Pratapnagar
19.	Rajpardl
20.	Rajpipla
21.	Sajod
22.	Samni
23.	Sarbhan (BCH)
24.	Selamba
25.	Shuklatirth
26.	Sisodara
27.	Tankaria
28.	Umalla
29.	Vagra
30.	Valia
31.	Dedlapada
32.	Chandria
33.	Dewla

**S. No. *Name of the
Exchange***

District Baroda

1. Alkapuri
 2. Bodeli
 3. Chandod
 4. Chhatraii
 5. Chhoaaudepur
 6. Choranda
 7. Dabaka
 8. Dabhoi
 9. Desar
 10. Donmar
 11. Dungarwat
 12. Fatehganj (BRD)
 13. Gadhboriad
 14. Handod
 15. Jambughoda (BRD)
 16. Jarod
 17. Kadipani
 18. Kadwai
 19. Karkhadi
 20. Karwan
 21. Kawant
-

**S. No. *Name of the
Exchange***

22. Kelanpur
 23. Kosindra
 24. Kothi
 25. Koyail
 26. Makarpura (BRD)
 27. Masarroad
 28. Miyaagam
 29. Mabha Road
 30. Nandesari
 31. Naswai
 32. Padra
 33. Panwad
 34. Pavijetpur
 35. Por
 36. Puniad
 37. Rangpur
 38. Rania
 39. Rarod
 40. Sadhali
 41. Samlaya
 42. Sinora
 43. Sokhada
-

S. No.	Name of the Exchange
--------	----------------------

44.	Tankhaia
45.	Thuwavi
46.	Tilakwada
47.	Tundav
48.	Vapu
49.	Vejpur
50.	Waghopia
51.	X-Bar BRD
52.	ZOZ
53.	Sandasal
54.	Sankheda(BRD)
55.	Cavli

[English]

New Manned Telephone Schemes

2821. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria laid down by Delhi Telephones of MTNL for grant of and operation of new manned Telephone scheme like departmental telecom. centres, Franchise Telecom. Centres, MTNL, authorised telephone centres to meet the requirement of general public STD/ISD, FAX and Telex etc. in Union Territory of Delhi category-wise;

(b) if so, criteria followed in the allotment of such centres and sites; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be extended to deserving category of persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Norms and criteria laid down by Delhi Telephones for Departmental Telecom Centres and Franchise Telecom Centres are as follows:

Minimum Space requirement = 200 Sq.

Minimum facilities to be provided payphones, STD/ISD payphones, FAX and Telex. However, recently telex has been made optional. Departmental Telecom Centres can have other telecom facilities like Trunk Calls etc. also in addition to payphones FAX and Telex.

A major consideration is easy accessibility of the premises by the general public.

There is no separate scheme called Authorised Telecom Centres as such in vogue.

(b) Applications were invited through an advertisement for allotment of Franchise Telecom Centres. Applications were scrutinised and sites which were meeting the basic requirements of area, accessibility and suitability were offered allotment of such Centres. Departmental Telecom Centres are located in Departmental premises wherever space permitted or places where space has been made available, like Parliament House, by another Government Agency.

(c) Based on requirements more such Telecom Centres would be opened by inviting applications and preference would be given to the following:-

- 1) Handicapped persons.

2) Ex-servicemen/War widows.

3) Retired D.O.T. employees.

4) Women (Educated and unemployed).

5) SC/ST and other weaker sections of society.

Harnessing of Solar Energy in Rajasthan

2822. SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enough scope of harnessing solar energy in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes so far implemented and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Available data indicates that in many parts of Rajasthan, conditions are favourable for harnessing of solar energy.

(b) Various solar energy devices such as solar water heating systems, solar stills, solar cookers, solar street lighting systems, solar water pumping systems, solar community lighting and TV systems, small solar photovoltaic power plants, etc. have been/are being installed through Rajasthan Energy Development Agency and Rajasthan State Elec. Board under the extension and demonstration schemes of this Deptt. An amount of Rs. 11.60 crores has so far been released for these schemes by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

New Connections on out of Turn in Chandigarh

2823. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new connections sanctioned by the present Government for Chandigarh on out of turn basis;

(b) whether these have been installed;

(c) if not, the details of such connections which have not so far been installed and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to expedite the installation of these telephones at Chandigarh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A total of 134 telephone connections have been sanctioned on out of turn priority basis for Chandigarh by the present Government.

(b) to (d). Out of 134 telephone connections sanctioned, 54 have already been installed; 15 are pending for want of payment details from the applicants; and the remaining 65 cases which were sanctioned recently are under the Process of installation. All the out of turn telephone sanctions processed on priority for installation subject to technical feasibility and completion of usual departmental formalities by the applicants.

Scheme to Help the Blind

2824. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce special scheme for the blind;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allocated for this scheme for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) the Ministry of Welfare propose to initiate new schemes in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

(c). The question does not arise.

Hostel for SCs/STs in Bihar

2826. SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Bihar during last three years, district-wise;

(b) the number of hostels under constructions or proposed to be constructed; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Three hostels for SCs/STs have been constructed during last three years one each in Districts of Palamau, Ranchi and Sahabganj of Bihar.

(b) 22 Girls' hostels and 47 Boys' hostels are under construction.

(c) Rs. 1,47,10,300/- under Girls' hostel Scheme and Rs. 1,41,15,000/- under Boys' hostel Scheme have been provided to the State Government during the last three years.

Scheme to Rehabilitate Displaced Persons

2827. SHRI AVTAR SINGH
 BHADANA:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL
 SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to rehabilitate the families displaced due to the activities of terrorists and militants in Punjab and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). It is hoped that the migrants from Kashmir and Punjab would be able to return to their original places of residence with the improvement of the situation. Their rehabilitation outside is not contemplated. The State Governments concerned however extend them relief assistance to take care of their immediate needs.

[English]

LTTE Activities

2828. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of any LTTE training camp in Tamil Nadu has come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to improve the Quality of Doordarshan and Akashvani programmes

2829. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

the details of the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of the Doordarshan and Akashvani Programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIA VYAS): All India Radio and Doordarshan are constantly striving to bring about a qualitative improvement in their programme format so as to sustain the interests of their listeners/viewers. Some recent changes are the revised format of the news broadcast by All India Radio at 8.00/8.13 AM and the experimental telecast of the recordings of question hour in the two Houses.

[Translation]

Branch Post Offices in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

2830. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new branch post offices, proposed to be set up in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh during the current year;

(b) if so, when these will be set up and the names of proposed locations;

(c) whether it is proposed to connect the

branch post office through telephones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). 16 proposals for opening of extra departmental branch post offices at the following places in Rewa district during the current year 1991-92 have been approved: 1) Sadhahna, 2) Basahath, 3) Matima, 4) Dodo, 5) Madri, 6) Dubhaikhurd, 7) Pathat, 8) Reruva, 9) Garha 137, 10) Chambagarh, 11) Deokhar, 12) Bansa, 13) Leda, 14) Teghra, 15) Bahuti, 16) Dhangan. Sanctions have been issued for opening Post Offices at places mentioned from Serial 1 to 7 and the sanction in the remaining cases are under issue.

(c) and (d). Department of Telecommunications has planned to provide telephone facilities in all panchayat villages progressively by the year 1995. The telephones to be provided under this scheme will be installed at post offices, grocer's shops or any other suitable locations accessible to public.

Buildings for Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

2831. SHRIGAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Post Offices are functioning in small houses in various villages of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct buildings for these post offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

P.V. RANGYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. There is no General Post Office (GPO) functioning in any village in Uttar Pradesh in small houses or otherwise.

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

Welfare Schemes

2832. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRIHARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of welfare schemes being operated by the Government in the country;

(b) the expenditure incurred on welfare schemes in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the district-wise targets fixed for these welfare schemes in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh during the above period and the district-wise achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). This information is available in the Budget documents of the Central Government.

(c) This information would be available in the State Plan document of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

2833. SHRIHARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh at present, district-wise;

(b) whether the number of telegraph offices and post offices there are no commensurate with the population; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase their number during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) **Post offices:-** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph offices & Telephone Exchanges:- The information is furnished in respectively (Statement - I and Statement - II).

(b) **Post offices:-** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph offices:- Yes Sir, the number of Telegraph offices per lakh population in Uttar Pradesh is 3.6 as against the national average of 4.9 offices.

(c) **Post Offices:-** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph Offices:- During the years 1989-90 and 1990-91, 238 Telegraph Offices have been opened in the state.

STATEMENT-I*District-wise details of Telegraph Offices in Uttar Pradesh*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Telegraph Offices.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Agra	123
2.	Aligarh	124
3.	Allahabad	132
4.	Almora	77
5.	Azamgarh	123
6.	Bareilly	67
7.	Ballia	166
8.	Basti/Siddharthnagar	89
9.	Banda	80
10.	Bahraich	33
11.	Barabanki	97
12.	Bijnaur	68
13.	Bullandshahar	169
14.	Budaun	165
15.	Chamoli	98
16.	Dehradun	78
17.	Deoria	198
18.	Etah	117
19.	Etawaha	63
20.	Faizabad	112

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Telegraph Offices.</i>
1	2	3
21.	Farrukhabad	64
22.	Fatehpur	45
23.	Firozabad	17
24.	Gorakhpur	108
25.	Ghazipur	72
26.	Gonda	94
27.	Ghaziabad	80
28.	Hardoi	96
29.	Hamirpur	75
30.	Jhansi	41
31.	Jaunpur	65
32.	Jalaun(Orai)	29
33.	Kanpur/Dehar	46
34.	Lucknow	67
35.	Lakhimpur Kheri	67
36.	Lalitpur	18
37.	Meerut	132
38.	Moradabad	78
39.	Mizapur (Robertsgany)	52
40.	Muzaffamagar	147
41.	Mainpuri	68

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Telegraph Offices.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
42.	Mathura	116
43.	Maunathbhanjan	58
44.	Mahrajanj	56
45.	Nainital	153
46.	Pratapgarh	73
47.	Pithoragarh	70
48.	Pilibhit	77
49.	Raebareli	115
50.	Rampur	64
51.	Pauri	111
52.	Sultanpur	87
53.	Shahjahanpur	47
54.	Sitapur	95
55.	Saharanpur/Hardwar	78
56.	Tehri	55
57.	Uttarkashi	17
58.	Unnao	65
59.	Varanasi	124
Total :-		5100

STATEMENT - II

District Wise Summary of Telephone Exchanges of U.P. Telecom., Circle, as on 30/9/1991

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>No. of Exchanges</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Agra	21
2.	Aligarh	39
3.	Allahabad	23
4.	Almora	27
5.	Azamgarh	29
6.	Bahraich	23
7.	Ballia	21
8.	Banda	16
9.	Barabanki	20
10.	Bareilly	22
11.	Basti	19
12.	Bijnor	35
13.	Budaun	25
14.	Bulandshahr	28
15.	Chamoli	16
16.	Dehradun	23
17.	Deoria	26
18.	Etah	25
19.	Etawah	12
20.	Falzarabad	32

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>No. of Exchanges</i>
1	2	3
21.	Farrukhabad	17
22.	Fatehpur	12
23.	Ferozabad	1
24.	Ghaziabad	24
25.	Ghaziipur	21
26.	Gonda	24
27.	Gorakhpur	16
28.	Hamirpur	16
29.	Hardoi	17
30.	Hardwar	12
31.	Jalaun	8
32.	Jaunpur	23
33.	Jhansi	15
34.	Kanpur	11
35.	Kanpur Dehat	15
36.	Lakhimpur Kheri	38
37.	Lalitpur	36
38.	Lucknow	18
39.	Maharajganj	10
40.	Mainpuri	12
41.	Mathura	27

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt.</i>	<i>No. of Exchanges</i>
1	2	3
42.	Mau Nath Bhanja	13
43.	Meerut	26
44.	Mirzapur	16
45.	Moradabad	39
46.	Muzaffar Nagar	24
47.	Naintital	51
48.	Pauri-Garhwal	13
49.	Pilibhit	13
50.	Pithoragarh	18
51.	Pratapgarh	12
52.	Raebareli	20
53.	Rampur	16
54.	Saharanpur	18
55.	Shahjahanpur	19
56.	Siddharth Nagar	11
57.	Sitapur	17
58.	Sonbhadra	15
59.	Sultanpur	18
60.	Tehri-Garhwal	15
61.	Unnao	12
62.	Uttarkashi	10
63.	Varanasi	40
Total :-		1252

[English]

Telecast of T.V. Serials on Culture

2834. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new T.V. Serials on Culture have been telecast by Doordarshan during last week of November, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether T.V. Serials on Culture will depict cultural heritage of all communities of the country turn by turn; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. Sir. Doordarshan have started the telecast of a weekly cultural magazine programme titled 'Tana Bana' which would highlight the cultural heritage of different parts of the country.

[Translation]

Newsitem Captioned "Dollar and Pound Videshi Filmone Ke Jariye"

2835. SHRISIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in "Jansatta" dated November 22, 1991 under the caption, "Dollar and Pound Videshi Filmone Ke Jariye";

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

(c) the names of the films and foreign countries through which there is a likelihood of inflow of Dollars and Pounds in the country during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the amount likely to be released in Dollars and Pounds therefrom; and

(e) the details of future plans in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). Government's policy, in general, is to encourage shooting of films in India by foreigners.

Though permission has been granted to four foreign companies (since April 91 - till date) to shoot feature films, in India it is difficult to assess how many of these would actually be shot during the current financial year as there is always a time lag between obtaining of permission and actual location shooting. Hence it is also not possible to estimate the inflow of foreign exchange during to these shootings.

(e) There is a settled procedure for according permission to foreign producers to shoot feature films in India which is being and will continue to be followed.

[English]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges in Country

2836. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manual telephone exchanges proposed to be upgraded to electronic exchanges in the country, this year;

(b) the number of electronic exchanges sanctioned and are awaiting commissioning for want of either buildings or equipment, the details thereof, category-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to start commissioning of these electronic exchanges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAIDU): (a) 664 numbers.

(b) and (c). (i) Out of 664 sanctioned exchanges, 87 have already been upgraded to electronic exchanges during April to November 1991.

(ii) 525 nos. have been planned to be upgraded to electronic telephone exchanges during remaining period of the current financial year.

(iii) Remaining 52 nos are to await commissioning for want of both equipments and buildings. The commissioning of these exchanges is planned to be started during 1992-93.

Composition of Anti-Riot Force

2837. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an Antiriot force; and

(b) if so, the composition of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The question of setting up of a Force to deal with riots and riot-like situations is under consideration.

Complaint about Telephones Under Dibrugarh Telephone Exchange

2838. SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Area Manager, Telecom, Dibrugarh has received in August/September, 1991 any specific complaint about serious irregularities pertaining to telephones working from Dibrugarh Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any specific complaint received is attended to promptly.

[Translation]

Celebration of Martyrdom Day of Abdul Hamid as 'Shaheed Divas'

2839. SHRI VIAHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Abdul Hamid Memorial Society has sent a proposal to the Government to make arrangements for

transport, security and preparation of publicity material, highlighting the importance of national unity on the occasion of martyrdom day of Abdul Hamid to be celebrated as 'Shaheed Divas' in Khemkaran sector in Punjab;

(b) whether some ex-M.ps. and M.ps. have also made a request to the Government to cooperate in this programme;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). A proposal in this regard had been received and the same had been sent to the Government of Punjab for taking suitable action in the matter.

[English]

Upgradation of Branch and sub-Post Offices in Kerala

2840. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade some branch and sub-post offices in Kerala during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

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

(b) Kalpetta sub post office in Wynad district has been upgraded into a Head Post Office on 1.11.1991. Kovalam extra

departmental sub post office in Trivandrum district is proposed to be upgraded into departmental sub post office shortly during the current year.

Electrified Villages in Tamil Nadu

2841. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during the Sixth and Seventh Plan period in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of villages electrified during the year 1990;

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

(d) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) According to the information furnished by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB), 150 and 113 villages were electrified during the Sixth and Seventh Plan respectively.

(b) During 1990-91, two villages were reportedly electrified in the State.

(c) As per available information, only 16 villages are yet to be electrified in the State, of which 9 villages are treated as uninhabited.

(d) Two villages are programmed for electrification in Tamil Nadu during the current year.

[Translation]

**Programme Officers in Jaipur
Doordarshan**

2842. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Programme Officers working in Jaipur Doordarshan at present; and

(b) the number and names of programmes produced by those Officers during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS):
(a) There are 33 Programme Officers working at Jaipur Kendra of Doordarshan at present.

(b) A Statement indicating the names of the programme officers and the number of programmes produced by each of them during the period from 31.12.90 to 30.11.91 is attached.

A copy of the list containing names of the programmes produced is placed in the Library of the Parliament House.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Programme Officers</i>	<i>No. of Programme done during 31.12.90 to 30.11.91.</i>
1	2	3
1	Shri R.S. Tiwari Producer	115
2.	Smt. Riffat Saheen-Producer	88
3.	Shri Ashok Gupta Producer	65
4.	Shri Anand Syal-Pex	77
5.	Shri V.K. Tripathi-Pex	210
6.	Shri K.K. Rattu-Pex	112
7.	Shri C.K. Warthy-Pex	82
8.	Shri Vijay Rajdan-Producer	14
9.	Shri Jaswant Singh-Pex	50
10.	Shri Atma Ram-Pex	31
11.	Shri Bhagwan Das-Pex (Joined on 29.7.91)	3

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Programme Officers</i>	<i>No. of Programme done during 31.12.90 to 30.11.91.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
12.	Shri R.S. Sarin-Producer	13
13.	Shri B.M. Bakshi-Producer	70
14.	Smt. Vijay Dutt-Producer	74
15.	Shri R.K. Spark-Producer	146

[English]

T.V. Serial 'Kayar'

2843. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the serial 'Kayar' (Cair) had to wait for more than two years to get a chance in the national network of the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether the Director of the serial wanted it to be telecast at Prime Time at 9.00 p.m. and the time allotted is at 9.50 p.m.;

(c) whether the Kerala State Government and Members of Parliament from Kerala had requested the Government to allot Prime Time for the telecast of the serial; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Requests to this effect were received from the Producer of the serial and a Member of Parliament. Subsequently, however the producer agreed to the 9.50 P.M. slot.

(d) Serials are scheduled for telecast by Doordarshan based on the advice of the appropriate committee and keeping in mind their overall programme requirements.

Crime Against Women

2844. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases registered of dowry deaths, rape, molestation, kidnapping and abduction of women during 1990 and 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): Two statements I and II showing the number of cases registered as dowry deaths, rape, molestation, kidnapping and abduction of women during the years 1990 and 1991 are enclosed.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Dowry Death	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344	599	1721	547
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	18	40	29
3.	Assam	24	423	192	650
4.	Bihar	243	731	317	419
5.	Goa	Nil	18	26	19
6.	Gujarat	125	232	802	718
7.	Haryana	126	131	186	131
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	54	194	124
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	118	327	325
10.	Karnataka	216	159	806	262
11.	Kerala	11	174	685	113
12.	Madhya Pradesh	397	2302	6300	1271

Sl. No.	State/UT.	Dowry Death	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	858	859	2782	898
14.	Manipur	1	14	28	84
15.	Meghalay	Nil	29	7	7
16.	Mizoram	Nil	63	39	3
17.	Nagaland	Nil	1	Nil	3
18.	Orissa	64	239	614	187
19.	Punjab	103	57	45	99
20.	Rajasthan	166	740	1412	2044
21.	Sikkim	Nil	3	5	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	86	243	593	414
23.	Tripura	5	74	145	66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1516	1524	2345	2124
25.	West Bengal	420	543	357	458

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT.</i>	<i>Dowry Death</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Molestation</i>	<i>Kidnapping and Abduction</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	Nil	3	14	9
2.	Chandigarh	Nil	11	4	21
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	3	5	4
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil	1	1	Nil
5.	Delhi	102	150	176	663
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Pondicherry	Nil	10	26	5

Note: The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT	Downy Death	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305	488	1301	430	Sept.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	26	17	17	Aug.
3.	Assam	9	194	115	456	June
4.	Bihar	153	403	126	307	July
5.	Goa	Nil	10	17	11	Sept (Except Aug.)
6.	Gujarat	49	118	384	287	June (Except May)
7.	Haryana	99	68	133	84	July
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24	71	198	115	Sept.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	77	210	277	Aug.
10.	Karnataka	170	117	577	185	Sept.
11.	Kerala	7	142	436	58	Sept.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Death	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	245	1532	4117	773	July
13.	Maharashtra	568	671	1948	683	Sept.
14.	Manipur	Nil	11	35	62	Sept.
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	18	8	3	Aug.
16.	Mazoram	Nil	34	31	1	Sept.
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Aug.
18.	Orissa	35	167	448	107	July
19.	Punjab	76	45	15	97	Sept.
20.	Rajasthan	36	175	333	483	March
21.	Sikkim	Nil	5	6	3	Sept. (Except Aug.)
22.	Tamil Nadu	76	193	519	407	Sept.
23.	Tripura	Nil	39	58	53	Sept.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1152	922	1309	1511	Aug.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Death	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping and Abduction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	West Bengal	329	304	243	291	Aug.
Union Territories						
1.	A & N Islands	Nil	3	16	6	Sept.
2.	Chandigarh	2	5	4	12	Sept.
3.	Dadra & N. Haveli	Nil	1	1	2	Oct.
4.	Daman & Diu	Nil	1	2	Nil	Aug.
5.	Delhi	103	115	164	486	Sept.
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
7.	Pondicherry	4	10	32	7	Oct.

Note: The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional

Maintenance of S.T.D. Phones Meter Reading

2845. SHRI UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARALU:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recording for the charges of STD Phones are maintained only at the respective exchanges;

(b) whether Government are aware of the general complaints from the subscribers that the meter reading is often wrong and the subscribers are over-charged; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and whether Government propose to maintain the meters with the subscribers as is being done in the case of power consumption?

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

(b) We have complaints about excess billing but not necessarily due to wrong metering.

(c) The details of steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation are indicated in the attached statement. The Government do not propose to maintain the meters at the subscribers premises as the proposal not technically feasible.

STATEMENT

Details of remedial measures taken by the Government with regard to wrong metering:

(i) Customers served by Electronic Telephone Exchanges (EIOB) can

avail Dynamic STD Control Facility with which they can lock or unlock their STD/ISD service and exercise effective control on the use of their telephones. In addition, they get detailed bills for STD/ISD calls.

(ii) Exchange equipment including metering circuits are being tested regularly to eliminate any possibility of wrong billing.

(iii) All vital points, where there is a possibility of deliberate mischief and/or tampering of the telephone lines, are kept locked.

International Children's Films Festival at Trivandrum.

2846. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has not made live telecast of the International children's Film Festival at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The inaugural as well as the closing functions of the International Children's Film Festival at Trivandrum were telecast live by Trivandrum Kendra for local viewing.

(b) Does not arise.

Potential of Hydel Power Generation

2847. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of hydel power generation in the country;

(b) number of hydel projects under control of Union Government and the State Government with their capacity and present power generation;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more hydel projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government have agreed in principle to allow privatization in

this field and allow investment of capital from private sector for setting up of new hydel projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per the studies conducted by Central Electricity Authority in December, 1988 the total hydro electric potential of the country has been estimated at 84044 MW at 60% load factor.

(b)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Under Central Sector</i>		<i>Under State Sector</i>		<i>Under Private Sector</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>		
(i) No. of hydel projects as on 31.3.91		9	258		3		270
(ii) Installed Capacity (MW) 31.3.91		924.51	17552.11		276		18752.62
GENERATION (GWH)							
(a) During 1990-91		4815	65249		1471		71535
(b) During April, 91 to October, 91 (Tentative)		3321	41695		1136		46152

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The tentative programme of commissioning of Hydro-electric projects during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) may be seen at the attached Statement-I.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) 19 Hydro-electric Projects amounting to 1759 MW have been advertised by various State Governments for Private Sector participation. The details may be seen at the attached Statement-II. Regarding Baspe-II Hydro-electric Project (300 MW), Government of Himachal Pradesh has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a Private Sector firm.

STATEMENT-I

Tentative Programme of Commissioning of Hydro-electric schemes during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-1997)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
I.	NORTHERN REGION			
A.	Sanctioned On-going Schemes			
1.	Dadupur	Haryana	4 x 1.5	6
2.	Chamera St. I (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 180	540
3.	Paner	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 4	12
4.	Gaj	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 3.5	10.5
5.	Thirat	Himachal Pradesh	3 x 1.5	4.5
6.	Dulhasti (NHPC)	J & K	3 x 130	390
7.	Salal-II (NHPC)	J & K	3 x 115	345
8.	Uri (NHPC)	J & K	4 x 120	480
9.	Upper Sindh-II	J & K	2 x 35	70
10.	Upper Sindh Extn.	J & K	1 x 35	35

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kargila	J & K	3 x 1.25	3.75
12.	Rangit Sagar	Punjab	4 x 150	300
13.	Tehri St. I (THDC)	U.P.	4 x 250	750
14.	Srinagar	U.P.	6 x 55	330
15.	Sobia	U.P.	3 x 2	6
16.	Maneri Bhal-II	U.P.	4 x 76	304
17.	Lakhwar Vyasi	U.P.	3 x 100+2 x 60	200
Sub Total NR (SOG)				3786.75

B. GEA cleared Schemes

1.	WYC St. II	Haryana	2 x 8	16
2.	Chenani -II & II	J & K	2 x 1+2 x 2	6
3.	Sewa St. III	J & K	3 x 2	6
4.	URDC St. III	Punjab	2 x 15	30

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
5.	SYL	Punjab	2 x 18+2 x 7	50
	Sub Total NR (CL)			108
	Total NR			3894.75

II. WESTERN REGION

A. Sanctioned On-going Schemes

1.	Kadana PSS Extn.	Gujarat	2 x 60	120
2.	Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat/M.P./Maharashtra	6 x 200+5 x 50	1490
3.	Bansagar Tons	M.P.	3 x 105+2 x 15+3 x 20	90
4.	Hasdeo bango	M.P.	3 x 40	120
5.	Tawa LBC	M.P.	2 x 6	12
6.	Bhandardara St. II	Maharashtra	1 x 34	34
7.	Manikdoh	Maharashtra	1 x 6	6
8.	Surya	Maharashtra	1 x 6	6

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Wama	Maharashtra	2 x 8	16
10.	Koyna St. IV	Maharashtra	4 x 250	500
11.	Ujani	Maharashtra	1 x 12	12
12.	Dudhganga	Maharashtra	2 x 12	24
13.	Dinbhe	Maharashtra	1 x 5	5
14.	Phira PSS (TATA)	Maharashtra	1 x 150	150
15.	Rajghat	UP/MP	3 x 15	45
	Sub Total WR (SOG)			2590
B.	CEA cleared Schemes			
1.	Bansagar Tons PH-IV	M.P.	2 x 10	20
	Sub Total WR (CL)			20
	Total			2610

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
iii.	SOUTHERN REGION			
A.	Sanctioned On-going Schemes			
1.	Srisaillam LBPH	A.P.	6 x 150	150
2.	Upper Sileru-II	A.P.	2 x 60	120
3.	Penna Ahobilam	A.P.	2 x 10	20
4.	Guntur Canal-I	A.P.	2 x 2	4
5.	Guntur Canal-II	A.P.	2 x 2.25	4.5
6.	Kallinadi-II	Karnataka	3 x 40+3 x 50	270
7.	Sharavathi TR	Karnataka	4 x 60	240
8.	Mallarpur	Karnataka	2 x 4.5	9
9.	Varahi(Mani Dam)	Karnataka	2 x 4.5	9
10.	Brindawan	Karnataka	2 x 6	12
11.	Bhadra	Karnataka	1 x 6	6

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Shivpur	Karnataka	2 x 9	18
13.	Lower Periyar	Kerala	3 x 60	180
14.	Muvettipuzha	Kerala	2 x 3.5	7
15.	Kakkad	Kerala	2 x 25	50
16.	Poringal Kuthu Extn. (Unit-4)	Kerala	1 x 16	16
17.	Lower Phawani RBC	T.N.	2 x 4	8
18.	Sathnur Dam	T.N.	17.5	7.5
Total Sr (SOG)				1131
B.	CEA cleared Schemes			
1.	Singur	A.P.	2 x 7.5	15
2.	Sarapadi	Karnataka	3 x 30	90
3.	Kuttiyadi Extn.	Kerala	1 x 50	50
Sub-Total SR (CL)				155
Total S.R.				1286

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
IV.	EASTERN REGION			
A.	Sanctioned On-going Schemes			
1.	Eastern Gandak Canal	Bihar	3 x 5	15
2.	Sone Western Canal	Bihar	4 x 1.65	3.3
3.	Sone Eastern Canal	Bihar	2 x 1.65	3.3
4.	Chandil	Bihar	2 x 4	8
5.	North Koel	Bihar	2 x 12	24
6.	Rangit-III (NHPC)	Sikkim	3 x 20	60
7.	Upper Rongtichu	Sikkim	4 x 2	4
8.	Upper Indravati Or	Orissa	4 x 150	600
9.	Rengail Extn:	Orissa	3 x 50	50
10.	Potteru	Orissa	2 x 3	6
11.	Ramnam St. II	W.B.	4 x 12.5	50

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Teesla Falls	W.B.	3 x 3 x 7.5	67.5
	Sub Total ER (SOG)			891.1
B.	CEA cleared Schemes			
1.	Balimela-II	Orissa	2 x 60	120
	Sub total Er (CL)			120
	Total ER			1011.1
V.	North Eastern Region			
A:	Sanctioned On-going Schemes			
1.	Ranganadi (NEEPCO)	Ar.P.	3 x 135	270
2.	Nuranang	Ar.P.	3 x 2	6
3.	Lower Borpani	Assam	2 x 50	100
4.	Dhansiri	Assam	15 1.33	20
5.	Doyang (NEEPCO)	Nagaland	3 x 25	75

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (1992-97) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Likkim Ro	Nagaland	3 x 8	24
	Sub Total NER (SOG)			495
B.	CEA cleared Schemes			
1.	Kopill Extn. (NEEPCO)	Megh.	2 x 50	100
	Sub Total NER (CL)			100
	CENTRAL SECTOR TOTAL:			3010
	STATE SECTOR TOTAL:			6394.35
	ALL INDIA TOTAL (SOG):			8893.85
	ALL INDIA TOTAL:			9396.85

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW)		Date of advertisement
			3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	UHI-III HE Project	H.P.	70		29.10.90
2.	Ghanvi HE Project	H.P.	22.5		29.10.90
3.	Tawa HE Project	H.P.	12		13.6.90
4.	Baspa-II HE Project	H.P.	300		29.10.90
5.	Dhamwar-Sunda HEP	H.P.	70		29.10.90
6.	Maheshwar HE Project	M.P.	400		13.6.90
7.	KC Canal HE Project	A.P.	3		27.8.90
8.	Guntur BCRD HE Project	A.P.	4		27.8.90
9.	-do-	A.P.	4.5		27.8.90
10.	Malana HE Project	H.P.	86		29.10.90
11.	Neogal HE Units	H.P.	4.5		29.10.90
12.	Khauli HE Project	H.P.	10.5		29.10.90
13.	Hibra HE Project	H.P.	240		29.10.90
14.	Parbati-III HE Project	H.P.	501		29.10.90

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Date of advertisement
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Other HE Project	H.P.	501	29.10.90
16.	Shiva Hydel Mini	Kar	3	6.1.91
17.	Vanivilas Sagar	Kar	4.5	6.1.91
18.	Drop Down Stream	Kar	0.25	6.1.91
19.	Madhavamanthri Anecut	Kar	3.5	6.1.91
Total				1759

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Trichur District Kerala

2848. PROF. (SMT) SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand telephone exchange in Trichur district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of their expansions; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Departments of Telecommunications has formulated draft 8th five year plan (1992-97) for telecom development and it is envisaged to :-

- provide telephone connections practically on demand in rural and tribal areas.

- Waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years at large telephone systems.

Accordingly expansion programmes are being drawn for Trichur district of Kerala in order to fulfil the above objective by the end of the 8th plan period.

During 1991-92, 13 Nos of exchanges are proposed to be expanded resulting in addition of gross switching capacity of 4200 lines in this district.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D. Facility in Cities of Barabanki District, U.P.

2849. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state the number and the details of telephone exchanges in cities and towns etc. in district of Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be linked with STD facility during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): None Sir.

[*English*]

Montreal Conference for Aged

2850. SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the stand taken by the Government in the 1982 and 1990 Montreal Conference of the Aged conducted by the United Nations Organisation;

(b) whether the details of 1982 recommendations and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government of India have any plan to associate M.Ps and voluntary organisations in the implementations of the 1982 and 1990 recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Government of India is aware of the recommendations of the World Assembly on aging held in Vienna in 1982. These recommendations are abroad guidelines to be considered for implementation by different countries keeping in view their requirements and economic status. The subject of aging comes under the purview of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal from Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation

2851. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation had submitted an application to the Union Government for issue of letter of intent to set up an industrial unit to manufacture Cellular Radio System;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) An application was made by M/s Orissa State Electronics Development Corpn. Ltd. on 21.5.86 for grant of letter of intent for manufacture of 2 system per year of Cellular Radio Systems with an investment of Rs. 35 lakhs in land and building and Rs. 152 lakhs in plant & machinery in new unit to be set up at Bhubneswar in the State of Orissa.

(c) The decision of the Govt. was conveyed to M/s Orissa State Electronics Development Corpn. on 18.7.1986.

However, under the new Industrial

Policy, no letter of intent is required from the Union Govt. for manufacture of this item.

Applications for Grant of Freedom Fighter Pension, Statewise

2852. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for the grant of freedom fighters pension State-wise as on March 31, 1982 and total number of applications, since then, State-wise;

(b) the total number of applications accepted, rejected and under consideration State-wise as on 1-4-1991;

(c) the total number of pending applications as on 1-4-1990 and 1-4-1991; and

(d) the total number paid as pension during 1990-91 and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A tabular statement is attached.

(d) State-wise figures are not readily available. However, a budget provision of Rs. 117 crores was made during 1990-91.

STATEMENT

Name of States/ U. Territories	Total No. of applications received as on 31.3.1982	Total No. of applications received thereafter upto 31.10.91	Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.90	Total No. of applications pending as on 1.4.90	Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.91	Total No. of applications rejected as on 1.4.91	Total No. of applications under consider 1.4.91 and Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Assam	24898	1988	4314	73	4319	22023	73
2. A.P.	21301	17832	9863	6817	10126	21269	5555
3. Bihar	92299	22872	23993	876	24091	89753	353
4. Gujarat	6127	711	3513	118	3519	3198	118
5. Goa	2910	447	872	11	876	2470	21
6. Haryana	2533	3104	1493	918	1539	2734	60
7. H.P.	1120	3059	477	49	486	2873	49
8. J & K	2961	7774	1755	26	1762	8944	86
9. Karnataka	18230	2218	9679	2735	9749	8185	1737
10. Kerala	29999	22471	2729	986	2749	48745	120
11. M.P.	7339	650	3273	328	3277	1435	-

<i>Name of States/ U. Territories</i>	<i>Total No. of applications received as on 31.3.1982</i>	<i>Total No. of applications received thereafter upto 31.10.91</i>	<i>Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.90</i>	<i>Total No. of applications pending as on 1.4.90</i>	<i>Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.91</i>	<i>Total No. applications rejected as on 1.4.91</i>	<i>Total No. of applications under consider 1.4.91 and Pending.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Maharashtra	32417	7331	14321	1602	16231	21767	750
13. Manipur	150	538	62	-	62	626	-
14. Meghalaya	151	8	84	-	86	73	-
15. Mizoram	4	4	4	-	4	4	-
16. Nagaland	19	3	3	-	3	19	-
17. Orissa	14300	1628	4119	58	4129	11749	61
18. Punjab	12408	14356	6714	650	6721	21986	58
19. Rajasthan	1545	3552	740	33	753	3470	41
20. Tamil Nadu	9366	13155	3976	95	3983	17367	95
21. Tripura	2351	1112	879	16	880	2566	16
22. U.P.	26969	13212	17692	99	17727	20324	99
23. W. Bengal	75504	3500	21840	10	21899	1500	10

Name of States/ U. Territories	Total No. of applications received as on 31.3.1992	Total No. of applications received thereafter upto 31.10.91	Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.90	Total No. of applications pending as on 1.4.90	Total No. of applications accepted as on 1.4.91	Total No. applications rejected as on 1.4.91	Total No. of applications under consider 1.4.91 and Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Chandigarh	140	12	86	11	86	55	11
25. Delhi	2789	2552	1974	48	1995	2385	48
26. Pondicherry	1733	185	307	17	307	1441	17
27. Arunachal Pradesh	41	-	-	-	-	41	-
28. INA	34366	-	21305	-	21473	12360	-
Total	424090	144274	155867	15576	159832	383609	9378

Pending Applications of Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra

2053. SHRIRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for freedom fighters pension received from Maharashtra as on 31.10.1991;

(b) the number of cases which are pending for more than three years;

(c) the number of cases which were recommended by the Government of Maharashtra;

(d) the reasons for not granting freedom fighter pension to such applicant;

(e) whether Government are aware that majority of these freedom fighters are on the rag end of their lives; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to decide these applications?

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

(a) 731 applications which have been received recently, are pending.

(b) No case is pending for more than three years.

(c) and (d). Recommendation of State Government is not the sole criterion to grant pension. Cases must satisfy the eligibility criteria of the Central Scheme.

(e) and (f). All applications received before the prescribed date, that is 31.3.1982 have been considered at least once. Even in respect of further consideration of

applications efforts are continuously made to deal with them at the earliest.

T.V. Serials Pending for Scrutiny

2854. SHRIRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. serials languagewise pending for scrutiny with the Government;

(b) the number of T.V. serials pending for more than three years, more than two years and more than one year respectively;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to clear those serials; and

(d) time bound programme for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d). According to Doordarshan, 3545 proposals for sponsored T.V. serials in Hindi for telecast on the national network received against their invitation of October, 1990 are pending clearance. All these are under various stages of evaluation.

Alcatele Proposal

2855. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered ALCATEL'S proposal for the transfer of technology for the manufacture of the contemporary version of E-10 exchanges to the Indian Telephone Industries and its financial viability particularly the payment of 5 per cent rate of royalty payment;

(b) if so, the decision if any, taken in the

matter and if not, the stage at which this stands;

(c) whether ALCATEL has already entered into a collaboration agreement with the B.K. Modi Group and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the impact on the ITI's programme for development of indigenous exchanges; and

(f) whether another multi-national is also in the run, if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions offered by it for its technology and in setting up a research and development centre?

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

(b) The proposal is presently under examination by M/s ITI.

(c) M/s Indian Reprographics Systems Pvt. Ltd. promoted by Shri B.K. Modi has filed an Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum for setting up a joint venture with M/s ALGATEL.

(d) Nil

(e) No impact.

(f) A number of multinational Companies have shown interest and have submitted their initial proposals for setting up of manufacturing units for switching equipment.

Damage to Pulse Code Modulation Gadgets

2856. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of the state-of-art technology, any research has been or is being made to countenance the cutting of the cable and thereby causing damage to the costly Pulse Code Modulation gadgets used to increase the capacity of the cable upto 15 times and to save the entire network from being jeopardised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Presently no research is being done in this area as the present Pulse Code Modulation Systems in the network have a built in alarm indication which is displayed at the attended terminal stations, in the event of faults, including cable cuttings. PCM system working on a cable is not damaged electrically in the event of cable cutting.

(b) Not applicable in view of the reply at (a) above.

Telecast of Local Programmes from All I.P. Ts in Orissa

2857. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance was given by the Government that local programmes of Doordarshan, Cuttack will be telecast from all Low Power Transmitters in Orissa State;

(b) if so, whether any approach has been made by the Orissa Government for commissioning the Car Festival; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto? .

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

(a) All the high power and low power TV

transmitters of Orissa have started relaying the regional programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack via satellite with effect from 7-9-1991.

(b) and (c). Whereas a request has been received from the State Government of Orissa for live telecast of Car Festival of Lord Jagannath from Puri, the same has not been found feasible on policy and technical consideration. However, a special report on the festival would continue to be telecast on the same day in Doordarshan's National Network which could be viewed by a large number of viewers all over India.

Assistance for Naxalite Infested Blocks in Orissa

2858. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for Rs. 162 crores aid to finance the Special Area Development Programme for twelve naxalite infested blocks of Keraput and Ganjam districts of Orissa have been pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Union Government to speed-up sanction of funds for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A proposal was received from the State Government of Orissa for financial assistance for an action plan for development of the naxalite affected areas of the State which was examined in

consultation with the Planning Commission. The State Government was subsequently advised that the cost of implementing the Action Plan has to be met by the State Government from their normal Plan outlay as approved and finalised by the Planning Commission.

Construction of More Crematoriums in Delhi

2859. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present electric crematorium in Delhi is in bad shape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve its condition;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more such crematoriums in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these are likely to be constructed along with the details of the crematoriums in existence;

(e) whether the crematorium ground near Kamal Cinema in South Delhi, New Delhi also needs improvement; and

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the same?

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

Efficient and Proper Service by MTNL

2860. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked MTNL to explain the reasons for rendering poor service to the consumers non-realisation of large sums of money pending against the subscribers; wrong and excess billing to the customers; to bring about improvement in the prevalent unsatisfactory state of affairs;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by MTNL thereon; and

(d) how it is proposed to be ensured that the MTNL renders effective, efficient and proper service to the customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The performance of MTNL is generally satisfactory. The quality of service rendered is continuously monitored through periodic reviews.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Telecom Commission through various directives and circulars has been emphasising on all the field units including MTNL to provide effective, proper and efficient service to the consumers and increase the customers' satisfaction. The field units and MTNL have taken various steps in this regard, i.e. introduction of latest technology, upgradation of external plant and increasing the efficiency of STD services and provide better customers' services, computerisation of various services etc.

Akashvani Kendras in Karnataka

2861. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Akashvani Kendras

in Karnataka at present, capacity-wise and location-wise;

(b) the total population of the area being benefited by their coverage;

(c) the number of Akashvani Centres out of them preparing and broadcasting their own programmes; and

(d) the number of Kendras broadcasting the commercial service of Vividh Bharati?

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

(a) Eight Radio Stations are presently, functioning in the State of Karnataka. The details of the radio stations are given in the annexure attached statement.

(b) 95% of the population of the State receives radio coverage.

(c) All the eight radio stations produce the programmes and broadcast them.

(d) The Radio stations located at Bangalore and Dharwad broadcast commercial services of Vividh Bharati.

STATEMENT

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity of the Transmitter</i>
1. Bangalore	200 KW MW 1 KW MW
2. Bhadravathi	20 KW MW
3. Chitradurg	6 KW FM
4. Dharwad	200 KW MW 1 KW MW (Vividh Bharati/ Commercial)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity of the Transmitter</i>
5. Gulbarga	10 KW MW
6. Hassan	6 KW FW
7. Mangalore/ Udipi	1 KW MW 20 KW MW
8. Mysore	1 KW MW

Alleged Irregularities in DEDA

2862. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD
SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has found serious irregularities in the affairs of the Delhi Energy Development Agency for harnessing and introducing non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of the irregularities pointed out by C&AG;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to adopt improved and non-conventional sources of energy; and

(d) the reasons for not introducing schemes already sanctioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). While test checking in audit the records of the Delhi Energy Development Agency under the Delhi Administration of the period 1983-84 to 1989-90, some observations have been made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. These pertain in general, to the implementation and monitoring of various schemes. The details of these observations are already contained in the CAG's Report, (paragraphs 3.1 to 4.5 at pages 18-35) which has been tabled in the Parliament during the Budget Session in July 1991.

(c) The improvement and development of non-conventional energy devices is a continuous process. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources has already successfully tested and developed many NRSE devices and installed them through the State Government/Nodal Agencies all over the country. In Delhi, the status of some of the important activities undertaken as on 31.3.91 is as follows:

Biogas

Community Biogas Plants	2
Family Type Biogas Plants	600

Biomass

Biomass Gasifiers	16
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Improved Chulhas	108680
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Solar Photovoltaics

Water Pumps	-	25
Community Lighting Systems	-	9
Domestic Lighting/TV Systems	-	71
Power Plants (KWP)	-	5.00

Solar Thermal

Cookers	-	17475
Domestic Water Heating	-	650
Systems Industrial Water Heating		
Systems		
Industrial Water Heating		
Systems	-	350
Air Heaters/Crop Dryers	-	1
Timber Kilns	-	4
Still	-	1604

Wind Energy

Water pumps	-	81
Battery Chargers	-	5

(d) According to Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA), all sanctioned schemes are under implementation.

Cell for Kashmiri Migrants

2863. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a cell or sort out expeditiously the problems of migrants from Kashmiri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. JACOB): (a) and (b). There is a separate Kashmir Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs which besides other responsibilities

also co-ordinates the relief assistance to the migrants from the Kashmir Valley. The Offices of the Relief Commissioners at Jammu and Director (Relief), Delhi Administration, Delhi are nodal agencies for relief assistance to such migrants in Jammu and Delhi. In addition, different Ministries/Offices have nominated Officers to co-ordinate work on the problems concerning Kashmiri migrants. A Committee has been constituted by the government of Jammu and Kashmir under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary to periodically review the progress. Senior Officers are also reviewing relief measures at Delhi.

Visits of Ministers to Earthquake Affected areas of Uttar Pradesh

2864. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers who visited the earthquake affected area of Uttar Kashi district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of other persons who accompanied the Ministers; and

(c) the names of the areas of Uttar Kashi and Tehri visited by these ministers?

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

[Translation]

Use of Social Aircraft by Ministers for Official Trips

2865. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Union Ministers, except the Prime Minister, who used special aircraft instead of regular Indian Airlines flights for official trips since July, 1991 till date;

(b) the financial burden the Government had to bear for using of special aircrafts for official trips; and

(c) the justification for using special aircraft?

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

[English]

Apex Body for Voluntary Organisations

2867. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up an apex body to deal with voluntary organisations; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) This ministry does not have any such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Traffic Personnels at Patel Chowk, Gole Dak-Khana and Dr. R.M.L. Hospital Round about, New Delhi

2868. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite heavy traffic at the round about near Gole Dak-Khana Patel Chowk and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi neither traffic police personnel are deployed there nor there is any traffic signal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to instal traffic signals at these roundabouts;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police have reported that the traffic policemen are deployed at the roundabouts of Gole Dakkhana Patel Chowk and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital during peak hours. Besides, the traffic police staff is also detailed at Gole Dak-Khana from 7.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. and 12.00 noon to 2.00 P.M. The installation of traffic signals on these roundabout has not been considered expedient for smooth road traffic.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal to install traffic signals at present.

[English]

Pro-Rata Wages to Extra Department Employees

2869. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
PROF. PREM DHUMAL

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3892 on August 22, 1991 and state;

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding grant of pro-rate wages, increase in the amount of Ex-gratia/gratuity and extension of Group Insurance Scheme to Extra Departmental Agents/Employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The proposal regarding payment of pro-rata

wages and increase in ex-gratia gratuity to the Extra-Departmental Agents has been considered in consultation with the concerned Ministries of Govt. of India. Having regard to the prevailing over-all economic situation in the country, and other relevant factors such as the heavy financial implications involved in the proposal, the continuing Heavy deficits of the Department, the limited scope for bridging the gap between revenue and expenditure and the likely repercussions of the revision of pro-rata wages of ED Agents on a large number of other similarly placed part-time workers in sectors like Education, family Welfare, etc., Government have decided to drop the proposal for the present. No decision has been taken regarding extension of Group Insurance Scheme to E.D. Agents.

S.T.D. Facilities in Orissa

2870. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Orissa which have been provided with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) facility so far;

(b) whether there is any demand extend this facility to some other cities also;

(c) the names of the cities where this facility is proposed to be extended in that state; and

(d) the time by which STD facility is likely to be made available there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) List is placed at the enclosed Statement-II

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) and (d). STD facility is planned to be

provided by March, 92 to the places listed in others places will be provided progressively.
the enclosed Statement-II. STD facility to

STATEMENT-I

NAMES OF THE CITIES IN ORISSA WHICH HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH SUBSCRIBERS' TRUNK DIALLING FACILITY SO FAR.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
Balasore	Balasore, Bhadrak, Soro, Chandipur, Jaleswar Rajnigiri, Remuna
Bolangir	Bolangir, Titlagarh, Sonapur, Patnagarh, Budmal
Cuttack	Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jagatpur, Chowdwar, Paradip, Jajpur Road, Gopalpur, Salepur, Jagarengpur.
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, Kamakhyanagar, Nalco Nagar, Kanhia, Hindol, Banarpal, Berhampur.
Ganjam	Berhampur, Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Aska, Rambha, Gopalpur, Chikiti, Parlakhemundi, Bhanjabihar, Padmapur, Hinjicut, R. Sumandi, Digapahandi Narendrapur.
Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh
Keonjhar	Keonjhar, Barbil, Anandapur
Mayurbhanj	Baripada, Udala, Betanoti.
Koraput	Koraput, Jeypore, Gunupur, Raygada, Sunabeda, Damanjodi, Bisam Katak, Theruvall, Maniguda, Nowrangpur, Bailmela, Malkangiri, Chitrakonda, J.K. Pur
Puri	Puri, Bhubaneswar, Nimapara, Tangi, Jatni, Khurda, Balugaon, Tamando, Chandaka, Manceshwar Pipili, Konark, Chandanpur, Sakhigopal, Brahmagiri, Ballpatna, Ballante.
Phulbani	Phulbani, Baliguda, Boud
Sambalpur	Sambalpur, Baragarh, Jharsuguda, IB-Thermal, Burda, Hirakud, Padampur, Belpahad
Sundargarh	Sundargarh, Rourkela, Kansbahal, Kalunga, Sargipalli, Rajgangpur.

STATEMENT-II

Names of the Cities in Orissa where STD facility is to be extended by March, 1992

Rairangpur, Karanjia, chandbali, Kantabanul, Athrarh, Banki

Dhanmandal, Jajpur (Town), Athmalik, Palaspanga, Champua

Bhanjanagar, Damra, Bardali, Brajarajnagar, Kuchinda, Rairakholi, Bonaigarh, Birmitrapur, Pattamundai, Joda, Kestnga.

[Translation]

Railway Mail Service in Kathgodam, Uttar Pradesh

2871. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand Railway Mail Service in Kathgodam in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Nainital District

2872. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Post Offices in Nainital District in Uttar Pradesh particularly at Bindu-khatta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). It is proposed to open, subject to justification extra departmental branch post offices at the following places in Nainital District.

1. Taruar
2. Sukha Rikhauli
3. Jalalgaon
4. Kakor Nathna
5. Pandri
6. Sisauna
7. Khaula
8. Nadaha &
9. Stodar.

The case for opening of a post office at Bindukhatta was examined but not found according to existing norms.

[English]

Setting up of Electronic Exchanges in Shahjahanpur District in Uttar Pradesh

2873. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Electronic Exchanges in Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are proposed to be set up?

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

(b) and (c). Electronic Exchange in
Shahjahanpur City is likely to be

commissioned in 1993-94. The details of
electronic Exchanges in District
Shahjahanpur, planned to be commissioned
are given in the attached Statement-I
along with the time by which these exchanges
are expected to be commissioned.

*Details of Electronic Exchanges Planned to be commissioned in Sahjahanpur District of
U.P. Telecom Circle*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Likely time of commissioning</i>
1.	Shahjahanpur	1993-94
2.	Tilhar	1991-92
3.	Powayan	1991-92
4.	Allahganj	1992-93
5.	Banda	1992-93
6.	Bartara	1992-93
7.	Gutalya	1992-93
8.	Jalalabad	1992-93
9.	Kalan	1992
10.	Kanth	1992-93
11.	Khudaganj	1992-93
12.	Khutar	1992-93
13.	Miranpur Katra	1992-93
14.	Mirzapur	1992-93
15.	Nigdhi	1992-93
16.	Rosa	1992-93
17.	Shyampur	1992-93
18.	Shermau	1993-94
19.	Sindhauli	1993-94

[*Transalation*]

**Telephone Link Between Beesalpur,
Bareilly and Pilibhit, U.P.**

2874. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
accorded sanction to provide telephone
facilities between Beesalpur, Pilibhit and
bareilly districts;

(b) if so, the time by which this is likely
to be provided;

(c) whether the Government propose
to sanction a direct telephone Link between
Shahjahanpur and Beesalpur (Pilibhit); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir. One
UHF system is already working between
Bareilly and Pilibhit and another UHF link
between Pilibhit and Beesalpur has been
planned.

(b) It is likely to be provided by March
1994 subject to availability of equipment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

**Extension and Modernisation of
Telephone Exchanges in Almora and
Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

2875. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under
consideration of the Government for
extension and modernisation of telephone
exchanges in Almora and Pithoragarh
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 given in the attached
Statements I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Plan for expansion and Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Almora District of U.P.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of existing exchange and capacity	Plan for expansion & Modernisation			
			91-92	92-93	93-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Almora	384 MCR	2048 ILT	...	...	...
2.	Bageshwar	128 PC DOT	...	256 PC-DOT	...	...
3.	Balnath	64 P MILT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	...
4.	Bhikyasen	64 P MILT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	...
5.	Ganai	64 P MILT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	...
6.	Kailgair	64 P MILT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	...
7.	Kasardevi	64 P MILT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	...
8.	Kosi	64 P MILT	...	...	...	...
9.	Kausani	64 P MILT	...	...	...	...
10.	Ranikhet	400 LNEAX	...	...	...	1000 LC-DOT
11.	Artola	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	...
12.	Barachhina	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	...

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of existing exchange and capacity	Plan for expansion & Modernisation			
			91-92	92-93	93-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	Barari	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
14.	Bhatrajkhan	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
15.	Dania	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
16.	Deghat	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
17.	Dwarahat	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
18.	Jainti	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
19.	Jalalai	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
20.	Kafra	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
21.	Langara	10 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
22.	Mazikhali	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
23.	Masi	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
24.	Seharphatak	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
25.	Someshwar	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of existing exchange and capacity	Plan for expansion & Modernisation			
			91-92	92-93	93-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
26.	Syaldeh	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	
27.	Tarl Khet	25 LSAX	...	64 PMLIT	...	

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of existing exchange and capacity	Plan for expansion & Modernisation			
			91-92	92-93	93-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Aekote	64 PMLIT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
2.	Charawat	64 PMLIT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
3.	Dharchule	128 PC-DOT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
4.	Didihat	64 PMLIT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
5.	Gangolihat	64 PMLIT	...	...	...
6.	Lohaghat	128 PC-DOT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
7.	Muneyari	64 PMLIT	...	128 PC-DOT	...	
8.	Pithoragarh	500 LNEAX	...	1000 LC-DOT	...	
9.	Bering	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
10.	Devi dhura	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
11.	Guma	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
12.	Jalivi	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
13.	Jhulaghat	50 LSAX	...	...	64 PMILT	

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of existing exchange and capacity	Plan for expansion & Modernisation			
			91-92	92-93	93-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14.	Kanallchina	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
15.	Mackoti	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
16.	Nachani	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
17.	Thal	50 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	
18.	Wadda	25 LSAX	...	64 PMILT	...	

All Indi Radlo, Almora

2876. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for increasing the broadcasting capacity of All India Radio, Almora;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR GIRJAVYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As Almora town is marked by hilly terrain, augmentation of the power of the radio transmitter functioning in the town shall not result in any appreciable increase in its coverage area. There is, therefore, no proposal at present for its upgradation.

Rural Electrification Scheme In Almora and Pithoragarh

2877. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have surveyed some areas in Almora and Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh for bringing them under the Rural Electrification scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The

Rural Electrification Programmes are formulated and executed by the respective State Electricity Board. As per information furnished by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, no survey has been conducted for the purpose of any special programme of rural electrification in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Deployment of Police In Trans-Yamuna Area

2878. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of police personnel deployed per thousand civilians in New Delhi and Trans Yamuna Area, respectively;

(b) whether this ratio of police force deployed in Trans Yamuna area is less than that of New Delhi despite higher crime rate;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the details of police personnel proposed to be reinforced during 1991-92 for effective maintenance of law and order in Trans Yamuna area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE 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.

Requirement of Police stations In Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

2879. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to ascertain the

number of police stations required in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more police stations in Trans-Yamuna area in the year 1991-92 to contain crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Trans-Yamuna area, which comprises East District and North East District, had only four Police Stations in February, 1974. 13 new Police Stations have been set up in this area since then. There is no proposal to set up more Police Stations in Trans-Yamuna area during the current financial year.

Crimes in Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

2880. SHRI B.L. SHARMA 'PREM': Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of murder, looting, theft and other crimes which took place in the trans-yamuna area of Delhi during 1991-92 till December 1, 1991;

(b) the details of such incidents which occurred during the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in the crime rate in this area and the steps being taken by the Government for checking such incidents?

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

[English]

Telephone Facilities to Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh

2881. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Scheme to provide telephone facility to each gram panchayat was started; and

(b) the details of the telephone connections provided so far to the gram panchayats in Uttar Pradesh, district wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAI DU): (a) January, 1991.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Gram-Panchayats	Gram Panchayats provided with telephone facility as on 30-11-1991
1.	Allahabad	2,366	138
2.	Budaun	1,415	93
3.	Behraich	1,631	62

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Gram-Panchayats</i>	<i>Gram Panchayats provided with telephone facility as on 30-11-1991</i>
4.	Ballia	1,077	78
5.	Banda	807	54
6.	Barabanki	1,556,	98
7.	Bulandshar	1,233	93
8.	Deoria	2,602	141
9.	Etah	1,200	89
10.	Etawah	1,129	116
11.	Faizabad	1,840	57
12.	Farrukhabad	1,177	62
13.	Fatehpur	1,035	79
14.	Ghazipur	1,287	61
15.	Gonda	2,213	111
16.	Hamirpur	691	77
17.	Hardoi	1,483	117
18.	Jalaun	669	44
19.	Jaunpur	2,052	65
20.	Jhansi	602	50
21.	Lalitpur	448	37
22.	Mainpuri	647	31
23.	Mathura	714	100
24.	Muradabad	1,822	46

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Gram-Panchayats</i>	<i>Gram Panchayats provided with telephone facility as on 30-11-1991</i>
25.	Pilibhit	736	39
26.	Pratapgarh	1,530	43
27.	Rampur	696	27
28.	Raibareilly	1,234	164
29.	Shajahanpur	1,409	76
30.	Sitapur	1,556	107
31.	Sultanpur	1,738	269
32.	Unnao	1,420	115
33.	Varanasi	2,194	83
34.	Azamgarh	2,400	60
35.	Mau	703	72
36.	Basti		
37.	* Siddharth Nagar	3,711	81
38.	Gorakhpur		
39.	* Maharajganj	2,660	135
40.	Mirzapur	973	8
41.	Sonebhadra	586	10
42.	Almora	1,360	39
43.	Chamoli	632	57
44.	Dehradun	252	35
45.	Pauri	1,214	25

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Gram-Panchayats</i>	<i>Gram Panchayats provided with telephone facility as on 30-11-1991</i>
46.	Nainital	779	56
47.	Pithoragarh	827	53
48.	Tehri	822	14
49.	Uttarkashi	337	11
50.	Aligarh	1,498	87
51.	*Lucknow	646	70
52.	Lakhimpur	1,213	120
53.	Agra	797	41
54.	Firozabad	645	25
55.	Bareilly	1,324	79
56.	Bijnore	1,127	97
57.	Ghaziabad	608	54
58.	Kanpur City	192	18
59.	Kanpur Dehat	1,317	66
60.	Meerut	786	139
61.	Muzaffarnagar	762	72
62.	Saharanpur	934	47
63.	Haridwar	327	20
		73,741	4,347

* Districts newly formed.

[*Transalation*]

Telephone System In Jaunpur, U.P.

2882. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone system in district Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh is functioning properly;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and the extent to which the working capacity of telephone exchange is being utilised;

(c) the number of complaints received regarding working of telephone system during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the telephone system there?

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

(b) Does not arise. The utilisation of exchange capacity is 91%.

(c) Written complaints regarding working of the telephone system for 1989 and 1990 were 5 and 7 respectively.

(d) It has been planned to replace the existing Electro Mechanical Exchange by an Electronic Exchange (C-DOT type) during 1992-93.

[*English*]

Theft of Electricity

2883. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

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

(a) the number of persons/factories floor mills/ chakkis in Delhi booked for theft of electricity and drawing more power than sanctioned during the last 12 months;

(b) if so, the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). DESU has booked 917 cases of theft of electricity, besides detection of 150 cases of drawing more power than sanctioned by different categories of consumers, during the period December, 1990 to November, 1991. In all cases of theft of electricity, FIRs have been lodged with the Police under the provisions of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. Bills have also been raised against such consumers for recovery of charges. Surcharge/higher tariff is levied as per prescribed tariff schedule in the case of excess load violations by the industrial consumers. DESU has intensified its drive against theft/misuse of power including load violations by the consumers.

Gas-Based Power Project In Madhya Pradesh

2884. SHRI SHRVAN KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) whether a Gas-based power project proposed to be fed from HBJ pipeline passing through Madhya Pradesh has since been cleared by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No proposal for setting up of a gas-based power project envisaging utilisation of gas from HBJ pipeline in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been given clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses by Electricity Boards

2885. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by P.H.D. Chamber of Commerce and Industry has revealed that overall percentage of losses between 1981 and 1989 suffered by nine Electricity Boards had increased despite frequent hikes in tariffs;

(b) the main causes of such losses; and

(c) the steps suggested to avert such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the study, the main causes of losses relate to management of:

(1) Human resources sphere;

(2) Accounts, Finance and Commercial sphere;

(3) Technical sphere covering, generation, transmission and distribution systems.

(c) No steps for averting such losses have been suggested in the report which

is said to be the first part of the study.

[*Translation*]

Operation of Cable TV Network

2886. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5615 on September 4, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR GIRJAVYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Establishment of Cable TV Networks in the country is governed by Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rules made thereunder, administered by the Ministry of Communications. As per this Act and Rules made thereunder, no permission is required to set up a Cable TV network within private premises. According to the information received from the Ministry of Communications, no license for Cable TV network including permission to lay cable for TV networks are being issued by them. The details of such networks operating in the country including those set-up by foreign companies are, therefore, not available with the Government.

Arrears of DESU with Commercial Firms and Industries

2887. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial firms/

industries in Delhi against whom electricity dues amounting to lakhs of rupees are outstanding;

(b) the steps taken to realise the dues; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). According to DESU, there are about 970 Commercial firms/industries, including other categories of consumers against whom electricity dues of more than Rs. 1 lakh is outstanding in each case. Steps taken by DESU to recover these dues include issue of notices, disconnection of power supply and legal action where necessary.

Opening of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Maharashtra

2888. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and sub-post offices functioning at present in Maharashtra and the number of new post offices and sub-post offices proposed to be opened during the year 1991-92;

(b) the allocation made in the budget in this regard; and

(c) the details of the work done and the amount spent so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 11,979 post offices including 61 Head post offices, 2,054 departmental sub post offices, 129 extra departmental sub post offices and

9, 735 extra departmental branch post offices functioning in Maharashtra at present. It is proposed to open, subject to justification, 150 extra departmental branch post offices and 20 departmental sub post offices in Maharashtra State during the year 1991-92.

(b) and (c). There is a total provision amounting to Rs. 2 crore 72 lakhs in the Budget estimates for the year 1991-92 in respect of opening of post offices in rural and tribal areas on all India basis. Necessary funds will be made available to Maharashtra Postal Circle as per their demand. An amount of Rs. 2.03 lakhs has been spent upto 31-10-91 on opening of post offices in rural and tribal areas in Maharashtra.

[English]

Outstanding Dues by SEBs to Power Generating Agencies

2889. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding dues by SEBs to the power generating agencies as on 30th September, 1991;

(b) whether the Government has asked States to clear the same in four equal instalments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Statement giving state-wise details of outstanding dues payable by the SEBs to the National Thermal Power Corporation, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation and Damodar Valley Corporation as on 30.9.1991. is enclosed.

(b) and (c). In view of the amounting arrears, the Government of India decided that the overdues from State Electricity Boards to the Power Generating Agencies as on 31-5-1990, 25% be adjusted in the first instance against the Central Assistance payable to the State Government concerned

with the balance to be similarly adjusted in three equal annual consecutive instalments. The State Governments and State Electricity Boards concerned are being persuaded to ensure that the dues of these Corporations are cleared timely.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of outstanding dues payable to the National Thermal Power Corporation, National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation, North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation and Damodar Valley Corporation as on 30.9.1991

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NTPC	NHPC	NEEPCO	DVC
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.23	...	...	...
2.	Assam	...	12.44	97.51	...
3.	Bihar	188.38	...	...	357.15
4.	Goa	0.08	...	...	...
5.	Gujarat	49.01	...	...	...
6.	Haryana	63.84	41.43	...	...
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.25	...	...	...
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.54	8.07	...	...
9.	Karnataka	4.87	...	...	...
10.	Kerala	20.49	...	...	...
11.	Madhya Pradesh	162.42	...	...	...

No.	Name of the State	NTPC	NHPC	NEEPCC	DVC
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	45.42	...	...	...
13.	Manipur	...	9.74	0.03	...
14.	Meghalaya	...	...	...	...
15.	Mizoram	...	...	...	...
16.	Orissa	2.45	7.81	...	...
17.	Punjab	14.39	7.92	...	...
18.	Rajasthan	101.19	...	...	...
19.	Sikkim	0.44	0.72	...	...
20.	Tamil Nadu	59.43	...	...	...
21.	Tripura	...	...	1.53	...
22.	Uttar Pradesh	563.77	...	...	...
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	0.12	...
24.	West Bengal	42.80	11.50	...	85.25
25.	Nagaland	...	0.92	...	...
Total		1392.00	100.55	99.19	442.40

Setting up of Lakshadweep Development Corporation

2890. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for setting up Lakshadweep Development Corporation on the mainland in Kerala while its registered office is at Agathi, an island in lakshadweep;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding malfunctioning of the Corporation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements of the Corporation during the last two year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Profit</i>
1989-90	Rs. 0.11 lakh	Rs. 1.42 lakh (being interest on paid up share capital kept in FD)
1990-91	Rs. 40.04	Rs. 18.34 lakhs

Seizure of High Frequency Transmitter

2891. SHRI P.M. SAYEED;
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy seized two vessels carrying explosives and high frequency transmitters off Karaikal sea coast in early November this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the ownership of the vessels and the source from which they acquired the rare equipment like high power transmitters?

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The operational Headquarters of the lakshadweep Development Corporation, set up with its registered office at Agathi island, had to be shifted to the mainland in March, 1990, because of certain operational requirements and to provide thrust to its operations; to ensure better communication and transportation of the products and also better interaction with the customers as well as various developmental agencies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In views of (b) above does not arise.

(d) Turnover and profit of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation during the last 2 years were as under:-

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

Rajasthan Power Projects Pending Clearance

2892. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY be pleased to state the details of pending power projects likely to be approved in 1991-92 financial year in Rajasthan and the time by which the remaining projects would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): The following

thermal power projects in Rajasthan State were techno-economically cleared by CEA and also sanctioned by Planning Commission during 1991-92..

	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Date of sanction</i>
1.	Barsingar lignite based TPS-Rajasthan (NDC)	2X120 MW	23.4.91
2.	Suratgarh TPS St.I	2X250 MW	13.11.91

The time taken for the pending projects to be techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority would depend upon on several factors including the comprehensiveness of the project reports received from the project authorities, time taken by the project authorities in replying to various comments/observations of the CEA/ CWC, availability of various inputs and clearances such as fuel availability, transportation of coal, gas etc., port facilities, water availability etc., clearance from E & F angles, State Pollution Control Boards and National Airport Authority etc. After clearance by Central Electricity Authority the proposal would be sent to Planning Commission for investment approval.

Rehabilitation of Mentally Retarded Persons

2893. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce some new programmes for the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for each of these programmes, separately; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). New Schemes for implementation during the VIII Plan have been formulated for finalisation in consultation with Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

[Translation]

Public Call offices in Post Offices in Haryana

2894. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of public telephones (public call office) is available in all the post offices/sub post offices in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district wise; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Out of 432 post offices in Haryana Postal Circle, public call offices facility is available in 365

post offices. The details, districtwise, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Department of Telecommunications has planned to provide telephone facility in Panchayat Villages progressively by 1995. The telephones to be provided under this scheme will be installed at post offices, grocer shops or any other suitable location accessible to the public.

Telephone Connections in Haryana

2895. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list of telephone connections, category-wise

since 1988 in district Sonapat, Haryana.

(b) the year-wise and category-wise number of telephone connections released during the said period;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide telephone connections to the applicants; and

(d) the number of public telephone booths established in Sonapat district during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of persons in the waiting list for telephone connections category-wise and year-wise in Sonapat district since 1988 are given below:

Year	General	OYT	Non-OYT-Special
As on 31.12.88	1167	Nil	Nil
As on 31.12.89	1522	Nil	4
As on 31.12.90	1873	Nil	13
As on 31.11.91	2257	18	21

(b) The yearwise and categorywise, following telephone connections were released:

Year	General	OYT	Non-OYT-Special	Total
During Year ending on 31.12.88	61	13	7	81
During Year ending on 31.12.89	158	52	23	233
During year ending on 31.12.90	193	1	Nil	194
During 1.1.91 to 31.11.91	502	112	38	652

(c) The Department of Telecommunications has formulated draft 8th Five Year Plan for telecommunication development and it is envisaged:

to provide telephone connections on demand in rural and tribal areas;

that waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years in large systems.

Accordingly, expansion plans are being drawn to fulfil the above objectives during the 8th Plan period.

(d) The number of public telephone booths established during the last three years in Sonapat district:

	1989	1990	1991
S.T.D.	1	2	8
Local Public Telephones	8	Nil	18

Stopping of Production of new Programmes by Doordarshan

2896. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of new programmes has been stopped by the Doordarshan since the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the names of new programmes produced by Doordarshan during the last five months and by when these are likely to be telecast?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRLA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir. Doordarshan continues to produce programmes as per their requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All Doordarshan Kendras with programme production facilities regularly produce and telecast programmes on various themes/subjects in different formats. No centralised list of such programmes is maintained.

Shortage of Power in Gujarat

2897. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several industries have closed down due to shortage of electricity in Surat and Baroda districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the number of such industries during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken for providing adequate electricity in Surat and Baroda districts of Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATHRAI): (a) and (b). During the period April-October, 91, the energy shortage in Gujarat was 3.5%. Power supply to various consumers is decided by the State authorities, keeping in view the overall demand for power and its availability. Industrial production/performance of industry depends upon various factors such as availability of raw material, demand for the product, industrial relations, management efficiency etc., and power shortage is only one of the contributing factors.

(c) 613 MW capacity has been added during the last 3 years in Gujarat. In addition, the State has also got its due share from the central Stations in operation in Western Region and assistance was also provided from the neighboring Systems/States.

Speed Post Facility in Gujarat

2898. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities which are having 'speed post facility' in Gujarat and the number of those cities where this facility does not exist;

(b) the number of cities where Government propose to introduce speed post service during 1992; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Speed Post facility is available in the following 3 cities/towns under national network and 9 cities/towns under point to point speed post service:-

1. Under National Network

Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodra.

2. Under Point to Point Speed Post Service

Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Gandhidham, Kandia, Kandla Free Trade Zone, Jamnagar, Surender Nagar, Ankleshwar and Vapi.

The facility does not exist in other cities of Gujarat.

(b) There is no proposal for the present to introduce speed post service in any other city/town in Gujarat.

(c) Non availability of suitable transmission network and traffic viability are the reasons for not introducing speed post service in other cities.

Telephones to Gram Panchayats in Gujarat

2899. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the scheme to provide one telephone to each gram panchayat was introduced; and

(b) the details of the telephones provided so far to gram panchayats in Gujarat, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) January 1991.

(b) The details of the telephone provided upon 31.11.91 to Gram Panchayat Villages in Gujarat district-wise are given below:-

1.	Ahmedabad	145
2.	Ambrelli	150
3.	Banaskantha	159
4.	Bhavnagar	153
5.	Bharuch	126
6.	Jamnagar	145
7.	Unjagarh	221
8.	Khera	226

9.	Bhuj	186
10.	Masana	302
11.	Panchmahal	140
12.	Rajkote	189
13.	Sabarkantha	176
14.	Sundernagar	140
15.	Surat	152
16.	Baroda	107
17.	Balsar	158

Total	2875
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**Doordarshan Relay Kendras to
Telecast Programmes of main
Doordarshan Kendras**

2900. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan Relay Kendras have been provided the facility to relay the telecasts of main Doordarshan Kendras of the State;

(b) if so, the number of Relay Kendras linked so far with the main Kendras; and

(c) the time by which the remaining Kendras are likely to be so linked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Out of 528 TV transmitters presently functioning in the country, 197 TV transmitters relay the programmes of main Doordarshan Kendras in the respective States either through satellite or microwave mode of linkage.

(c) Linkage of the TV transmitters to the main Doordarshan Kendras in the respective States is being carried out in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources, requisite space segment capacity and commissioning of the microwave links engineered by the department of Telecommunications.

[English]

Range of Kasauli T.V. Tower

2901. SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the present range of T.V. tower at Kasauli in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): The high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Kasauli provides service within a range of about 220 Kms subject to local terrain conditions. This coverage area includes fringe areas also where elevated antennae and booster are required for obtaining reception.

**Sale of Postal Stationery through
General Stores**

2902. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of starting the sale of Postal stationery through selected general stores operating in different markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

A system of sale of postal stamps and stationery through stores is in existence from 1969.

(b) In this system postal stamps and stationery are sold through licensed agents for which they are paid a commission of 1.5% on sales. departmental stores, Super markets, Drug Stores and other stores, situated at a distance of not less than 150 yards from the nearest post office, can have the license. The licensee is not allowed more than Rs. 500/- in stamps in a day.

Committees/Boards Re-Constituted by Chandigarh Administration

2903. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration has constituted/re-constituted some Advisory Committees, Boards and Corporations etc. since July this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with their constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE 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.

Screening of Video Cassettes at Parlours

2904. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly revenue earned by the Government from the screening of Video Cassettes at Parlours and at home;

(b) the revenue earned from the screening of Cassettes at Home through Cable TVs and in air conditioned buses and hotels;

(c) whether the net collections from the Cinema Theatres in India have come down due to Video Exhibition and Cable TVs; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is contemplating to remedy the situation?

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

(a) and (b). The scheme of the legislative powers of the States and the Union Government gives complete powers to the State Governments in the matter of entertainment tax for exhibition of films. No statistical information about the revenue of State Governments from screening of video cassettes at Parlours, Homes, Air-conditioned buses, hotels, and also through cable TVs, is collected and maintained by the Union Government in the Ministry of information and Broadcasting.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have no statistics on the net collections from the Cinema Theaters in India as it is a State subject. However, the Government is seized of the problems the film industry is facing due to Video Piracy, Cable TV Networks etc.,

The Central Government has instructed the State Government to effectively enforce the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 as amended from time to time, which are considered to be adequate, through creation of Special Police Cells for investigation of copyright offences, bringing Video Parlours and Shops under a licensing regime, giving necessary powers for enforcement to Entertainment Tax recovery agencies, collecting crime statistics of copyright offences exclusively etc.

[Translation]

Unelectrified Villages of Orissa

2905. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified
and number of villages which have not been
electrified so far in Orissa, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to
electrify remaining villages during the current
Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
(SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A statement
indicating the district-wise number of
electrified and unelectrified villages in Orissa
as on 30.9.1991 in enclosed.

(b) and (c). The remaining villages are
likely to be electrified in normal course, in
future, subject to availability of funds and
other inputs.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of village electrification in the State of Orissa.

S. No	Districts	Total No. of villages (1981 census)	Villages of electrified as on 30.9.91	Villages yet to be electrified as on 30.9.91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Balasore	3832	3078	754
2.	Bolangir	2537	1974	563
3.	Cuttack	6036	5209	827
4.	Dhenkanal	2691	2015	676
5.	Ganjam	4185	2849	1336
6.	Kalahandi	2695	1454	1241
7.	Kaojhar	2045	1625	420
8.	Koraput	5848	2491	3357
9.	Mayurbhanj	3729	2242	1487
10.	Phulbani	3406	1335	2071

S. No	Districts	Total No. of villages (1981 census)	Villages of electrified as on 30.9.91	Villages yet to be electrified as on 30.9.91
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Puri	4448	3622	826
12.	Sambalpur	3436	2423	1013
13.	Sundergarh	1665	1372	293
Total		46553	31689	14864

Telecom Centers with S.T.D. and Telex facilities in Orissa

2906. SHRI MRUTINJAYANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa where telex facility is available; and

(b) the details of the places where the Union Government propose to start telecommunications centres with S.T.D. and telex facilities in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Telex facility is not available at any of the places in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa since there is no demand.

(b) At present no programme has been drawn up for opening new centres during the year 91-92 due to resource constraint. List of Telecom centres already working is given in the enclose Statement.

STATEMENT

List of Telecom Centers in Orissa (As on 31/10/91)

1. Motiganja Market Complex , Balasore.

2. Main Market Complex, Beripada.
3. Badadada, Puri.
4. Railway Station, Berhampur.
5. Market Complex, Bhawanipatna.
6. Bolangir Market Complex, Cuttack.
7. Buxibazar Market Complex, Cuttack.
8. Super Market Complex, Dhenkanal.
9. M.G. Road, Jeypore.
10. Keonjhar.
11. Bus Stand, Koraput.
12. Bus Stand, Sundergarh.
13. NAC Complex, Sunaboda.
14. Railway Station, Rourkela.
15. Subash Chauk, Rajgangpur.
16. Beharmal, Jharsuguda.
17. Railway Station, Puri.

18. Bus Stand, Rayagada.
21. Near Hotel Prince, Jeypore (K).
20. Court Complex, Baripada.
21. Office of SDOT, Bhadrak.
22. -do- SDOT, Titlagarh.
23. High Court Premises, Cuttack.
24. Railway Station, Bhubaneswar.

Scheme for Refugees from Bangladesh

2907. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose
to formulate a scheme for the refugees from
Bangladesh;

(b) whether any talks have been held
with Bangladesh Government in this regard;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) No, Sir. The rehabilitation
schemes are not available to Bangladeshi
nationals who came to India after 25-3-
1971.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PCOs in Orissa Villages

2908. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state the number of villages in
Orissa where PCOs have been installed

under the scheme of setting up one PCOs in
each village in the country during the Eighth
Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): A total of 2492
villages have been provided with public
telephones in Orissa upto 31.11.1991.

Telephone Systems in Districts of Bihar

2909. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

-(a) whether the telephone system of
Patna, Rohtas, Bhojpur and Ranchi districts
of Bihar is defective;

(b) if not, the extent upto which the
capacity of the telephone exchange is being
utilised;

(c) the number of complaints received
during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government
for smooth functioning of telephone system
in these districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.,
Electronic Exchanges have been introduced
at Patna and Ranchi. Sasaram and Dalmia
Nagar exchanges in Rohtas District and
Arrah and Buxar exchanges in Bhojpur
District are of old technology. These have
been programmed to be replaced by
Electronic Exchanges during this financial
year.

(b) Capacities of the exchanges are
being utilised to the extent feasible. The
details for the Districts are given below:-

STATEMENT

S.No.	District	No. of Exchanges	Equipped capacity	Working Connections	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Patna	22	34,210	29,104	6199
2.	Ranchi	14	17,499	13,737	3,972
3.	Bhojpur	15	1,370	1,136	148
4.	Rohtas	11	1,319	1,032	95

(c) The No. of written complaints for the exchanges during the last 3 years are:-

i) Patna	:	624
ii) Ranchi	:	245
iii) Bhojpur	:	43
iv) Rohtas	:	22

(d) The steps taken are enumerated below:-

- i) To replace all the old exchanges of the Districts by electronic exchanges,
- ii) Replace fault prone overhead lines by underground cables.
- iii) replace iron wire subscribes loops by drop wires,
- iv) Replace old telephone instruments,
- v) computerise fault repair service,
- vi) lay latest type of underground cables.

Visits by Officials of regional Publicity Directorate

2910. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons who were sent on a visit by the Directorate of Regional Publicity to encourage the national integration and the names of areas where they were sent; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the

Government on this programme during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIA VYAS): (a) and (b). The activities of the Directorate of Field Publicity (not Directorate of Regional Publicity) are field-based and involve inculcation of awareness on positive values about themes such as national integration, communal harmony, family welfare, adult education etc., For this purpose, the officers undertake tours extensively throughout the country. They are generally deputed for campaigning on VARIOUS THEMES and not on ONE SPECIFIC THEME during their tours. The expenditure incurred on such programme activities during the last two years (1989-90 and 1990-91) were Rs. 13.28 lakhs and Rs. 11.88 lakhs respectively.

Amount Outstanding Against U.P. and Haryana Governments Regarding Electricity Dues

2911. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

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

(a) the amount outstanding against the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in respect of electricity dues to be paid to the Union Government;

(b) whether Union Government provide any financial assistance to these States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof separately; and

(d) the steps taken so far by the Government to realise the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details of outstanding electricity dues payable by U.P. and Haryana to the National Thermal Power Corporation and the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation are given below:-

*As on 31.10.1991
(Rs. in crores)*

	N.T.P.C.	N.H.P.C.
U.P.S.E.B.	579.30	-
H.S.E.B.	77.82	40.60

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of India decided that of the overdues from State Electricity Boards to the Central Power Generating Agencies as on 31.5.1990, 25% be adjusted in the first instance against the Central Assistance payable to the State Govts. concerned with the balance to be similarly adjusted in three equal annual consecutive instalments. The State Governments and State Electricity Boards concerned are being persuaded to ensure that the dues of these Corporations are cleared timely.

Delhi Police set up

2912. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some far-reaching changes are proposed to be brought about in the Delhi Police set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these changes are likely to be helpful in improving law and order situation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The over-all functioning of Delhi Police is being regularly reviewed. At two recent high level meetings the measures to improve law and order and to curb increase in crime were discussed. Certain measures such as inspections of police stations, night checking, discipline, preventive actions etc, to improve the functioning and efficiency of the Delhi Police, and thus the law and order situation in Delhi, have been initiated.

[English]

Violations of "Cinematograph Act"

2913. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the violations of the 'Cinematograph Act' that have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years;

(b) the action taken by the Government in such cases;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted under the Act during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Most of the instance of violation of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 brought to the notice of Government relate to interpolations in particular prints of certified films exhibited in cinema houses. Such violations are cognizable and non-bailable offences and the action lies with the police authorities.

(c) and (d). The information is not maintained centrally in a compiled form since the responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 rests with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the law enforcing agencies under them.

[Translation]

Power Plants in Bihar

2914. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:
SHRI SRIKANT JENA:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA"

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

(a) whether the Government have received the work relating to setting up of power plants in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa to ensure that the work is progressing as planned;

(b) if not, the details of the projects, where work is not progressing as planned; and

(c) the action, the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAJ): (a) to (c). In order

to ensure timely completion of power projects, both in the Central and State sector, the implementation of projects is closely monitored by the Central Electricity Authority. Projectwise bottlenecks are identified, remedial measures suggested and the concerned project authorities are advised to undertake requisite measures to overcome the constraints. Joint Coordination meetings are also held which provide a useful link between the project authorities and main suppliers of equipments to ensure coordinated efforts for timely completion of projects under execution. The construction works are being executed in a planned manner. There are at times, unavoidable delays due to various reasons beyond and control of the project authorities. The main reasons which account for delay in the commissioning of the power projects are paucity of funds, delay in acquisition of land etc.

[English]

Expansion of the Capacity of Electronic Exchanges in the Country

2915. DR. GUNAWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the installed capacity of electronic exchanges to overcome the waiting list in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the progress made so far in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra?

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

(b) As per draft 8th Plan proposals

expansion programme are being drawn with an objective to provide by the end of the 8th Plan:-

- i) Telephone practically on demand in the rural and tribal areas; and
- ii) To reduce the waiting period to

within 2 years in large-systems.

Accordingly the waiting list will be cleared progressively during the 8th Plan period.

(c) In Jalgaon district, 16 electronic exchanges are proposed to be expanded during 8th plan. Details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Expansion Programme of Electronic Exchanges in Jalgaon during 8th Plan.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Existing Capacity</i>	<i>Proposed year of expansion.</i>
1.	Adawad	88	93-94
2.	Chahardi	10	92-93
3.	Dhamora	56	94-9
4.	Gampur	10	96-97
5.	Khedgaon (N)	10	96-97
6.	Kinhi	10	92-93
7.	Kurhakakoda	88	95-96
8.	Lohatar	10	92-93
9.	Maldhabadi	10	92-93
10.	Mangrol	10	96-97
11.	Mohumbare	10	92-93
12.	Mudi	10	92-93
13.	Paldhi	88	92-93
14.	Ranjangaon	10	92-93
15.	Vavade	10	96-97
16.	Virwade	10	96-97

Electronic Exchanges in District of Maharashtra

2916. DR. GUNAWANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electronic exchanges and manual exchanges in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra; and

(b) the time by which the waiting list for providing telephone connections is likely to be cleared?

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

(i) Electronic exchanges = 27 nos

(ii) Manual exchanges = 14

(b) Progressively by 31.03.1997.

[Translation]

Correspondents at Bhabhua in Bihar

2917. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not a single correspondent of All India Radio at the newly constituted district Bhabhua in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which correspondent of All India Radio is likely to be deputed at Bhabhua in Bihar keeping in view the territorial importance of this place?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Radio has no plan, at

present, to post a Correspondent at Bhabhua.

Telecommunication Divisional Office in Sasaram

2918. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bifurcate Gay Telecommunication Divisional Office in Bihar;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a divisional office in Sasaram; and

(d) if so, by when?

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

(b) Gaya Telecom District has been bifurcated into Gaya and Arrah Telecom Districts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

[English]

Panel in Film Media

2919. SHRIMATI BASAVRAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to form new panel in film media;

(b) if so, whether the new panel in film

media would function on the lines of the Central Board of Film Certification;

(c) if so, the main purpose of this new panel; and

(d) the extent to which it would be helpful for the film industry?

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

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

Power Consumption in Uttar Pradesh

2920. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of power in Uttar Pradesh and particularly in the districts of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli;

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap;

(c) the number of villages electrified in

Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli during VIIIth Five Year Plan, Year-wise; and

(d) 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) The per capita consumption in Uttar Pradesh including Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts during 1989-90 was 159.16 kwh.

(b) It is proposed 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 new work.

(c) The number of villages declared electrified during the Seventh Plan are given below:-

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of villages electrified during</i>				
	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1. Pauri Garhwal	89	201	175	103	111
2. Chamoli	111	112	82	46	48

(c) It is programmed to electrify 1550 villages in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections in Cities of Uttar Pradesh

2921. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA

KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting lists for telephone connections in the cities of Dehradun, Pauri, Srinagar and Gopeshwar respectively during last two years;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the capacity of telephone exchanges these cities keeping in view the continuously increasing demand for telephone connections in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

	<i>Name of city</i>	<i>as on 31.3.1989</i>	<i>as on 31.3.1990</i>	<i>as on 31.3.1991</i>
1.	Dehradun	3447	4819	6056
2.	Pauri	10	35	51
3.	Srinagar	Nil	3	12
4.	Gopeshwar	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) and (c). The department of telecommunications has formulated draft Eighth Five Year Plan for telecommunication development and it is envisaged:

- to provide telephone connection on demand in rural and tribal areas.

- that waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years at other places.

Accordingly expansion plans are being drawn to fulfil the above objectives during the Eighth Plan period. Gopeshwar has spare capacity and its expansion will be taken up only if demand exceeds this capacity. Srinagar has only recently been provided a 512 port exchange.

For other two cities proposals include expansion of capacity during initial period of Eighth Plan.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Pauri and Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh

*2922. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections are:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the total population of Pauri and Chamoli districts. Uttar Pradesh and the names of the sub-castes included in these categories;

(b) whether the public representatives have made a demand for the inclusion of some more castes in Scheduled Tribes category;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve their social and economic condition?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Various programmes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been undertaken under the schemes of Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan, Hill Area Development Plan and other Programmes of the Government of India and State Government.

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage to total population	
				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	23,453,339	232,705	21.16	0.21
Garhwal (Pauri)	637,877	74,901	1,097	11.74	0.17
Chamoli	364,346	62,886	9,164	17.26	2.52

Statement showing the population of individual Scheduled Castes reported in the 1981 Census

<i>Name of Caste</i>	<i>Garhwal</i>	<i>Chamoli</i>
1	2	3
All Scheduled Castes	74901	62886
Agariya	36	208
Badhik	661	9
Badi	93	46
Baheliya	13	1
Balga	7	-
Baiswar	10	-
Bajgi	90	35
Balmiki	1898	482
Bangali	3	-
Banmanus	1	-
Bansphor	1	-
Barwar	3	1
Basor	7	3
Beldar	9	-
Beriya	2	-
Bhulya	4	-
Bhuyiar	6	-
Bhantu	-	1
Chamar, Ddhsla, Jhusla, Jatava	6518	3172
Chero	13	1
Dhangar	61	-
Dhanuk	14	1

<i>Name of Caste</i>	<i>Garhwal</i>	<i>Chamoli</i>
1	2	3
Dharkar	9	148
Dhobi	573	148
Dom	184	143
Domar	1	-
Dusadh	-	-
Gharami	2	-
Ghasiya	27	10
Gond	21	49
Gual	2	-
Hela	2	-
Kalabaz	1	1
Kanjar	50	20
Kapariya	1	2
Khairaha	2	-
Kharwar (Excluding Benbansi)	67	1
Khatik	99	68
Kol	152	54
Kori	638	419
Korwa	-	3
Lalbegi	4	6
Majhwar	3	6
Mazhabi	4	3
Musahar	11	2
Nat	228	22

<i>Name of Caste</i>	<i>Garhwal</i>	<i>Chamoli</i>
1	2	3
Pankha	1	-
Pasi, Tamall	1664	481
Patari	3	-
Pawat	49	164
Saharya	20	12
Sanaurhiya	1	-
Sansiya	14	3
Shilpkar	59746	55098
Turajha	3	-

NOTE: All Scheduled Castes include the figure of 'Unclassified'.

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION OF INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED TRIBE REPORTED IN THE 1981 CENSUS

<i>Name of Tribe</i>	<i>Gahwal</i>	<i>Chamoli</i>
All Scheduled Tribes	1097	9164
Bhotia	243	8113
Buksa	454	994
Jaunsari	397	12
Tharu	-	25

NOTE: All Scheduled Tribes include the figure of 'Unclassified'.

**'Solar Energy Plant in Chamoli
Pauri Districts Of U.P.**

(b) if so, the details thereof with the assistance provided therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

2923. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to set up solar energy plants in Pauri & Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) A solar photovoltaic plant of 5.0 KW capacity has been installed in Kumaldi villatge in Pauri

Garhwal district, a similar plant of 2.0 KW capacity has been installed at Auli in Chamouli District. The Central Government assistance in the form of photovoltaic modules for these plants amount to about Rs. 10.3. lakhs. The State Government has proposed the installation of two more plants in Pauri and one more plant in Chamouli.

(c) Does not arise.

Gap Between Generation and Demand of Power in M.P. Gujarat and Rajasthan

2924. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between generation and

demand of power in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(b) whether the concerned State Government have sought central assistance or have requested for setting up power plants to fill up this gap or the Union Government have its own schemes in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 91 - October, 91, the energy requirement vis-a-vis availability in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan was as under:-

<i>State'</i>	<i>Requirement (MU)</i>	<i>Availability (MU)</i>
Madhya Pradesh	11050	10637
Gujarat	14175	13672
Rajasthan	6985	6941

(b) and (c). It is proposed to add 9 MW capacity in Rajasthan, 375 MW capacity in Gujarat and 125 MW capacity in Madhya Pradesh in the State Sector during 1991-92. In addition, States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat will also get their due shares from the Central Generating Stations which are being set up in the Northern & Western Regions.

Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Ratlam

2925. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons in district Ratlam and particularly in Javara city on waiting list for new telephone connections; and

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

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

(b) The Department of Telecommunications has formulated draft Eighth Five Year Telecom Plan for Telecom development and it is envisaged to provide telephone connections by the end of the Eighth Plan.

- practically on demand in rural and tribal areas;

- with waiting period not to exceed two years in large systems.

Accordingly expansion programmes are being drawn for providing telephone

connections fulfilling the above objectives. Javara city will be provided with a 1000 lines electronic exchange and six exchanges opened in Ratlam distict during the initial part of Eighth plan.

[English]

Setting up of Electronic Exchanges in H.P.

2926. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of the electronic exchanges proposed to be set up by the Union Government in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): The details of telephone exchange units proposed to be installed are given below:

1991-92	1992-93
88	140

Nath A-Jhakri 1500 M.W Power Project in Himachal Pradesh

2927. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone was laid for the Nathpa-Jhakri 1500 M.W. power project in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the expenilture incurred on the project so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 131.49 crores till November, 1991.

(c) March, 1997.

Hiring of Vehicle for Security of V.V I.Ps in Delhi;

2928. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government hire vehicles from private persons for the purpose of security to V. V. I. Ps in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles hired so far for the security purpose; and

(c) the amount spent on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Delhi police have reported that on an average, 95 vehicles are hired for security purposes.

(c) The amount spent on hiring of private vehicles by the Delhi Police Security Unit during 1991 so far Rs.97,70,711/-

Buildings for Post Offices in Tamil Nadu

2929. SHRI C.K. KUPPSUWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Tamil Nadu without their own buildings till January, 1991; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated for construction of new postal buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of departmental Post Offices in Tamil Nadu without departmental buildings is 2651.

(b) The amount allocated to construct new Postal buildings for year 1991-92 for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 2.05 Crores.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Colmbatore, Tamil Nadu

2930. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of telephone exchnages which are proposed to be modernised in Colmbatore District, Tamil Nadu during the current plan period;

(b) the estimate number of telephones likely to be provided in each telephone exchange during the same period; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The details during the current year are as under:

Name of Exchange	Telephones likely to be provided
(1) Colmbatore (E 10B Main)	1600 Lines
(2) Ganapathy (RLU)	600 Lines
(3) Peelamedu (RLU)	1200 Lines
(4) Udumalpet	300 Lines
(5) Tiruppur	800 Lines
(6) Kinathukadavu	106 Lines
(7) Anamalai	68 Lines

(c) About Rs. 17.5 Crores.

Opening of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Tamil Nadu

2931. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for opening of village. Post Offices and installation of new telephone exchnages in Tamil Nadu during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the targets for the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 were fully achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A target of opening 55 extra-departmental branch post offices has been fixed for Tamil Nadu during the year 1991-92. No Targets are fixed for new telephone Exchanges. Targets are fixed for stiching capacity. However, new telephone exchanges are opened as and when the demand exceeds the minimum demand prescribed for opening of new telephone exchanges.

(b) to (d). Post Offices:

The target for opening of post offices was achieved partly for the year 1989-90 and fully for 1990-91. During 89-90 against a target of 70 branch Post Offices only 4 branch post offices were opened. Among the reasons for non-fulfilment of target in regard to opening of post offices during 89-90 were some of the proposals not satisfying the norms laid down for opening of post office, time consuming procedure obtaining

then for sanction of post offices due to ban on creation of posts and a decision taken during 1989-90 to revise the norms in this regard in consultation with some expert agency which took some time. For the year 90-91, however, a target of opening 50 extra-departmental branch post offices was fixed which was fully achieved.

Telephone exchanges: 4 telephone exchanges (Narikudi, Suriyur, Marthandam, Pattarai-perunbudur) were installed in 1989-90 and one telephone exchange was installed at Varusanadu in 1990-91.

Complaints Regarding Excess Billing

2932. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints relating to excess billing received by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, Delhi during 1990-91;

(b) whether these complaints have been attended to; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the concerned units and shall be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

Rules for Public Telephones

2933. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has liberalised the rules for providing public telephones at common places with facility for both local and STD calls; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) To enhance accessibility of telephones to public, it has been decided to substantially increase the number of public telephones (PTs) and provide these at common public places to be run by individuals or organisations.

Besides, above, under our liberalised policies for STD/ISD Public Telephones, members of the public are also eligible to apply for such public telephones. Preference is given to:

(1) Handicapped persons/War widows

(2) Ex-servicemen.

(3) Retired D.O.T. employees.

(4) Women (Educated & unemployed)

(5) SC/ST and other weaker sections of society.

Local free telephone have been installed at hospitals in major cities and District H.Q..

It has also been decided to provide S.T.D. Public Telephones at hostel with incoming facility.

Telecast of Tribal dance and Songs

2934. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal dance and songs are telecast on Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the number of such programmes to be telecast during the current year;

(c) whether Government have any separate agency for recording the tribal dances and songs of different tribes on different festive occasions of the tribals; and

(d) If not, whether Government propose to set up a separate agency for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Doordarshan is already telecasting at regular interval programmes covering tribal dances and songs from its various Kendras to the extent possible within the existing available telecast time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Lock Out in Palaghat I.T.L

2935. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the any Lock-out of Indian Telephone Industries at Palaghat district (Kanjikode) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The management of the Company had to resort to declare lock-out to acts of sabotage, damages caused to vital installations inside the factory, acts of threat, stoppage of essential services and intimidation by groups of employees against officers and the managerial staff.

(c) Prior to resorting to lock-out the management held several rounds of discussions with the representatives of the rival unions functioning in the unit. Efforts were made to avoid the declarations of lock-out. The labour Department of Government of Kerala was associated through-out for resolving the issues involved. The Union Government has also been keeping a watch

to ensure that the situation is remedied. The lock-out has since been lived with-effect from 9.11.1991.

Decentralisation of LT.Is.

2936. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to decentralise the Indian Telephone Industries (ITIs); and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from All India Postal Employees Unions

2937. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum jointly submitted by three All India Unions of Postal Employees;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum;

(c) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken to settle the problems mentioned in the memorandum;

(d) whether the Government met any delegation of Postal Employees Unions recently in this connection; and

(e) if so, the details of the meeting?

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

(b) A Statement on Important points is enclosed

(c) The memorandum is under examination

(d) Yes, Sir. The Minister of State for Communications granted an interview on 19.9.91 to the representatives of three unions of Group 'D' Postal Employees.

(e) The Minister of State for Communications heard the Union representatives views and expressed the desire to solve the problems through mutual consultation.

STATEMENT

Important Points of Memorandum.

1. Restructuring of Postal Deliveries.
2. Scale of Rs. 1200-Rs. 1800 to Postmen on completion of 26 years of service.
3. Extension of OTA on higher rates to Postmen and dequate compensation for work done on absentee beat.
4. Proper and regular supply of items of uniform.
5. Suitable syllabus for Departmental Examination.
6. Sanction of justified staff.
7. Revision of pay scale of Postmen.
8. The test category Group 'D' packers and other categories of Post Offices.

Sanction of Telephone Connections on priority Basis in Bihar and Orissa

2938. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of telephone connections sanctioned on priority basis in Orissa and Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to clear the waiting list for telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Newspapers Published from Orissa

2939. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers published in Orissa State;

(b) the circulation figures of each of the mothly, daily and weekly newspapers brought out from Orissa;

(c) whether all these newspapers are registered in Orissa;

(d) if so, the quantum of newsprint supplied to these newspapers in the year 1990-91;

(e) whether all these newspapers are getting newsprint according to their requirement; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to ensure adequate newsprint to those newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJA VYAS): (a) According to the live register maintained by the Registrar of newspapers for India, 522 newspapers were being published in Orissa as on 31.12.1990.

(b) Out of these, 30 dailies, 15 weeklies and 9 monthlies have supplied their circulation fugures during calendar year 1990. Details thereof are give in the statement attached.

(c) All newspapers mentioned in reply of Part (b) are registered with Registrar of Newspapers for India.

(d) Newsprint is allocated by the Registrar of Newspapers for India to such newspapers as apply for the same and qualify under the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by Government from time to time. During 1990-91, the total quantity of

newsprint allocated to newspapers published from Orissa was 4305.41 MTs.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication	Average circulation per Publishing day during Calendar Year 1990			
1	2	3	4			
English						
1.	Sun Times	Dallies	Bhubaneshwar	18,576		
Hindi						
2.	Kalinga Bharti	Rourkela		23,809		
3.	Yugvritant	Rourkela		17,766		
Oriya						
4.	Ajkal	balasore		21,688		
5.	Dainik asha	Berhampur		12,049		
6.	Darkara	Sambalpur		6,125		
7.	Dhartiri	Bhubaneshwar		53,716		
8.	Dinalipi	Bhubaneshwar		22,017		
9.	Jug Barika	Rourkela		2,837		
10.	Kalinga Mail	Bhubaneshwar		15,200		

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication		Average circulation per Publishing day during Calendar Year 1990
		1	2	
			3	4
11.	Kosala		Sambalpur	3,000
12.	Kurukshetra		Rourkela	34,809
13.	Matrubhasa		Cuttack	18,305
14.	Prabhat Jyoti		Bhubaneswar	1,067
15.	Kurukshetra		Cuttack	16,274
16.	Nutan Barta		Balasore	11,750
17.	Pragativadi		Bhubaneswar	61,432
18.	Prajatantra		Cuttack	75,265
19.	Mukta Mandap		Puri	3,014
20.	Rashtra Doot		Balasore	15,394
21.	Samaj		Cuttack	1,16,617
22.	Sambad		Bhubaneswar	53,709
23.	Sambada Bahika		Balasore	1,12,215

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication		Average circulation per Publishing day during Calendar Year 1990	
		1	2	3	4
24.	Sambad Kesari		Bhubaneshwar		12,509
25.	Swadhyay		Bhubaneshwar		6,916
26.	Trisakti		Bhubaneshwar		10,250
27.	Utkal Mail		Cuttack		13,725
28.	Nav Prabhat		Bhubaneshwar		9,633
29.	Swarajya		Bhubaneshwar		19,727
Bilingual					
30.	Orissa Times		Bhubaneshwar		21,684
Oriya					
31.	Anusandhan		Bhubaneshwar		5,233
32.	Gana Istahar		Sambalpur		5,100
33.	Janamukha		Sambalpur		3,750
34.	Jana Sakha		Korapur		1,981

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication	Average circulation per Publishing day during Calendar Year 1990			
			1	2	3	4
35.	Loka Katha	Sundargarh				2,200
36.	Naveen	Ganjam				5,000
37.	New Planner	Sambalpur				2,000
38.	nayayabati	Cuttack				1,000
39.	Prachi Baatavaha	Puri				2,300
40.	Rastra Deep	Cuttack				225
41.	Rourkela Reporter	Rourkela				3,609
42.	Samaj	Cuttack				225
43.	Sudarsan	Bhubaneswar				10,500
44.	Taruna	Ganjam				3,800
45.	Vartaman Parikarma	Bhubaneswar				15,300
English						
46.	Planets and forecasts	Cuttack				3,100

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Place of Publication	Average circulation per Publishing day during Calendar Year 1990	
1	2	3	4	
Oriya				
47.	Alekhyā	Bhubaneswar	15,801	
48.	Baramaza	Bhubaneswar	20,730	
49.	Cine Sambad	Bhubaneswar	33,078	
50.	Durmukha	Cuttack	12,000	
51.	Oriya Galpara Nabajatak Katha	Bhubaneswar	13,129	
52.	Sucharita	Bhubaneswar	51,000	
53.	Sikh Samasya	Bhubaneswar	1,000	
54.	Krushakar Ahwan	Bhubaneswar	5,850	

Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers

2940. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps for the liberation of scavengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the states where scavengers have not yet been liberated;

(d) the date by which this system would be abolished; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b), (c) and (e). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Liberation of Scavengers has been in operation since 1980-81. 40 towns have been made scavenging free so far. The rehabilitation of scavengers is receiving special emphasis.

(d) It has been decided to abolish the practice of scavenging i.e. manually carrying of night soil during next five years.

Repairing Of Telephones In India.

2941. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether repairing of telephones and telephone lines becoming out of order or dead are still very late in the capital particularly under the Chanakya Puri Exchange;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the phone numbers like 198, 180 and 181 are not being attended to by the staff promptly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir. repair of telephones is normally carried out expeditiously in Delhi. As at present, on an average 85 percent of the reported faults in Delhi are being cleared by the following day. For Chankyapuri Exchange, the percentage of fault clearance on the following day is around 90 percent. Faults due to cable break-downs and cable thefts, however, take little longer.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Attention on these number is generally prompt. However, at times, when the staff absenteeism is high due to disruption in local transport system etc., the response on these services gets affected.

(e) Fault Repair Service (198) is being progressively computerised to improve the same. As regards 180 and 181, the fully computerised digital trunk manual exchange is planned for the 8th plan for bringing about further improvement in trunk manual services.

Telephone Connections in Kerala

2942. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections released since 1st December, 1990; district-wise; and

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to all persons on the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: (a) and (b).
Waiting list and number of connections
released since 1st December, 1990 district-
wise is given in Annexure.

(c) As per draft 8th plan proposals
expansion programmes are being drawn
with an objective to:-

- Provide telephone practically on

demand in rural and tribal areas.

- Waiting period for telephone
connections not to exceed two years in large
telephone systems.

Accordingly, telephone connections to
persons in waiting list will be provided
progressively during Eighth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Waiting list for Telephone connections in Kerala State as on 30th September, 1991 &
Number of connections released since 1st December, 1990.

<i>Name of District of Kerala State</i>	<i>Waiting list</i>	<i>New Telephone connections provided since 1st December, 1990</i>
Trivandrum	22129	5027
Quilon	12124	2640
Pathanamthitta	9298	2150
Alleppey	10997	1312
Kottayam	20345	2696
Idukki	5276	1057
Ernakulam	30396	6274
Trichur	21025	2297
Palghat	7872	1265
Malapuram	14372	1354
Calicut	17142	2697
Wynad	3336	321
Cannanore	16562	1132
Kasaragod	9271	1252

Expansion Modernisation and Provision of STD Facility in Kerala

2943. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose
to expand and modernise the telephone
exchanges in Kerala with STD facility
particularly the Adoor telephone exchange;

(b) If so, the details thereof, district-
wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STD facility is already available to Adoor exchange subscribers.

The district-wise details for 1991-92 regarding number of exchanges programmed for expansion/conversion STD to be provided is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Number of Exchanges programmed for Expansion/conversion, S.T.D. to be provided to Kerala

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of exchanges programmed for Expansion/conversion</i>	<i>Conversion to Electronic</i>	<i>STD Stns. likely to be added</i>
Trivandrum	17	8	4
Quilon	29	20	4
Pathanamthitta	24	15	2
Alleppey	26	15	2
Kottayam	22	11	113
Idukki	27	19	2
Ernakulam	40	21	2
Trichur	14	8	4
Palghat	35	24	3
Malappuram	21	15	3
Calicut	14	12	1
Wynad	10	3	-
Cannanore	20	12	5
Kasaragod	19	12	3

Backward Classes for Inclusion in the Scheduled Cases list

2944. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Kerala Government for inclusion of some backward

communities in the Scheduled Castes List;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These are under examination.

[Translation]

States Arrears Towards NTPC

2945. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC dues are outstanding against several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC supplies electricity to various State Government at different rates;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring uniformity in these rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the attached Statement.

(c) to (e). The tariff of NTPC stations is fixed station-wise. All States receiving power from a particular power station are uniformly charged at the tariff applicable for that station. After numerous consultations with the State Electricity Boards Government of India decided to introduce with effect from 1st April, 1991, a station-wise two-part tariff for sale of power to the States in the interests of merit order operations and marginal price based on marginal cost of generation taking into account the recommendations of the K.P. Rao Committee (June, 1990) which was set up to formulate the principles and normative tariff for sale of power from Central Power Generating Stations.

STATEMENT

State-wise outstanding dues payable to NTPC (as on 31st October, 1991)

Sl. No	State/SEB	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.54
2.	Bihar	192.34
3	Gujarat	51.18
4	Goa	(-)0.51
5	Haryana	77.82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.40
7.	J & K	48.93
8.	Karnataka	0.73
9.	Kerala	22.39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	158.88
11.	Maharashtra	39.69

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of exchanges programmed for Expansion/conversion</i>	<i>Conversion to Electronic</i>	<i>STD Stns. likely to be added</i>
12. Orissa		3.99	
13. Punjab		11.84	
14. Rajasthan		92.21	
15. Sikkim		0.31	
16. Tamil Nadu		73.22	
17. UP.		579.30	
18. West Bengal		39.37	
Total		1426.63	

**Hindu Refugees Entering Rajasthan,
Gujarat and Maharashtra due to
Disturbances in Sindh**

2946. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees entering Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra during the last three years due to disturbances in Sindh district of Pakistan;

(b) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to provide employment and citizenship to those refugees;

(c) the amount spent in each State for their help and rehabilitation;

(d) the amount allocated to each State by the Union Government; and

(e) whether this issue has been raised with the Government of Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) According to available reports from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, there is no problem of any significant migration of Hindus from Pakistan, apart from those who come to India in the normal course of valid passports and visas to see their relatives and friends.

(b) to (f). Since Hindus coming from Pakistan are not refugees, question of taking up this matter with the Government of Pakistan or providing them relief and rehabilitation facilities does not arise.

Killings by Militants

2947. SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians, security personnel and militants killed/injured and

the damage caused to property by militants in Punjab during 1990;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the numbers of person killed during the corresponding period of 1991;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). According to information available 1974 civilians, 493 police personnel and 1321 extremists were killed during the year 1990, while 1992 civilians 474 security personnel and 2032 terrorists had been killed during the current year up to November 1991.

(d) The increase in terrorist violence is attributable to their attempt to thwart holding

of elections and any other process of normalisation of the situation in the State.

Communal Riots

2948. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communal riots occurred in the country during January, 1.1988 to October 15, 1991, State-wise and month-wise; and

(b) the number of persons killed, injured and arrested during this period, State-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, a statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

On the basis of available information, the particulars of the major communal riots that took place in the country in the year 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 (upto 15th October) indicating the places of riots and the number of persons killed, injured and arrested in each case are given below:

<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
1988 Maharashtra:			
Aurangabad (17.5.88)	11	170	NA
Paithan (19.5.88)	7	11	NA
Bidkin	5	24	NA
West Bengal:			
Berhampur (24.6.88) District Murshidabad	14	39	NA

	Name of the Place	Number of Persons		
		Killed	Injured	Arrested
Karnataka:				
	Bidar (14-15.9.88)	6	62	102
Uttar Pradesh:				
	Aligarh (8-13.10.88)	4	29	NA
	Muzaffarnagar (8-13.10.88)	26	77	NA
	Khatauli (8-13.10.88)	2	21	NA
	Faizabad (21-24.10.88)	5	17	NA
1989	Bihar:			
	Hazaribagh (16-22.4.89)	15	NA	396
	Sasaram (Distt. Rohtas) 17.22.8 and 16-17.11.89)	15	49	256
	Satbarwa (Disst. Palamau) (2.8.1989)	5	1	65
	Sitamarhi (20.10. to 15.11.89)	16	16	24
	Bhagalpur (26.10 to 30.10.89)	984	150	1047
	Munger (26.10 to 30.11)	27	NA	119
Gujarat:				
	Godhra (Distt. Panchmahal) (22.10.89)	4	16	23
Jammu & Kashmir:				
	Jammu (14-15.1.89)	13	65	NA

<i>Name of the Place</i>		<i>Number of Persons</i>		
		<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
Madhya Pradesh:				
Khargone (30.9.89)		5	61	456
Indore (14.10.89)		22	109	1352
Maharashtra:				
Dhule (22.3.89)		1	7	NA
Rajasthan:				
Makrana (24-26.3.89)		4	44	NA
Jawal (1.6.89)		2	17	NA
Kota (14-17.9.89)		15	50	149
Jaipur (27.11 to 3.12.89)		5	100	435
Ladnu (Distt. Nagpur) (16.12.89)		4	10	88
Uttar Pradesh:				
Badaun (28-30.9.89)		30	200	210
Varanasi (11-16.11.89)		7	32	133
1990	Andhra Pradesh:			
	Hyderabad city (6-9. 7. 1990)	8	31	239
	(9.10.1990)	8	33	NA
	Hyderabad (7-25.12.90)	130	312	2676

Name of the Place	Number of Persons		
	Killed	Injured	Arrested
Rangareddy (7-25.12.90)	18	30	
Bihar:			
Barigulani (Distt. Nawada) (12.3.1990)	5	10	62
Jamshedpur (14-15.3.1990)	3	6	81
Patna (27-26.11.90)	11	5	NA
Assam:			
Hailakandi (17.11.90)	17	19	370
Delhi:			
(14-16.11.90)	11	37	NA
Gujarat:			
Patan (District Mehsana) (10.3.90)	5	52	229
Anand (Distt. Kheda) (27.3.1990)	2	16	606
Anand (Disstrict Kheda)	3	7	NA
Ahmedabad (3-8.4.90)	30	118	1649
Ahmedabad (9-25.12.90)	31	247	1454
Baroda (6-4-90)	12	74	736
-do- (4.9.90)	7	54	21
Karnataka:			
Ramanagaram (2.9.90)	4	11	NA
Chennapatna (3.10.90) (Bengalore Rural)	18	102	150

<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
Kolar (3.10.90)	2	2	30
Tamil Nadu:			
Denakanikottal (10..10.90) District Dharmapuri	4	59	105
Rajasthan:			
Jaipur (24-10 - 2.11.90)	51	148	130
Jodhpur (25.10 - 2.11.90)	3	35	240
Uttar Pradesh:			
Kanpur (18.4.90)	5	17	270
-do-	21	66	922
Bijnore (9-10.10.90)	46	404	NA
Colonengnj (Distt. Gonda) 30.9 to 4.10.90)	45	505	712
Etah (4.12.90)	14	11	667
Aligarh (7-20.12.90)	112	208	1100
Meerut (12-13.12.90)	4	2	304
Agra (13-18.12.90)	29	104	786
Jahangirpur (Distt. Bulandshahr) (13.12.90)	13	9	262
Khurja (Distt. Bulandshahar) (14-16.12.90)	11	7	786
Maharashtra:			
Jogeshwari (East Bombay) (30-31.12.1990)	4	30	248
Andhra Pradesh:			
1991 Hyderabad (Sept. 22.28)	5	49	120

<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
Bihar:			
Jamshedpur (March 6)	3	19	N.A
Chakradharpur (6.8.91) District Singhbhum	5	-	2
Baroda (7-10)	2	32	NA
Surat (April 20-27)	4	20	NA
Baroda (April 23-28)	13	28	NA
Ankleshwar (Broach Distt) (April 24-29)	2	12	NA
Ahmedabad (April 28)	2	2	NA
Bharuch Town (July 23-24)	4	2	54
Jambusar (July 23-24)	3	33	76
Baroda city (July 23-28)	9	42	87
Madhya Pradesh:			
Khargone (May 16-18)	6	19	NA
Maharashtra:			
Jogeshwari (East Bombay) (Jan 27-29, 1991)	9	47	234
Orissa:			
Bhadrak (Balsore Distt) (March 24-31)	12	90	355
Sore Town (Balasore District) (March 24-31)	8	25	
Uttar Pradesh:			
Lucknow city (Jan 14-17)	8	21	NA

<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>Number of Persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
Ghaziabad (Jan 26-30)	10	48	NA
Khurja (Jan 27-29)	18	18	NA
Bhulandshahar (March 2-3)	3	2	NA
Saharanpur (March 24 Apr 3)	12	53	465
Varanasi (May 18-22)	10	46	346
Kanpur (May 19-23)	18	64	446
Meerut (May 20-23)	30	62	804
Sikandrabad (District Bulandshahar May 20-22)	11	5	197
West Bengal:			
Village Jitkipora (District Nadia - March 11)	7	13	NA
Asansole (April 20-22)	11	7	NA

**Scheme for the development of the
Scattered tribal Families**

2949. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to various States, State-wise during the last three years for the welfare of scattered tribal families settled in district not included in Tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) the names of the districts where the funds were spent in Bihar under the above

scheme during the said period; and

(c) the details of the beneficiaries, year-wise and

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The details of financial assistance provided to scattered tribal population out of Special Central Assistance outside the TSP areas are given in the enclose Statement-I

(b) District-wise information is not reported. However, the funds spent during the last three years in Bihar are as under:-
(Rs. in lakhs)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Bihar	76.19	91.00	100.10

(c) The Statement No. II is enclosed. The beneficiaries shown in the Statement,

however, include scattered as well as other Scheduled Tribe families in TSP areas.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.01	130.00	143.00
2.	Assam	67.86	81.00	89.10
3.	Bihar	76.19	91.00	100.10
4.	Gujarat	70.50	85.00	93.50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.32	14.00	15.40
6.	Karnataka	15.18	18.00	19.80
7.	Kerala	12.54	15.00	16.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	253.22	303.00	333.30
9.	Maharashtra	178.40	214.00	235.40
10.	Manipur	2.21	3.00	3.30
11.	Orissa	127.19	153.00	168.30
12.	Rajasthan	111.70	134.00	147.40
13.	Sikkim	4.22	5.00	5.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	30.77	37.00	40.70
15.	Tripura	11.28	14.00	15.40
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5.69	7.00	7.70
17.	West Bengal	170.72	205.00	225.50
18.	A & N Islands	-	-	-
19.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-

STATEMENT-II

Families Assisted During the Years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	123073	131240	60000
Assam	18198	25540	27250
Bihar	160289	148932	125000
Gujarat	99475	88520	66500
Himachal Pradesh	3797	39698	2134
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1400
Karnataka	10279	9563	9500
Kerala	5931	9870	6957
Madhya Pradesh	281071	220350	205000
Maharashtra	112652	97780	80000
Manipur	4445	5091	4400
Orissa	168285	135927	70000
Rajasthan	75713	69201	64039

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	1	2	3
Sikkim	6054	3021	3015
Tamil Nadu	10557	8419	9000
Tripura	13735	8553	13670
Uttar Pradesh	3244	3703	3550
West Bengal	63070	53756	72136
A & N Islands	561	963	379
Daman and Diu	1054	777	570

N.B. The above figures include the figures for Scattered Tribal families as well as others.

Installation of Conductors in Shimla

2950. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of conductors purchased for telephone connections in Shimla during the last three years;

(b) whether defects were noticed within a short period after their installation;

(c) the losses incurred;

(d) whether those were installed through contractors or by Government;

(e) whether the matter is being investigated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

[Translation]

Increase in Revenue in Bareilly, U.P.

2951. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ratio of revenue of Telephone department, Bareilly, U.P. which increased during the last three years;

(b) whether the revenue is being earned as per the number of telephones; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from concerned units and the same shall be placed on the table of the House as early as possible. of the House as early as possible.

Post Offices in Hathras, Uttar Pradesh

2952. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices functioning in Hathras district of Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more post offices in rural areas for improving the postal system there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are at present 11 Departmental Sub Post Offices, 2 Extra Department Sub Post Offices and 62 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices functioning in Hathras tehsil of Aligarh District.

(b) to (c). It is proposed to open, subject to justification, Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices, one each Nagiakhar, Bhojarhi, Rohai and Mitapur in Hathras tehsil during the current year, 1991-92. These proposals presently are at processing stage.

Modernisation of Telephone System in Agra

2953. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise telephone system of Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which improved telephone system having STD and ISD facility is likely to be provided at Agra; and

(d) the time by which STD facility will be provided at Fatehpur Sikri and Runakta tourist centres in Agra district?

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

(b) As per enclosed Statement.

(c) ISD/STD facility is already available for Agra Telephone network. However these Services are expected to improve further with the modernisation of network.

(d) STD facility for Fatehpur Sikri is likely to be provided by March 92 and for Runkta by March 94.

STATEMENT

The Details of Modernisation of Agra Telephone network are as under:

1. A digital TAX of 1000 lines capacity with 3000 electronic lines are already existing at Agra.

2. During 1991-92 a crossbare exchange of 5000 lines and 3500 electronic lines are likely to be commissioned.

3. During 1991-93 an electronic exchange of 5000 line is likely to be commissioned.

4. During 93-94, 1500 electronic lines are likely to be commissioned. These will be utilised for expansion of network and for replacement of old strowger type exchange lines.

[English]

Replacement of LPTs and HPTs in Balasore

2955. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

received any representation for the replacement of existing L.P.Ts to H.P.Ts. in Balasore and Baliapal in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMRI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from time to time for replacement of some low power TV transmitters in Orissa including the ones at Balasore and Baliapal by high power TV transmitters.

(c) Whereas, three low power TV transmitters one each at Balasore, Baliapal and Bhadrak presently in operation in Balasore District of Orissa, it is envisaged to set-up a High Power TV Transmitter at Baleswar subject to availability of adequate resources for the purpose and relative priorities.

Revenue Racelot in Goa

2956. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total revenue received in Goa from telephone services, posts and telegraphs in the year 1989-90 and 1990-91, separately; and

(b) the details of the total expenditure incurred for the above services during the same period, separately?

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

	1989-90	1990-91
	(Amount in lakhs)	
Revenue		
Telephones	845.76	1178.65

	1989-90	1990-91
	(Amount in lakhs)	
Telegraphs	90.64	97.31
Posts	267.99	307.91
(b) Operational Expenditure		
Telephones	269.35	350.53
Telegraphs	21.42	23.06
Posts	264.35	281.98

Difficulties In-Getting Calls

2957. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone connections given to the consumers are disproportionate to the lines given and the consumers are finding it difficult to get the calls to the different parts of the State and also calls within the country and abroad; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to redress the grievances of the consumers in Attingul (Kerala) which actually is a busy centre having to many calls both ways to and from abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. In Kerala Circle, whenever exchanges are expanded, action is taken for augmentation of junctions wherever feasible and justified.

(b) Does not arise. There are 20+10 TAX junctions to cater to incoming and outgoing traffic for ATTINGUL connected to Trivandrum TAX. These are justified for the present traffic.

Pending Power Projects of Manipur

2958. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project submitted by the Government of Manipur for power generation in the State of Manipur;

(b) whether proposal for the utilisation of Hydro Potential available down stream of Loktak Hydro Electric Project has been received by the Union Government for its clearance; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Manipur has submitted Project Report for Loktak Down Stream Hydro-electric Project (3X30 MW) to CEA for techno-economic clearance in September, 1988. CEA found some

discrepancies and requested State Authorities to make necessary changes and accordingly returned the project report in August, 1991. The techno-economic clearance of the project will be taken up after the receipt of Revised Project report.

Utilization of Power Generation Capacity

2959. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the power

generation capacity of different power plants in Madhya Pradesh which could not be fully utilised due to shortage in the supply of coal to power-plants during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Only Satpura Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh could not achieve its generation target during 1990-91 due to shortage of coal as indicated below:-

Period 1990-91

Station	Generation (MU)	Shortfall due to short supply of coal (MU)		
		Target	Actual	Shortfall
Satpura	5450	4153	1297	575

Losses Suffered by the Electricity Boards

2960. SHRIMATIBSAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Electricity Boards are running in loss;

(b) if so, the total commercial losses of the electricity boards in 1988-89;

(c) the extent to which these losses increased in 1989-90;

(d) whether the economic survey for 1990-91 had estimated that the losses have increased further to Rs. 4354 crores; and

(e) the main reasons for the State Electricity Board's losses?

to Economic Survey 1990-91, the commercial losses of all the State Electricity Boards taken together amounted to Rs. 2825 crores in 1988-89, Rs. 3517 crores in 1989-90 and Rs. 4354 crores (estimated) in 1990-91;

(e) Main reasons for Boards' losses are:

- (1) Low agricultural tariffs and losses accruing to Boards from Rural Electrification for which the Boards are not at all or not adequately compensated;
- (2) low PLF, High T & D losses, pilferage of power, high level of manning, areas in revenue;
- (3) Heavy interest burden arising from the capital structure, there being no equity participation;
- (4) Non-capitalisation of interest during construction in the past and funding the same from current revenues, and;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). According

- (5) While on the one hand the Boards' tariffs are fixed below break-even levels, and the Boards continue to exhibit losses, substantial sums of revenue are collected by the State Govts. as State Electricity Duty.

Improvement in Reception of Jalandhar Doordarshan

2961. SHRI PAWN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps the Government propose to take to improve the reception of Jalandhar Doordarshan programmes for Chandigarh viewers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS): The low power (100 W) TV transmitter operating in UHF band at Chandigarh relays the programmes received off-air from Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar and the quality of TV reception at Chandigarh is reported to be generally satisfactory.

Expenditure on advertisements for conservation of fuel

2962. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on advertisements for conservation of fuel during each of the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during 1991-92;

(c) whether any evaluation has been made to assess the impact of these advertisements; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The

expenditure incurred on advertisements on the conservation of fuel in the Petroleum and Power Sectors during the last three years was as follows:

Years	Rs. (in lakhs)
1988-89	56.00
1989-90	47.31
1990-91	191.86

(b) The funds allocated for this purpose during 1991-92 in Petroleum and Power Sectors are Rs 280 lakhs and Rs. 126.50 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). A far as Petroleum sector is concerned, assessment of the impact of advertisements etc. had been got done through market surveys by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association. The survey conducted in 1990 revealed improvement in the domestic and the transport sectors over the position prevailing in 1986.

As regards Power Sector, as a result of the Press Advertisements, about 12,000 responses had been received from various organisations/agencies/individuals/industries etc., seeking to be educated and guided about energy conservation. From the responses received, it is evident that the press advertisements have created general awareness to a great extent for the need to conserve energy.

List of Gems and Jewellery given by Former Rulers

2963. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the former rulers who provided lists of gems and jewellery items which they claimed as their private property with details of such items;

(b) the number of former rulers who had provided lists of Regalia and State games

and jewellery items as distinct from their private jewellery; and

(c) the details of such items of Regional and State gems and jewellery declared by the former rulers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) Government do not consider it proper that either the value or the details of property recognised as private property of the Rules should be a matter for public disclosure.

(b) and (c). The Government of India in the White Paper published in 1950, had stated inter alia, that in a large number of cases, ancestral jewellery has been treated as heirloom to be preserved for the Ruling family. In the case of the states having valuable regalia, such articles are to remain in the custody of the Ruler for use on ceremonial occasions and they will be subject to periodical inspection by the Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Ashram Schools for SC/ST

2964. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Ashram Schools' opened during the last three years for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether Government propose to open 'Ashram School' in every Tehsil headquarter under the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes in Tribal sub-Plan areas is under implementation since 1990-91. Rupees two crores were released to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh for opening of 50 Ashram Schools during 1990-91. A statement showing State-wise details is enclosed. In 1991-92, Rs. 68.38 lakhs has been released so far to the States of Kerala, Orissa and Tripura as Central share for opening of Ashram Schools for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). The Centrally Sponsored scheme for opening of Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-Plan areas includes Tehsil headquarters as well.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Location	No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not indicated	5	30.00
2.	Gujarat	Not indicated	20	15.38
3.	Karnataka	1. Mandya, Dakshina Kannada District 2. Barhamagiri, H.D. Kote Mysore Distt.	2	23.06
4.	Kerala	1. Katla, Thiruvananthapuram District. 2. Nallooradu District 3. Wynad District	3	17.48
5.	Orissa	1. Jagannathpur Keonjhar District 2. Murusuan -do- 3. Kanjipani -do- 4. Jampall Sundergarh District	4	16.65

Sl.No.	State	Location	(Rs. in lakhs)		
			No. of Ashram Schools		
1	2	3	4	5	Amount Released
6.	Sikkim	1. Lachen North Sikkim District 2. Lachung -do- 3. Hee-Gyathang -do-	3		36.52
7.	Tamil Nadu	1. North Arcot District (3) 2. South Arcot District (2) 3. Salem District (2) 4. Dharmapur District (1)	8		20.41
8.	Tripura	1. Bumburnagar Block 2. Chawmanu Block 3. Bajafa 4. Ganganagar Block	4		7.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Belapursuwa, Kheri	1		33.50
			50		200.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Location	No. of Ashram Schools	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
			1991-92	
1.	Kerala		Not available.	38.38
2.	Orissa		-do-	20.00
3.	Tripura		-do-	10.00
				68.38

[English]

Missing of Necklace of Ex-Maharaja of Baroda

2965. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven-strand pearl necklace of the Ex-Maharaja of Baroda is included in the list of regalia items;

(b) whether the historical necklace with all its seven strands is now within the country; and

(c) if not, when the missing strands were sold and other details regarding its disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Government of India in the White Paper published in 1950 had stated inter alia that in a large number of cases ancestral jewellery has been treated as heirloom to be preserved for the Ruling family. In the case of States having valuable regalia, such articles are to remain in the custody of the Ruler for use on ceremonial occasions and they will be subject to periodical inspection by the Government concerned.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Samaj sadans at Chandigarh

2966. SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Samaj Sadan has been constructed by the U.T. Administration

of Chandigarh during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d). As per information received from the Union Territory Administration, the existing facilities which are being provided by voluntary organisations/Agencies, in Chandigarh, adequately meet the requirement of the population of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Chandigarh Administration had provided aid in one form or the other to some of the Voluntary organisations for creating such facilities.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss an issue very seriously which is agitating the minds of all the members. Time and again our colleague Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has raised this issue. In the recent years Harijans and Girijans have been subjected to atrocities. Whenever these people are subjected to atrocities, the issue is merely discussed here and the State Governments do not take any action, be it the Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other State Government. Now these incidents occur

very frequently. The houses of Harijans, cirjans and people of minority community are set ablaze and thus they become homeless. Under such circumstances, I would like to request the Government to formulate a National Policy in this regard and appoint a National Commission. The Central Government should act promptly in the matter. It has become necessary to take steps to protect the lives of Harijans, Girjans and the minorities. I request you to intervene in the matter.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserā): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should say attention to my submission. I went to Thunder on 6th where 22 persons belonging to the scheduled castes were killed. We had started "Ambedkar Jyoti" or "Nyay Jyoti" from there. Not less than and half lakh people had assembled there. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs, stated in the Parliament that a special court was functioning there. But he will be surprised to know that no special court is functioning there. Four months have passed since August 6 and a 16 hour debate was held here on this issue and the hon. Minister said that a special court has been constituted there. I would like to say that if the constitutional machine fails to dispense justice to these people, the other elements would take over, which would endanger the cordial atmosphere there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether he is ready to announce that Special court will be constituted in places where atrocities on downtrodden, women and minorities are committed. No special Court has been constituted in Tsundur till this day. You had said that you would enquire from the Chief Minister and let us know about it. I would like to know whether that report has reached you or not?

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATE-

SWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tenali Railway Station is situated in Vijayawada division of south Central Railway...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking about railway station, this is not proper. Please do not raise such small matters. The time is very costly.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent the Sitamarhi Parliamentary Constituency which touches the borders of Nepal. This is mainly an agricultural area. This year the Kharif crops were destroyed for back of rains here. Now the Rabi season has come. In all the 21 districts of Bihar 60 to 65 and 70 per cent Kharif crops have been destroyed. So, concerted efforts are needed for the rabi crops.

Through you, I would like to request the government to declare the areas, where more than 60 per cent crops have been destroyed, as drought affected areas. Through you, I demand from the Central Government to provide adequate relief to the Bihar Government for supplying certified seeds and fertilisers to the farmers for making Rabi crops a success.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to raise a serious problem concerning West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. A large number of people from JCI are seeking our help because the JCI is facing a closure. The Government did not allow the JCI to operate for two months - July and August - and during that period, sale was allowed, and because of that, the jute growers are suffering. Afterwards, when they went to purchase in the month of September, only Rs. 50 crores were given and the State Bank also did not allow them to use that money in

time. Now, out of 95 lakhs bales, only four lakh bales have been purchased. This is not even ten per cent and there is a serious situation.

The jute price had fallen and the growers are running from pillar to post. In the meantime, the Minister of Textiles had directed the JCI to wind up fifty per cent of their centres located in West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and in various other parts of the country. Out of 3,000 workers, about half of them will be retrenched. So, there is a serious situation and I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Textiles to take note of it and stop the connivance between the jute barons and the personnel of Textile Ministry and to save the jute growers and the jute industry.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sir, through you, I want to bring the following points to the notice of the hon. Minister for Power. The decision announcing a severe cut in power supply by APSEB is agitating the minds of the agriculturists and industrialists of Andhra Pradesh. A large number of farmers in the coastal Andhra have lost their crops during the previous three years due to cyclones. The industrialists suffered heavily due to power cuts that were imposed in the previous two years. And now, the present power cut announced by the Andhra Pradesh Government is agitating the industrialists and farmers.

Sir, since last five years, the APSEB is behaving irresponsibly without collecting Rs. 250 crores arrears from the persons who used the power and it has no foresight, no plans, to put up in future, any thermal hydro or gas based power generation stations except executing the plans and schemes that were approved by the Chief Ministers in 1962 and in 1967.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central

Government to allocate more power - nearly 750 MW - from Ramagundam Thermal Power Station to tideover the present crisis in Andhra Pradesh and help the people of Andhra Pradesh who are suffering from it.

[*Transalation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, setting up of high powered Doordarshan transmitter Centre and Akashwani relay centre at Bareilly has been going on for the last three years and it was said that it would be commissioned by December, 1990. It is very regrettable that even after repeated requests and discussion in the Lok Sabha there has been no progress in this matter. Some time back in reply to my unstarred question No. 1737 dated December 2, 1990 it was said that the work would be completed by the year 1991. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent that constituency. The television tower was installed three times at three different places and now it is being installed of yet another place and it will take at least one year. A fact worth-noting in this regard is that Rs. 9 crore have been spent on its installation so far. The company which is installing the tower is an associate company of the public sector. I want that penalty be imposed on the company but no action has been initiated in this connection. The most significant thing is that staff has been posted it has not been paid salary for the last six months and the staff has no work there. I urge the hon. Minister to pay attention towards it and take action immediately.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House. I want to draw his attention to this matter. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has spread terror against its political opponents in Uttar Pradesh. You must be remembering that in this context we had raised an issue here after the murder of Shri

Sharda Prasad Rawat. Similar other incidents have occurred in Uttar Pradesh. Such mafia actions are being taken against political adversaries there for the past few days. Politicians are being put in jail. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter, it requires serious attention. Recently, Ms. Mayavati and Shri D.P. Yadav, the M.L.As were put behind the bars.....(Interruptions)....Yesterday, in Bulandshahar, I...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not narrate the whole story.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please hear him...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not so. No attention will be paid to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: It happened yesterday only Shri Virendra Singh Laur and Shri Ravindra Singh are our important party workers. One of them is Convenor of Bulandshahar Janara Dal, and the other is the President. They have been put in jail. The police personnel even looted their house and are trying to detain them under NSA. I met them yesterday only. It is a very serious matter. This should be looked into.....(Interruptions)... What are you saying? They should not be terrorised like this. Political workers are being put behind the bars. One of them is the President of our Shikarpur block and the other is convenor of the district Janata Dal. Such a treatment is being meted out to them. In this way, party workers are being selected to political vendetta in entire U.P. You must think over it seriously. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): About 80 units of Single super Phosphate all over the country are facing closure because of the ceiling imposed by the Government of India. The ceiling of Rs. 890 per tonne on Single Super Phosphate has been imposed from 14.8.1991. Because of this ceiling, already nine units have been closed down and other units will be closed down within a month.

There is one unit in my constituency and that unit also will be closed down. The Single Super Phosphate which is the poor farmer's fertilizer used to cost about Rs. 60 per tonne. When these units will be closed down because of the policy of the Government and because of the ceiling imposed by the Government, DAP will have to be imported. It will cost about Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign exchange.

Single Super Phosphate units employ 25000 workers directly and indirectly many more. Thousands of workers will be unemployed and poor farmers will not get this Single Super Phosphate. The conditionality has been imposed by International Monetary Fund because they want that the Government of India should import DAP whereas our indigenous units are facing closure. So I demand that the ceiling which has been imposed on these small units all over the country - this order - should be withdrawn and the units which are facing closure should be allowed to draw whatever they used to draw before the issuance of this order.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI SI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development that under Article 30(A) of the Constitution

the Minorities have been granted rights to run institutions. But in a recent verdict given by the Supreme Court, it has been said that 50 per cent seats should be reserved for the non-Minorities. The People belonging to the Minorities themselves cannot educate their children and with this verdict there is an apprehension of closure of many institutions. If it is a fact, then will the Government Institutions provide 50 per cent reservation for the minorities. This has created fear among the people of the minorities. I, therefore, want the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard and clarify the policy of the Government in the matter. Does he intend to bring forward any legislation in this regard?

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Speaker, Government is going to implement its plan to increase the working hours of the Assistant Station Masters, Porters, Lever Men working at Phaphamau Railway Junction by-pass from 8 hours to 12 hours. Orders have been issued to implement this plan. Therefore, through you I would like to caution the Minister of Railways that phaphamau Junction is a very important junction. Trains and goods trains from all directions pass through this junction.

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions raised regarding stations and junctions should not be

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this plan is about to be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the hon. Minister to look into it.

[English]

I will ask him to look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the difficulties being faced by the farmers of Rohtas, Bhabua, Buxar, Arrah, Aurangabad, Gaya and Palamu districts of Bihar. Sir, today the farmers want to sell their paddy but there is no procurement centre of the Government to give reasonable price to them. The farmers want to cultivate but they have no fertilizers. They want to sow good seeds but they do not get quality seeds. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to make available fertilizers and seeds in sufficient quantity for these districts and make arrangements to open procurement Centres to purchase paddy at reasonable price there. Today the prices of seeds and fertilizers have increased very much and the farmers are facing difficulties in getting seeds and fertilizers at fixed price.

[English]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister through you Sir, that more than 200 people of the north-eastern States belonging to Akhil Bharatiya Nepali Bhasha Samiti are on a token hunger strike for 24 hours at Janpath. The Nepali speaking people of this country have been persistently demanding the inclusion of Nepali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. During the last Lok Sabha, that is the 9th Lok Sabha, more than 90 Members of Parliament from both the Houses had signed a memorandum and presented to the then Prime Minister. This time also, more than 104 hon. Members have signed a memorandum which is going to be presented to the Prime Minister. This language is a very rich language and has been recognised by the Sahitya Academy of India. A good

number of works have written in this language, including the Constitution of India, this language which is spoken by the people who are called the sentinels of India. On 27.6.1980, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Home Affairs had said in this very august House that he had recognised the Nepali language which was spoken by those persons who were sentinels of this country and that he had great regard for these people. So, I would urge upon the Government to come forward with positive step to consider this demand.

SHRI PETER G MARBANIANG (Shillong): Sir, on the same issue, I would also urge upon the Government that this question of recognising the Nepali language should be taken up immediately. In the earlier Governments, we had met the then Prime Minister Shri V P Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar also on this issue. They had given assurance that this matter would be taken up by the Government itself. However, till today nothing has been done. About 15 million Nepalese or even more of them are living in India. I feel that this language is very rich and many books are being written in that language, which has been recognised by different Academies. So, I request that this language should be given recognition by the Government and include also in the right schedule

SHRI SAFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, this is a genuine demand and the Government must come forward to include the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the capital of Andhra Pradesh that is Hyderabad and Secunderabad are going to celebrate the 400th Year Celebrations at the end of this month. Hon. Prime Minister is going to inaugurate the function on that occasion.

I would point out that the Twin City's population has increased to 35 to 40 lakhs. Minimum amenities, particularly drinking water, etc. are not provided and the people are suffering more. Drainage problem is a long pending one. Since 1932, there is no proper drainage arrangement.

So, I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister in view of that occasion, to release at least Rs. 200 crores for the Hyderabad Slum Development Programme. Earlier also, the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has sanctioned Rs. 100 crores for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Bombay Slum Clearance Programme. In the same way, I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to release the amount for the Twin Cities' - Hyderabad and Secunderabad - Slum Clearance Programme.

KUMARISELJA (Sirsa): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs who is present here, to the recent escalation of terrorist activities in my State of Haryana.

In the last one month alone, we had two major events of terrorist killings in my own constituency. Last month, about 16 people were killed in Sirsa town; and on last Thursday that is 5th of this month, nearly 30 people were killed by terrorists in the town of Tohana which also falls in my constituency.

That time also I have requested the Home Minister. Now, I request him again to send more CRPF companies to my State. The neighboring State of Punjab has about 400 companies of CRPF. The Government itself admits that the pressure has increased in the neighbouring States of Haryana and Rajasthan. But, we have only about three companies for the State and you can imagine as to the kind of work they can do. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to send more CRPF companies to my State.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, a delegation of the Kashmiri migrant Government College Teachers is in Delhi. They met us. Due to the traffic situation that is prevailing in Kashmir Valley, many of them are not in a position to stay there and have left the Valley and are living elsewhere.

They are demanding that the income-tax, that they are giving should not be taken from them till the normalcy in the Valley is restored and they are in a position to go back.

Another demand they have made is that the insurance procedures must be simplified so that the loss that they are to bear on account of the turmoil prevailing there, could be claimed by them easily.

I think, these two demands are justified. The Government must take a note of these and meet their demands as soon as possible.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Sir, I also support this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important factor. Through you, we have always been demanding in this House to scarp the Freight Equalization Policy. On account of this, the prices of coal and iron are not increasing. If the Central Government withdraws this policy, industrialisation in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal will be encouraged. I, therefore, through you demand the Central Government to abolish the Freight Equalization Policy imposed on coal and iron in Bihar and Orissa so that industrialisation may be encouraged in those states.

[*English*]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, in accordance with the decision of the Railway Ministry to privatise the departmental catering units, the Railway Board have already issued orders to hand over some four mobile and eight static units of the Eastern Railway to private contractors on tender basis on the ground that they have been incurring losses. But the fact is that in the year 1989-90, these units, as a whole,

made a profit of Rs. 6, 10, 971 as per the Annual Report of the General Manager, Eastern Railway. And the vetted figure of profit for the period 1990-91 is Rs. 30,73,240. So, these units, as whole, are making loss is not a fact.

The Supreme Court gave a directive to the Railway Ministry to absorb the persons working as vendors and bearers in Railways. But the decision has not been implemented till date.

Secondly, in the South-Eastern Railway, the Controller of Stores, Garden Reach, contrary to the recommendations of the Railway Convention committee has declared 290 class 'C' and 'D' staff in its Shalimar Depot at Howarah, which is a transit depot, as surplus, while the contractors are being entrusted with more jobs. So, the railway workers in these areas are panicky. Their security of service is in danger.

Through you, I request the Government not to implement this proposal and not to force the workers to take recourse to ways which may disturb the normalcy and the functioning of the Indian Railways.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I want to raise a very important point which is affecting the public distribution system on a large scale in Kerala and thereby leading to unprecedented price rise. Kerala is a State where statutory rationing is prevailing throughout the State covering the whole State with 13,000 ration shops and more than 50 lakh card-holders.

To distribute our full ration, we require 2.63 lakh tonnes of rice. But the Central Government was issuing till the last week 1.50 lakh tonnes of rice. Our total allotment for the December-quota is reduced to 1.35 lakh tonnes thereby affecting the distribution. In the open market, the price has shot up to Rs. 7.80 per kilogram. Our State, being totally under statutory rationing, I request through you to the honourable Food Minister to increase our quota of ration rice at least to 1.5 lakh tonnes for the month of December.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I support the contention of Mr. Chacko. This is affecting the entire State. We have been demanding it in this august House so many

times but there is no response from the Government. The lethargic and unhelpful attitude of this Government is resulting in the collapse of the public distribution system which is now prevailing in Kerala. Kerala, at one stage, had the best public distribution system. The rice allocated by the Central Government to Kerala is not good for human consumption. Therefore, through you Sir, I urge upon the Government to take a serious view of this matter. The people of Kerala are suffering from this lethargic attitude of this Government and so, this Government should rise to the occasion.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA(Pali): Sir, I have given notice on an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, you are a very very responsible Member. Please do not touch upon this matter now. I will talk to you in my chamber.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS(Muvattupuzha): This is an important matter which has been raised by Mr. Chacko and it should be taken up by the Ministry of Food and also by the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution.

MR. SPEAKER: They have done it very ably. You need not worry about it. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.32 hrs

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual report and Review on the working of Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta for 1989-90 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 alongwith audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 903/91]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1991-92 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 904/91]

Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284 in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 905/91]

Renew on the working of and Annual Report of Telecommunication consultants India Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91

12.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (I) Need to extend Indian Airlines Services upto Shillong.**

[English]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Sir, I would like to raise an important matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Shillong Airport in Meghalaya was commissioned in 1975 and it is being utilised by Vayudoot Service connecting Shillong and Calcutta via Guwahati. However, Vayudoot Service is very irregular and has caused immense difficulties to the travelling passengers. In October 1988, the Ministry of Civil Aviation had assured that Shillong would be linked with Delhi and Calcutta by Indian Airlines. This assurance has not been fulfilled till date. I urge upon the Government to extend the services of Indian Airlines to Shillong Airport which would also give a boost to tourism in Meghalaya.

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.**

- (2) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 906/91]**

Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing year 1991-92

- (II) Need to allot vacant forest land to refugees living in Purnapur Tehsil, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Newsprint Allocation Policy (Hindi and English versions) for the licensing year 1991-92 published in Notification No. 601/4/91-NP-I, in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1991. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 907/91]

DR. P. R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, northern area of Purnapur Tehsil in my constituency, Pilibhit, is surrounded by river Sharda, Sharda Nagar and forests. Bengali refugees who came from Bengal have been residing in this area since 1950. These displaced Bengalis are finding it difficult to earn their livelihood due to the rapid flow and soil erosion caused by river Sharda. The Forest Department forcibly

takes possession of the land after the soil erosion caused by Sharda river.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to allot land to the displaced Bengalis in Pilibhit district for building houses and for earning livelihood. Village and affected by soil erosion caused by river Sharda has been taken into possession by the Forest Department as "non Z(A)" land. This land is lying vacant. I urge upon the Government to allot this land to the displaced Bengalis, for constructing houses and farming.

(iii) Need to change the management of BIC and NTC mills in Kanpur

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the textile mills located in the industrial city Kanpur which was earlier called Manchester of India, are in a very miserable condition. A number of mills have been closed and some more are on the verge of closure. Due to continuous deterioration in the industrial atmosphere of the city, the industrial frame work has completely been destroyed. It is a matter of deep concern. The mills functioning under the control of British India Corporation and National Textile Corporation have almost reached to the state of depression due to mismanagement. Notice of retrenchment and meetings of employees are being served daily. As a result of it, thousands of workers and their families are on the verge of starvation. Heavy cut in grants to these units in Central Budget has made the problem more serious and the announcement made by the Finance Minister recently regarding closure of undertakings running in loss, has also worried the employees.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to appoint experienced, meritorious and dedicated persons in the management of these units and provide economic assistance also to these sick units to make them viable

and employment oriented in order to discharge social, moral and administrative responsibility towards the people of India honestly. In addition, the Government may categorically declare that these units will not be closed down so as to instill confidence among the workers and to put a check on the imminent unprecedented labour unrest.

(iv) Need to permit Government of Kerala to introduce its interest subsidy scheme for loans taken by farmers from primary cooperative banks and Societies

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE (Alleppey): The Kerala Government had introduced the interest subsidy scheme for the loans taken by the farmers from primary cooperative banks and societies, which was very helpful to the poor agriculturists. The scheme was started in 1979-80 and continued upto 1989-90, but due to the compulsion of NABARD at a later stage, this scheme was stopped. The scheme was an incentive for the repayment of the loans and after the introduction of the scheme, Kerala's repayment rate of the loans became the highest in the country. The State has 15 million membership in the cooperative sector and the reintroduction of the interest subsidy scheme has a vital role in the State's agrarian economy.

I urge upon the Government to give permission to the State Government for reintroducing the interest subsidy scheme.

(v) Need to take action against persons involved alleged irregularities committed by Tapovan Housing Finance Company

SHRI SOBHANDREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Tapovan Housing

[Sh. Sobhandreeswara Rao Vadde]

Finance Company which has collected crores of rupees from persons who applied for housing finance has failed to honour its commitments with the customers. Its office at Vijayawada is closed. The persons who applied for housing finance have deposited nearly 20 per cent of the loan amount with Tapovan, are now experiencing untold agony as their hard-earned savings are lost. The Government must immediately freeze the accounts of Tapovan at all the place where it has branches as well as at Delhi, where its registered office is located. The Government must also take suitable action against persons concerned in the Management for cheating the public and to ensure refund of deposits.

- (vi) **Need for comprehensive central survey of barren areas of Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur and that of adjoining river Yamuna and also to provide facilities for innovative farming there**

[Translation]

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that even now our country is predominantly agrarian and most of the population is engaged in agriculture for earning livelihood directly or indirectly. Till date an agricultural policy could not be formulated to fulfil the needs of agriculture in the country and to make it advanced. Even at present, the most of agriculture is dependent on nature for irrigation. Agricultural land of Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur and of adjoining areas of river Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh is also in the same condition. Agricultural facilities are not available in whole of this area and despite hard labour, the farmers find it difficult to earn their livelihood. The farmers, despite all their efforts, live in an atmosphere of constant uncertainty. Therefore, the economic

condition of farmers always remains precarious. The small and marginal farmers are mostly the victims of this situation.

Therefore, I request the Government that a large scale survey should be conducted in Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur and of adjoining ravine areas of river Yamuna, for providing adequate facilities in the region. To make the agriculture viable the necessary information may be made available to the farmers so that they may get its benefit and their standard of living may improve.

12.42 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE:*
 APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
 RELATION TO STATE OF MEGHALAYA
 AND
 MOTION *RE:* REVOCATION OF
 PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE
 OF MEGHALAYA

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Statutory Resolution. Time allotted for this is two hours. Item Nos. 7 and 8 are to be taken together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on 11th October, 1991 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya."

Copies of the Proclamation and Reports of the Governor of Meghalaya have been laid on the Table of the House.

The Governor of Meghalaya in his

521 *Statutory Resolution AGRAHAYANA 18, 1913 (SAKA) and Motion re. 522*
re. Approval of Proclamation in
relation to state of Meghalaya
Revocation of Proclamation in
relation to state of Meghalaya

Report dated the 8th October, 1991
addressed to the President of India....

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh):
Sir, may I request the hon. Minister to yield
for a minute.

Sir, this discussion on Meghalaya was
to be taken up last week. We were assured
that this be deferred until the Report of the
Governor is received. Thereafter, on Friday
last we were informed that the Governor's
Report has been received.

Just now, a meeting has been called, of
the leaders of all the political parties to
discuss the Governor's Report. In the
absence of the Governor's Report, no
discussion is fruitful. As a meeting is taking
place in the Office of the Minister of State in
the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or the
Minister's room himself, I request you and
also to the treasury benches that until that
meeting is completed this discussion on
Meghalaya be deferred, otherwise, the
mover of the Motion and the Governor's
Report, all these factors are absent.

Anyway, now that Advani ji has arrived
my point is redundant because the Minister
has also arrived.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, I can move the
motion and then we can have the Lunch
break. We can resume the discussion after
Lunch.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What has
been decided. Sir?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
That we meet after Lunch.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, we can
take up this item after lunch. In the mean
time we can dispose of some other item.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: If you permit me,
Sir, I can move the motion. By that time it will
be the time for lunch. After Lunch we can
resume the discussion.

The Governor of Meghalaya in his
Report dated the 8th October, 1991
addressed to the President of India had
reported that as there were reports that
some members of the ruling Meghalaya
United Parliamentary Party had switched
their support to the Opposition-led United
Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum, a Special
Session of the State Legislative Assembly
was convened on 7th August, 1991 on the
advice of the Chief Minister so that Shri B.B.
Lyngdoh, the Chief Minister, could prove his
majority in the House. On 7th August, 1991
when the Confidence Motion was moved in
the House, it was found that the ruling side
had 30 Members against 27 of the Opposition
in a House of 58. But before the Motion was
formally disposed of, the speaker, on a
complaint from a Congress(I) member,
suspended the voting rights of 5 Independent
MLAs. and adjourned the House *sine die*.

The Governor further reported that on
17th August, 1991, the Speaker passed the
final order on the complaint of the Congress
(I) MLA, and disqualified 5 Independent
MLAs belonging to the then ruling group.

The Governor further mentioned that
on 27th August, 1991 SHRI J.D. Pohrmen,
leader of the Congress Legislative Party and
its allies, formally staked his claim to form
the Ministry.

In the meantime, the Supreme Court of
India, on a special leave Petition filed by the
disqualified MLAs, passed an order on 23rd
August, 1991 to maintain the *status quo*.

On 6th September, 1991 the Supreme
Court issued an interim order staying the
operation of the speaker's Ruling in respect
of the 4 Independent MLAs. The Governor
mentioned that as per newspaper reports,
the Speaker announced that he would
reluctantly ignore the Supreme Court's ruling
as, in his view, the Supreme Court had no
jurisdiction in the matter.

The Governor further mentioned that
the session of the Assembly concerned on
9th September, 1991 was cancelled in view

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

of the prevailing tension arising from the Supreme Court ruling and the decision of the Speaker not to allow the disqualified Independent MLAs to enter the Assembly. There was a likelihood of large scale disturbances leading to serious law and order problem.

The Governor further mentioned that on the advice of the Chief Minister, the Assembly was summoned on 8th October, 1991. The governor further stated that on 7th October evening, he received a letter from the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court enclosing a copy of Supreme Court's order to the effect that the ruling of the Speaker dated 7th and 17th August, 1991 had been stayed. The letter further stated that the court expects the Governor of Meghalaya to take necessary steps to ensure its strict compliance and prevention of its violation by any person as provided under article 144 of the Constitution. The Governor sent a copy of this letter to the Speaker for his information, as he wanted the Speaker to take note of the same.

The Governor further mentioned that on 8.10.1991 the Legislative Assembly met and the Motion of Confidence in the Ministry headed by SHRI B.B. Lyngdoh was moved. The Government stated that according to the information received by him, there were 26 Members of the Opposition UMPF and 30 Members of the Ruling MUPP Group in the House, including the 4 disqualified Members in respect of whom the Supreme Court had stayed the ruling the Speaker. After division, 30 Members had affixed their signatures for the Motion and 26 against. But the Speaker announced the result saying that 26 Members had voted for the motion and 26 had voted against the motion and, therefore, there was a tie. The speaker, therefore, used his prerogative of casting vote, in favour of Opposition UMPF Group. Thereafter, he adjourned the House *sine die*.

The Governor sent a further Message

on 9.10.1991 mentioning that he had advised the Chief Minister to tender his resignation in view of the ruling given by the Speaker on the Confidence Motion on 8th October, 1991. However, the Chief Minister refused to resign.

The Governor further reported that the possibility of dismissing the present Ministry and installing another Ministry did not appear to be feasible as he was of the opinion that neither the present Ministry can function in the House without the Opposition cooperating, nor the Opposition with equal number of Members if given a chance to form the Ministry, would have been able to function in the present situation because this Group also consisted of 5 Independent Members whose loyalty could not be predicted.

Further, the Opposition Group, if it were allowed to form a Ministry, would have to depend on the Speaker's Casting Vote to transact any business.

The Governor, therefore, recommended that action may be taken to impose President's rule under article 356 of the Constitution of India, keeping the Assembly under suspended animation and the situation watched. The Governor further suggested that if this was not considered agreeable, he would invite the Leader of the Opposition to form a Ministry and ask him to prove its majority on the floor of the House within a period of 3 weeks.

The Union Government considered the reports of the Governor and the situation in Maghalaya and decided to recommend to the President of India to issue a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution, and keep the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on 11th October, 1991.

I may mention that this Supreme Court on 12.11.1991 has given judgment on the constitutional validity of the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985. However,

525 *Statutory Resolution AGRAHAYANA 18, 1913 (SAKA) and Motion re. 526*
re. Approval of Proclamation in Revocation of Proclamation in
relation to state of Meghalaya relation to state of Meghalaya
the detailed judgment is yet to be received.

I may also mention that the Governor in his latest report dated 4th December, 1991 has indicated that even if President's Rule is revoked, the stalemate will continue and it will not be feasible for either Group to form the Government as they will not be able to conduct any business in the Assembly.

In view of the circumstances, which I have just explained, I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on 11.10.1991 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya, may kindly be approved by this august House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall we start it after lunch?

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): Yes.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to the President that the Proclamation issued by him on the 11th October, 1991, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya, be revoked."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall we start it after lunch.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Guman Mal Lodha, still there are ten minutes.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: We could adjourn for lunch and meet against at 2 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have got another ten minutes.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The Government proposes to discuss with the opposition this particular issue. So, I suggest since the Minister has already suggested that we now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 P.M. that let us have it after lunch.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: I agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M. after the Lunch

12.53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO STATE OF MEGHALAYA
AND

MOTION RE: REVOCATION OF
PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO
STATE OF MEGHALAYA

— CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up the Statutory Resolution which has already been moved. SHRI Lal K. Advani.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish we had been given a copy of the Governor's report that was received last Friday because I have with me a copy of the Governor's report of October and last Monday when this particular matter was listed for consideration, it had been put off on the ground that we are awaiting a fresh report from the Governor on the latest position in the State and it would be proper to consider the Motion only after that

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

report is received. The Members of the House kept on pressing the matter as to when the Governor's Report was received. And ultimately on Friday, the Home Minister informed the Parliament that the Governor's Report had been received on Friday morning. So, all of us were expecting that when on Monday the matter is taken up, by then the Governor's Report would have been circulated. But the Governor's Report has not been circulated and at a meeting of the party leaders convened by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, it was shown to us and we glanced through it. But a discussion of this kind would be really purposeful if the Report had been circulated even this morning particularly after it had been received on Friday. I have a feeling that one reason why that Report has not been circulated is that the Government itself is not quite convinced of that Report. And I appreciate it no one would be, I for one I am not - because the concluding part of the Governor's Report apart from the contents of the Report recommends a fresh election on that state; without using the word 'dissolution', it suggests 'dissolution and a fresh election'.

At the very outset, I would like to voice my apprehension that if on the basis of the situations of the kind that have developed in Meghalaya - and they are not happy situations - if we start imposing President's Rule, it would not be surprising if in quite a few States on the North East Region, this Government would be forced to impose President's Rule and the overall consequences of such a situation would be very very damaging for the country and for the country's unity. Today the Kashmir situation has become so bad because of the one reason that we removed the properly elected Government of that State at one stage. I am no admirer of that Government. I have never been and I have differed with it very strongly and sharply. But when it was removed, I opposed it; my Party opposed it.

When Dr. Ambedkar commended Article 356 to the House, he said that he

expects this particular provision of the Constitution would remain a dead letter and it would be used only in extreme emergencies.

It is my strong view that though the situation in Meghalaya is an unhappy situation, it is not an extreme situation; it is not a situation of an emergency and, therefore, I have opposed the Resolution moved by the Home Minister and I have commended this particular Motion of mine.

Sir, anyone who goes through the Report of the Government I am referring to the Governor's Report on the basis of which President's Rule was imposed - he would agree that the Meghalaya events add up to a very bizarre episode. You just read the Report and you would know what kind of a situation. All hinges around one man's unbridled ambition to become the Chief Minister. It hinges around that. He becomes the leader of the Opposition; the leader of the Congress Party and therefore the leader of the Opposition. It is my strong view that it was at that stage, the Congress Party should have ascertained itself. The Congress Party owes a responsibility. It is governing the Centre. And as the Government at the Centre, it has a responsibility to see that no particular provision of the Constitution or of the law is abused in order to subvert the spirit of the Constitution which says that the Speaker should not become...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): In fact, the Central Government did not interfere at that stage. You have, in 1977, dissolved eight Assemblies even without looking at anything. Now at least we are seeking your advice ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I am merely saying that here was a person, who is the Speaker of the House, belongs to your Party and the Speaker of the House becomes the leader of your Party in the Assembly. And because at that point of time your Party did

not have majority and it was a principal Opposition party, he became the leader of the Opposition. Simultaneously being the speaker, he becomes the Leader of the Opposition. Your party did not intervene at that stage, where it could not have been a constitutional problem, it would have been the Party intervening at the right point of time to ensure that things of this kind do not happen.

So, the first sin of omission was at that stage, way back in July 1990, 25th July, and this has been given by the governor in his Report. It says:

"When the Speaker Shri P.R. Kyndiah was elected as the Leader of the Opposition, he claimed that he had a majority and it became a confusion situation. In that confusing situation, naturally the Governor advised the Leader of the House to convene a special Session of the House and prove his majority. And so, on the 7th of August, Mr. Lyngdoh, the Chief Minister, convened a Special Session of the House and moved a confidence Motion."

What happened on the 7th of August? I am quoting from the governor's Report. It says:

"On the 7th of August, when the Confidence Motion was moved in the House, it was found that the ruling side had 30 Members against 27 of the Opposition in a house of 58."

So, there was a clear majority for the Government. However, before the Motion was formally disposed of the Speaker on a complaint from a congress (I) MLA, suspended the voting rights of five independent MLAs and adjourned the House sine die. These are the events which really brought about the present situation. And in these situations, even though the Central Government may not have done anything, the Party could do that and the party could pull up its own Members and disciplined

them. But, it failed to do that. Even today I have a feeling that the Government feels helpless that they cannot do about it though they agree that what the Speaker was doing is wrong. This is an unhappy situation. And on 17th August, the Speaker passed a final order on the complaint of Congress (I) MLA disqualifying five Independent MLAs belonging to the ruling group. After that, the matter came to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has held that four of these MLAs had to be reinstated and I am told that the Speaker has already issued a statement that he was not going to abide by the supreme Court's decision until the full judgement of the Supreme Court is received by him. The verdict is there. The direction is there. From what we see, even the Governor said that so far as his own view was concerned, the Supreme Court ruling in this regard has to be respected, has to be accepted and yet the Speaker continues to defy the Supreme Court's ruling and he continues to defy his own Party; he continues to defy the Assembly.

The situation has become so bizarre. My own feeling is that in such a bizarre situation, no one should take upon his own self the responsibility to decide as to who is going to rule Meghalaya. The people of Meghalaya have elected their Assembly and that Assembly is still there happily.

I would plead with the Government not to accept the recommendations of the Governor to dissolve that Assembly.

Today it is in suspended animation. It is there at least. The Government should not accept under any circumstances this recommendation to dissolve the Assembly.

From our side - we do not take sides - we are not interested in Lr. Lyngdoh; we are not interested in the Congress Party combination; we are interested in seeing that in a State, where the people have elected an Assembly, that Assembly should be given an opportunity to decide whatever it wants to do. And this can happen only if the Government of India decides to revoke the

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President's rule. My own recommendation is confined to that. I am not taking sides. I am merely saying that you revoke the President's rule. The moment you revoke the President's rule, it becomes obligatory for the Governor to restore the status quo ante. What was the position before imposition of President's rule would be restored and thereafter the earliest opportunity should be given to the Assembly to decide whose Government it was. If it does not want that Government, throw it out. And if something emerges from that because of which the Government has once again to inter vene I can understand that. But today at least there is no justification particularly when 30 Members have gone along with Mr. Lindo, physically presenting themselves, to tell the Governor that they are in a position to form the majority. And then the Supreme Court has given a verdict. That Supreme Court verdict should be honoured. From all points of view this particular recommendation that I have sought your support, the House's support to be made to the President, is perfectly valid under the situation.

There are a few other aspects about which I would like to say. Once again, we have to think about Article 356. I do not know if in the Inter - State Council meeting held last week where Sarkaria Commission's report was discussed, this particular issue came up or not. I would like this Government to apply a fresh mind on the basis of what has been happening in the past, how do you wish to go about this job of imposing President's rule. I am told that it has been suggested that Inter-State Council should be consulted in these matters. Perhaps, this proposal is worth considering. But the Government must make up its mind. The Sarkaria Commission came out very severely against the abuse of Article 356 that has been taking place. I am not happy with what happened in 1977 though I was part of the Government and, therefore, I am a party to that decision. But I am not happy with it. I cannot go into details as to what has been my opinion in that regard. But this is

certainly true that only because something wrong was done in 1977, therefore it should not be used as an excuse to keep repeating that wrong. Today it is necessary that these matters should be viewed with an open mind.

Similarly, about the Anti-Defection Law, there are cases where the Supreme Court has given a ruling. It is not only in respect of Meghalaya but in so many other cases also where Members who have been disqualified under the present law by the Speaker, their disqualification has been set aside or annulled by the Supreme Court. There are cases where the Speaker refuses to accept the Supreme Court Judgement. Now in these matters when the Supreme Court has struck down paragraph 7 of the Schedule which says that the Speaker's decision will be non-justiciable, it becomes justiciable. So far as the law and the Constitution is concerned, we have never questioned the fact that the Supreme Court is the final determinant or final interpreter of the Constitution and, therefore, its interpretation has to be accepted whether we agree with it or not. If we do not agree with it and disagree with it so strongly as we can think of in terms of a fresh constitutions amendment, it is a different matter. In this particular aspect, I think, the Speaker's ruling in respect of disqualification being justiciable is a right thing. Therefore, the fact that paragraph 7 has been struck down does not make me unhappy. It should be accepted as such. But the Central Government owes it to Parliament and owes to all State Assemblies to clarify where it stands.

There has been once a statement from the Prime Minister from which I felt that the Congress Party as a whole has accepted the fact that it is justiciable and it is not questioning it. But what is happening disturbs us. Therefore, there is need of a decision in respect of this Schedule as early as we can. I know the difficulties. But the review is long called for. There are aspects of the law which need to be reviewed.

Since 1985 the Anti-Defection Law has

emerged as a measure of stability to the political situation in the country. It has, in fact, saved some political parties, some of the very leading parties, from dis-integration. Otherwise, by now if this law had not been there, such parties would have been totally disintegrated. One by one people would have walked out of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY OF SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Even now they are disintegrating.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I do not know. Therefore, I feel that the law is not to be thrown away; the law is useful. It lends stability to the whole political structure. But there are lacunae in the law. But one such lacuna has been struck down by the Supreme Court. And there are lacunae in the law because of which people by pass it, circumvent it. Now these, on the basis of experience, we can certainly identify and an early review of the Anti-Defection Law should be undertaken. In the meanwhile if all the political parties make their own stand clear in respect of this particular provision viz. justiciability of the Speaker's ruling, it would give great strength to these State Assemblies. Otherwise, there is an ego problem that I have given a decision and that has been turned down by the Supreme Court. Till now it is true that all Legislatures have been jealous about their own sphere of action. Therefore, we have never allowed the judiciary to encroach upon our sphere. But that does not mean giving to the Speaker an arbitrary authority; Even when the majority in the House think that the Supreme Court is correct, one particular person and that too a person who has the ambition to become the Chief Minister of that State, goes on defying the Supreme Court, defying the House. Because of this law he is in a position to do so. This should not happen. I think that on this particular aspect the Government of India and all the political parties should take an early stand. My own party is of the view that this particular view if it has been struck down by the Supreme Court, it is not

something about which we should be unhappy. We should accept it.

Finally, till now all the various bodies that have been created at any point of time as to how a majority or minority in the House should be decided, they have all cautioned the Rajpal, the Rashtrapati and everyone concerned that whether a Government has a majority or not, should never be decided in Raj Bhawans and Rashtrapati Bhavan. They should be decided on the floor of the House in the Legislature or in Parliament. I think, in the case of Meghalaya also, we should adhere to this advice and let the elected representatives of Meghalaya decide whether the Government that they had before the imposition of President's rule should continue or should be removed.

With these words, I strongly commend the Motion that I have moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House approved the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th October, 1991, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya."

"That this House recommends to the President that the Proclamation issued by his on the 11th October, 1991, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Meghalaya, be revoked."

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding promulgation of President's Rule in Meghalaya. I feel very much pained. As one of the leaders who was responsible for the movement of Meghalaya and also as one of the leaders who had an active part in running of the State of Meghalaya from 1972 till 1989 before I came to this august House, it pained me very much. The people in Meghalaya have a democratic heritage. I remember Shri

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Subhash Chandra Bose who said, 'If you want to see democracy walking, go to the Khasi and Jaintia hills. There you see how the democracy functions. True! We have had this heritage. It is in our blood.

The promulgation of the President's Rule is largely based on the report given by the hon. Governor. I received the report of October and not of December. I do not want to cast any aspersions on the high office of the Governor. However, we must remember that this office is held by the bureaucrats working in the same system and I will show that the report of the governor is not true at all. It is based prejudicial and not wanting to help the largest single party existing in Meghalaya now.

In 1988, we had a very strong Government under the leadership of Shri P.A.Sangma, the present Minister in the Ministry of Coal, and I was, then, the Speaker of the Assembly. However,, when I left Meghalaya, the Ministry was toppled due to the intervention of the National Front Government. There, the functional Government existed at that time under the dynamic leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri Sangma.

Now, we talk about the conglomeration of Regional Parties. There are many of them having their own leaders, you have the HPU original under SD Khongwir, you have HPUBB consisting only 4, under the leadership of ex-Chief Minister Shri B.B. Lyngdoh, you have HPUBC consisting of minister Shri Beningstan Momin, a group of seven of them, you have HSPDP - a group of four, you have HSPDPL, a group of two, you have PD a group of two and you have seven independent MLAs. This was the conglomeration.

In fact, I would like my friends from the other side to note that this political situation in Meghalaya did not start from the month of August. I would say it started right when the Tenth Lok Sabha election was notified to

beheld. I would tell my friends here that in April after filing of nominations for the 10th Lok Sabha, there leader of the HSPDP, who happened to be the Parliamentary Minister in the Government of B.B.Lyngndoh, made a press statement and announced that the MP election would be a referendum for the government. You please imagine, an MP election converted into a referendum for the government - to see that their candidate - a Member of the Rajya Sabha, the other House, who had contested the Lok Sabha election, gets elected. They used all the official machineries and everything under their command. But, the people of Meghalaya loving the democratic principles, did not become victims.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We do not make specific references to the Members of the other House.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, I did not mention any name.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: The inference is obvious. the aspersions on the other House are never cast here. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, the situation started from there. They used the whole Government machinery, yet the people of Meghalaya voted for the man belonging to the democratic party, the Congress party and won by 20000 votes. After that there were agitations by the people.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN(Cooch Bihar): All Members - those who are elected by the people - have got their own democratic values. All parties are democratic parties. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Peter G. Marbaniang, kindly stick to the subject that is what is the action taken by the Governor. That is the subject matter before us. Kindly restrict to that.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, as I have said, there were many mis-information in the Report of the Governor. I

also raised this issue in the House in the month of August. The Congress party in Meghalaya have staked a claim to form the Government and the Governor had asked the Chief Minister to call for the Assembly in the month of August. Here the Report of the Governor says. "I had received copies of the resignation letters of two Ministers and on the same day the Chief Minister advised me to induct two more Ministers." The date for the Assembly Session was notified. But the Governor inducted two more Ministers. Having called the Assembly Session, the Governor is morally bound not to induct any more new Ministers. This governor was appointed by the National Front government to replace Shri R.R. Rahim. The then Governor, Mr. R.R. Rahim refused to swear in one Minister who defected from the Congress party. One out of twenty-two defected and he said he would wait for the Attorney General's Report. However, the Governor was changed overnight and the present governor was sent to Meghalaya and he immediately swore in this man who defected from the Congress party. You see, Sir, how things have gone. We cannot blame the Present Congress government. These were the things done by the previous government. All these things were planned by them. therefore, I say that it is wrong to give such a report and more so what he has painted on page six that the law and order situation is bad in Maghalaya. This law and order situation was created by the Chief Minister himself. Now he called a public rally on 12th of September by buses. just to frighten everybody there in Meghalaya. Two hundred buses were there and the people who joined the rally were only three hundred. It shows very clearly that the people do not want these regional hotch-potch parties any more in Meghalaya. They are non-functional Governments. They do not function. They are busy only with their own personal gains and do nothing for the welfare of the State as a whole.

Let me tell my hon. friends that I was an MLA from 1972. In 1972 we had the support of the Congress and formed a government,

and the Government went on smoothly. In 1978 we had the elections again. Then the regional parties wanted to form a Government of their own. It lasted just for one year, even when no intervention was there from anywhere, when Janata rule was there in 1977. In 1979 again we had a collusion Government with the Congress. That Government lasted for the rest of the term. In 1983 again no one got absolute majority after the election and in 1983, B.B. Lingdoh was the man who formed the Government with the regional parties. That Government lasted just for 23 days. Then he had collusion with the Congress and we find that that Government lasted till the end of 1988. These are the facts which our friends must realise.

The regional parties just do not have good leaders. The leaders hate one another and they combine only for greed, they combine only for power, to rob the people, to destroy the State. That is my feeling. It is only because of the Congress Party and the Congress programme that Meghalaya has come to where it is today democratically.

Coming to the role of the Speaker, let me tell my hon. friends that I have spoken three times in this House to give them the idea that the information that they received that the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly was elected as the Leader of the Congress Party is wrong. He was never elected as the Leader of the Congress Party at any point of time. You know that the Congress Party is a National Party. Every major action in any of the States must get the approval of the High Command, here in Delhi. There was no such election of the leader, Right from 1990-1991 Shri D.D. Lapang was the Leader of the Opposition in Meghalaya. He was appointed Leader of the Opposition by the Speaker of the Meghalaya. He was appointed Leader of the Opposition by the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly on the recommendation of U.M.P.F. The Opposition was consisting of 28 Members 23 were of the Congress party and the rest were associate members. Therefore, it is wrong to say that Shri P.R. Kyndiah is the Leader

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is. I do not know from where they got the information.

I remember that I had raised in this House earlier that the Ministers of Meghalaya were busy here in Delhi, in the months of August-September, giving mis-information to my hon. friend from the other side of the House. I spoke about it on the floor of the House. It is true that all mis-information were given to them. Never had the Congress party or its associates in the U.M.P.F. elected Shri P.R. Kyndiah, Speaker, as the Leader of the U.M.P.F. Never. Not by the Congress Party or by the U.M.P.F. I, therefore, do not see how can we condemn the role of the Speaker. I will remind my friend here (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The Governor has mentioned it in his report but the Government is denying it.

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member to one fact. Senior leaders in the Government from the Congress party told us that it is because of this that we forced him to quit the leadership. This fact was not disputed. This was told to us that because we thought it wrong for the Speaker to become leader of the Congress party, therefore, we forced him to quit leadership.

The fact is not disputed. For the first time I am hearing the contrary (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: In the month of August, in zero hour, it was raised (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: You are saying that the Governor is telling us a ...

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, it is a ** (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar): Sir, the word '...' is unparliamentary.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the word '...' is used, it will be expunged.

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Sir, I want to warn my friends on the other side, like Shri Advani and others. On 9th January, 1991 we had to suspend the Question Hour in this august House in order to take up an Adjournment Motion. That Adjournment Motion was on the failure of the Government to uphold the provisions of the Constitution in regard to disqualification of Members contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution which has put the issue outside the jurisdiction of Court. The Tenth Schedule is outside the jurisdiction of the Court. All of us agreed at that time, when we spoke, that we had held the supremacy of parliament. It should be the same with regard to the role of the Speaker of Meghalaya in respect of the Tenth Schedule.

We belong to one system - Parliamentary democratic system. That bill was passed by the congress party. At that time we all held up the sovereignty of the Legislature is there. I remember very clearly, how many hon. members like Shri L.K. Advani Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Prof. Ram kapse and many others took part in the discussion on that day and how all of them said that this house is supreme.

That system should also be extended to Meghalaya. It should not be restricted to the four walls of Parliament. It does not end here. It extends to Meghalaya, it extends to Manipur, it extends to Assam. We are all part of that Parliamentary democratic system and guided by the laws passed by this House. And there we have said that no one should interfere with the right of the Speaker in delivering a Judgement. I remember many

of them did not even allow letters to go to Parliament House from the High Court and the Supreme Court. I remember that day, almost all of them upheld the sovereignty of the Parliament. But now because the sovereignty related to Meghalaya Assembly you all fought shy if you condemn the action of the Speaker, there are avenues where they can discuss it. I know many lacunae are there in the law. But having taken a decision on the role of the Speaker on his judgment on the five Independent M.L.As. who changed sides almost every three hours, I can say he has given a very good ruling on their role and also the Supreme Court, mind you, upheld the judgment on four Ministers and did not uphold the judgement on one M.L.A. So, four were acquitted and one was not acquitted. Look at it. It has happened in this honourable House also where the High Court has interfered in the Ruling of the Speaker in respect of Ministers. Now, this democratic system extends not only to this House, but to the whole of India and it originates from this honourable House. Therefore, the action of one man cannot be taken to invalidate the law.

The Presiding Officers Conference is going to be held very soon, the hon. Speaker has promised to take it up there, and I am sure he will take it up there. But the judgement because it is passed by the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly, I do not think that we should close our eyes not to help Meghalaya. No, Sir. We should all think of the supremacy of the House be it here in Lok Sabha or be it in any part of India. We belong to the same system of the Government.

Lastly, as I said, I am against promulgation of the animated suspension of the Meghalaya Assembly under Article 356 of the Constitution because on 8th October, there were 27 Members from the Opposition side and 26 from the Ruling side. In fact the largest single party is the congress 23 of them. People want the Congress to rule there. Believe me, in the last bye election on 16th of November, the Regional Party lost their security deposit. In Tura the H.P.U.

candidate of the regional party lost the security deposit. People do not want them any more, they have seen how they conduct the administration of the State. Therefore, the single largest party is the Congress. Allow them to form the government. And the test of strength should be on the floor of the House, not in front of the governor. I appeal that the single largest party, the congress (I), should be given the opportunity to form the Government in Meghalaya.

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta):
Hon. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I rise like to oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Minister and I support the motion moved by Shri Advani and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

Sir, lot of things have been said by my friend, Shri Marbaniang and also hon. Member Shri Advani. In the North Eastern region, Meghalaya is a peaceful State. In other States including Assam, there is a lot of disturbance. In the peaceful State of Meghalaya, the President's rule was imposed not because of violence, not because there was some breakdown of administration and not because there was some law and order problem; but it is seen from the case that the very queer behaviour of the speaker and the illogical role of the speaker of that particular Assembly had created such a situation on which the governor of that particular State suggested that the President's rule should be promulgated and already President's rule is there in that State. As the governor's report spelt out, it is a strange thing that the inner motive of the Speaker, who wants to be the chief minister of the State, had created this uneasy situation in the State. He had run roughshod over the rule of the law also. He did not try to take cognisance of the direction of the supreme Court and he did not take account of the votes of four independent Members of the Assembly in a NO-Confidence Motion. On two occasions a Confidence Motion was moved the Government headed by Shri B.B. Lyngdoh would prove its majority. So, to restore peace in the State, the Assembly should be convened and the elected MLAs should be given a chance to decide about their future.

[Sh. Uddhab Barman]

Sir, there are many regional parties in our country and these regional parties are coming up because of the failure of the Central Government, because of the discriminatory role of the Central government and because of the policies pursued by the Central Government during the last few years. There are some regional parties in this country to fulfill the aspirations of the people and they are working within the Constitution of India. Some people are saying that all the regional parties are undemocratic. But it is not correct. So, all these regional parties are working within the Constitution. They are maintaining some democratic values and they are fighting for those values. So, there are some regional parties which have been formed because of the discriminatory role played, bankrupt policies pursued by the Central Government. This is the phenomenon in this country.

I want to say that the Statutory resolution should be withdrawn and the Assembly should be convened and that the elected members should be given a chance to form what sort of government they want to have there. I would also say that there is a lot of misuse of article 356 of the Constitution. The Sarkaria Commission has also mentioned about it. It has also suggested some guidelines to follow in the application of this article on any State. But we have seen that the Central government is continuing to misuse this article. The Sarkaria Commission has mentioned that out of 75 cases, in as many as 37 cases, the application of President's rule would have been avoided. Here, we have seen, this misuse is going to be repeated.

I hope that the Statutory Resolution would be withdrawn, the Assembly would be convened soon and the people's elected representatives will be given a chance to form what kind of government they want to have.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pall): Mr Deputy-speaker, Sir, I stand to oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the Government and support the Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the opposition.

Sir, it is a very peculiar situation where in spite of repeated orders of the Supreme Court, in Meghalaya, the Speaker and the Governor have defied them to such an extent that the Supreme Court have to say repeatedly that it would be the duty of all concerned to get this order complied with.

Although it is not necessary, I may mention that the Constitutional provisions, particularly articles 142, 143 and 144 clearly direct all including the civil authorities and other authorities to obey and accept the direction of the Supreme Court. Even in the Uttar Pradesh case, that is, Keshav Singh case where the historical controversy between legislature and the judiciary arose resulting in contradictory orders first passed by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and then by the High Court in which a situation arose when the High Court judges were ordered to be arrested by the Speaker off the Assembly. The full bench of the Allahabad high Court granted bail to the judges. This matter required reference of the hon. President to be made under article 143 of the Constitution of India. The hon. supreme Court made it very clear, though in the internal matters of the House, the Speaker is supreme, but so far as certain rights, which are known as fundamental rights are concerned, the authority of the Supreme Court cannot be undermined. The hon. supreme Court directed and desired that the privileges should be codified by Parliament but it is unfortunate that despite the judgment was given way back in 1965, we have not codified those privileges.

15.00 hrs.

So far as the present controversy is concerned, this question is different from any matter which is within the domain of the House and, therefore, it is not correct to view the controversy as a controversy between

the legislatures and the supremacy and the sovereignty of the legislature versus judiciary. The simple point is that the Tenth Schedule was enacted by a constitutional amendment and by doing so ratification was not done by more than half of the Assemblies as required under Article 368 of the Constitution. After the Kesavananda Bharati case, it was made very clear that the basic features of the Constitution and the Supremacy and the sovereignty of judiciary being one of them, it cannot be encroached upon by even Parliament and, therefore, the Supreme Court now has given a judgment in which it has said very clearly that clause 7 of Schedule Ten is *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

I lay on the Table of the House the judgment of the Supreme Court and all the stay orders.

I would like to mention that it is not with Meghalaya only. I regret and I am sorry for the wrong information and lack of information of the hon. Member who came from Meghalaya that it is only against Meghalaya. It is the law of the land. Clause 7 of the Tenth Schedule Governs the rights of the judiciary so far as the Speaker's right on the question of disqualification is concerned. In Madhya Pradesh also, there are three or four members of Madhya Pradesh legislature who were disqualified by the Speaker. That Order is also struck down and so many other orders also are struck down. So, it would not be proper to give a picture that the Members sitting on this side of the House are against the speaker of Meghalaya. We are not against any one. We are for the sovereignty of the constitution which gives sovereignty to the judiciary. So far as judicial review is concerned, judicial review is very precious right in the Constitution and, therefore, I submit that this is a typical case of Meghalaya. Similar cases happened in Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh speaker also decided for some time that the Order of the Supreme Court would not be implemented or respected but after the final judgement of the Supreme Court, he has respected the order. Earlier, stay orders were given.

After the judgment has been given finally by a majority of the Supreme Court judges sitting on the bench, now for the speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly to say that "I would like to have a copy of the judgment and I do not go by the judgment of the Supreme Court and the supremacy of the Speaker should be maintained" is, in my respectful submission, too dangerous a move.

I submit that in this House today while considering the question of Meghalaya, we should consider what the Speaker's authority is.

I would like the hon. Member coming from Meghalaya to show some rules which have been framed for defection. Is there any provision for suspending the Members? Here is a case in which when the voting was being taken in the Meghalaya Assembly on the confidence motion, the Speaker just rose and said "I suspend five members." This is unheard of an unprecedented. To suspend any Member without completion of inquiry would make a mockery of democracy in parliamentary system. This is an occasion when we should rise in support of the democratic norms.

On 6-9-91, the Supreme Court passed a stay order in SLP staying disqualification order of the Speaker for four MLAs after hearing the Attorney-General who appeared for the Speaker, but the Speaker issued a statement thereafter that court's judgment cannot be accepted and instructed security guards not to allow the five disqualified Members.

On 3.10.91, a Contempt Petition was filed by the disqualified MLAs in the Supreme Court. There again, the Supreme Court directed all, including the Governor, that they must ensure that the Court's interim order dated 6.9.91 is obeyed. On 8.10.91, when the Confidence Motion was voted, by a diversion, 30 Members voted in support of the Confidence Motion. Thereafter the Speaker said: "Although they have signed in the Division Register, I do not recognise

[Sh. Guman Mai Lodhia]

them." These are the conditions which existed there.

Sir, it is not only that. Thereafter, the most important thing is that on 9.10.91, the Government asked the Chief Minister that even though the Supreme Court order of 9.10.91 was passed. Whether the Governor must takes into account the vote of four MLAs disqualified. This is very important. The Supreme Court expressly directed the Governor to count the four votes which makes the total 26 plus 4=30 in support of the Confidence vote. But the Governor said; 'No, I would not count them. "He defies the order of the Supreme Court and says: It is between the Supreme Court and the Speaker. What has got to be done? So far as I am concerned,, I would abide by the Speaker's note that the Confidence motion has failed. Therefore, I ask them to resign." In a situation like this when consistently defiance has been made of the hon. Supreme Court which means defiance of the constitution under which all of us have taken oath, is it fair enough for any Member who is here to say that even though that is so, we must support the prorogation of the Assembly which was done by the president?

Therefore, in this connection I would like to say that the Motion of the hon. Leader of the Opposition making a request to the hon. President for revoking the President's rule and maintaining *Status quo ante* must be supported. It means that we are not concerned with any party - 'A' party or 'B' party or 'I' party. We are concerned with the institution, the institution of democracy, the institution of parliamentary democracy and the institution of judiciary. Therefore, what should be done is that the hon. President should revoke the Proclamation which has been issued under misrepresentation. I must say so that it has been issued under misrepresentation. Further, even the Attorney-General was there on the 9th October 1991 when the hon. Supreme Court directed that the four votes must be counted. In spite of the Attorney-General being there, may I ask the Government why the Home

Minister pressed the Proclamation, why the Law Ministry pressed the Proclamation? It is not the duty of the Attorney-General who was there in the Supreme Court to convey that the Supreme Court has directed that the four votes have to be counted? How can the President defy that order? How can the Home Minister defy that, how can the Law Minister defy that? It is a very serious situation where all of them have been in the box, in the dock. Having defied the hon. Supreme Court consistently, the only remedy now available is that they should immediately revoke the order.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Even if the four suspended MLAs are admitted inside the House, the Governor's report says that even then the situation is equal and nobody can form a Government. That point is also to be considered.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: What would happen after *Status quo ante* is restored? Nobody can ensure what is going to happen in the future. Even today, we cannot say who crosses the floor either this side or that side. Nobody can say that. But can a Governor, when the Speaker is taking a defying attitude against the Constitution, against the Supreme Court, recognise the Speaker's defiance? It is clear that 31 MLAs have been paraded. Apart from the question of parading, 31 MLAs were there. But 30 MLAs were there in the Division on the particular day. Now, 31 have been paraded. So, as against the 31 MLAs, there were 26. It does not require any mathematical calculation or any effort to know where is the majority. Therefore, the question is the proper *status quo ante* must be restored and it must be left to the Members. When the House assembles, the Speaker is duty bound to act according to the Constitution, the Speaker is duty bound to obey the judgement of the Supreme Court and it is expected that he would act rationally, he would act legally and he would act constitutionally, having taken the oath to the Constitution.

The Governor says in the very report which our hon. Leader of the opposition has

549 **Statutory Resolution** AGRAHAYANA 18, 1913 (SAKA) and Motion re. 550
re. Approval of Proclamation in *Revocation of Proclamation in*
relation to state of Meghalaya *relation to state of Meghalaya*

referred to, my information which I already quoted in my earlier report is that the Speaker had in his mind the aspiration to become the Chief Minister.

..

By Such acts, he ceases to become the Speaker. Therefore, now the question is that the judgement (*Interruptions*)

RAORAM SINGH (Mahindergarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is it according to rules that we use such derogatory language in respect of the speaker of one of our Assemblies? I would like to have your ruling on that. Is anyone permitted to use such derogatory language as Shri Guman Mai Lodha is using? He gave a conscious judgement. The Supreme Court has given a conscious judgement. I am sure both of them considered the facts adequately. But is it according to rules that we can use such derogatory language in respect of the office of the Speakers of one of our State Assemblies? I would like your ruling (*Interruptions*)

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: before the hon. Chair given the ruling, I may say that I read out from the report of the hon. Governor forwarded to the Government of India. And that report says that he is ambitious to become the Chief Minister. That report now says which has come now and which the hon. Leader also referred to that the Speaker even now would not allow five persons, ten persons etc. It is not from my record, it is not from my vocabulary. I did not mean to use any derogatory words. It is the report which I have read out (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Shri Lodha used the Word * about the Speaker. He did not only quote from the Governor's report, he also added his own adjective which applies, perhaps, to that side and which does not apply to the Speaker or the presiding officer. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, firstly, I wish to make a point that the Governor's report to the President is normally not quoted in this fashion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: What is the fashion in which it is quoted?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: There is a way. Either it has to be tabled in the House..

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It has been tabled.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It has not been tabled. Why do you not see that? You had been the Justice of a Court. I hope you will see that.

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: I challenge that you have tabled this report.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Which report are you talking about?

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: The earlier report and these words have been used in the earlier report.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Do you mean to say that the word... * ... has been used. (*Interruptions*)

There is one word which has been quoted and which is not in the report. (*Interruptions*) I object very strongly to it. I would like to go on record. It is time that the Members of the House also do understand that things do happen now and then. But terminology does matter. It is not the question

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

of an individual. It is the position of the Speaker. One should not bring it down in this fashion. The language can be used in a manner in which it does not bring down the position. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall look into the record and if there are any words which are derogatory and not fitting to the status, such words will be expunged.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I was referring to the report. Sir, what I want to say is that the hon. Supreme Court had passed the orders not once but four times and those orders are so explicit, so clear, so mandatory in form, they direct that the governor should take notice of it and that four votes should be counted. And in spite of that, I am very much pained, disturbed and perturbed to find that though the Attorney General was in the Court, the government of India passed a proclamation in spite of the order of the hon. Supreme Court. I would submit that it is a day which should be treated as the blackest day, as the Supreme Court's orders were defied one after the other.

Sir, it is not a question of one party or the other. By now, the Article 356 had been used a hundred times. The compilation of the Lok Sabha shows that the proclamations under Article 356 have been used a hundred times and for forty five times the Assembly had been dissolved.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition had rightly quoted Dr. Ambedkar who said "I hope, it would remain a dead-letter, never to be used". Today also, there is a threat which is coming within the lines and it is that the Assembly is to be dissolved or a plea is made that the largest single party should be allowed an opportunity to form the Government. When there is a combination of parties which has been recognized by the Speaker earlier and the Chief Minister was there, who was the Leader of that party, having a strength of 31 members where is the question of any largest party. 31 Members

constitute a clear majority and 26 members were on the other side. So, let the Meghalaya House decide on the issue. A rightly pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, let the status quo ante be restored. After the Supreme Court's judgment, it is explicit that five Members disqualification was unconstitutional; that being so, there were 31 Members on that day. There was no question of any doubt about that. Let it be restored, let it be tested on the floor of the House the very next day. On the next day of the Swearing-in Ceremony, you say that they have to prove their strength on the floor of the House. It, at that time, it is found that the Government cannot function then the Article 356 is always with them. The article 356 could not exhaust itself.

Therefore, my respectful submission to the hon. Members of the House is that this is not a case of Meghalaya only. Another point is that under the garb of this particular proclamation, we should not raise the controversy of Speaker Vs Supreme Court and the Judiciary. The speaker is supreme, so far as to management is concerned. We have got Article and we have got other articles also, and no one challenges that. Even in Kesav Singh's case also. too hon. Supreme Court, under Ref. 146 said: Yes Speaker is supreme except in a very few and rarest of the rare case where fundamental rights have been violated". That is the law of the land and the law of the land must be allowed to prevail. We believe in the rule of law, we believe in parliamentary democracy. We, after great efforts and after great sacrifices, have culled out this Constitution for ourselves. Therefore, my respectful submission is that the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches should think over, ponder over this matter and consider and tomorrow they must come with a straight forward statement stating that after the judgment of the Supreme Court, we have got no options and nothing to say; we abide by it, we respectfully salute it and we direct that the proclamation will be revoked and status quo ante is restored. Then, it should be left to the Speaker to do whatever he wants to do according to the law.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution of our Home Minister asking this House to approve the proclamation Issued by the President on 11th October 1991 in relation to the State of Meghalaya.

Several provisions of constitutional law have been referred to by the previous speaker. I would come to those points later on. In the beginning I may say that on the fateful day the position in Meghalaya was 26 against 26 and the Speaker cast his Casting Vote and declared that the No Confidence Motion was passed as far as that Government was concerned.

Questions are raised as to why did he not count the votes whereas the Supreme Court had directed him to do so. Further, a question was raised that even if the Speaker did not count it, why did the Governor not consider those votes and declared that that Government was in majority.

As far as the Speaker was concerned, he had categorically taken the stand that he was to ignore that Supreme Court's directions. I would come to that later on because I am also of the firm opinion that as far as the proceedings of the House are concerned, the Speaker is sovereign and no court should be allowed to interfere or sit in judgment over the Speaker's ruling. It may be that in this case the Speaker's rulings are not liked by so many people. There may be prima-facie so many detesting factors as far as the Speaker is concerned. But on principle, I would urge upon this House that we should always take a stand that we do not allow any interference of judiciary as far as the House proceedings are concerned.

As far as the Anti-Defection Law is concerned, there is the recent judgment no doubt which strikes down Para 7 of Schedule 10 of our Constitution. Para 7 clearly lays down that no court will have jurisdiction to entertain any appeal as far as the disqualification case is concerned. That is only held on the ground that if you take away

the jurisdiction of the High Court or the Supreme Court that particular constitution amendment must be also approved by more than half the legislatures of our country. That has not been done and therefore that has been struck down.

That raises so many fundamental questions. The Supreme Court judgment is based on the assumption that the Speaker's rulings in Anti-Defection Law is the ruling of a tribunal and therefore the Supreme Court says that it is the highest court as far as lower tribunals are concerned. Taking that view the Supreme Court has been dabbling or interfering with several rulings of Speakers from different States. My humble submission to this House is we as the members of this House, we as the legislators, we as the sovereign body of Parliament and State Legislatures should stand up against this and should not allow any interference of judiciary. It may be the High Court or the Supreme Court, we should never follow their rulings at all.

We have been always following this convention. This matter was discussed at Bombay in the Presiding Officers' Conference when I was the Speaker of that State. It was clearly laid down in that Conference also that Speaker should ignore any warrant or any summons of the judiciary. You should always ignore it because we are supreme as far as the procedure in the House is concerned. So, no judiciary should be allowed to take away our sovereignty as far as the procedure is concerned. There is already Article 12 of the Constitution which says that no procedural decision of this House can be challenged in any court. Apart from the Anti-Defection Law or Part 7, Schedule 10 of the Constitution, there is Article 122 which clearly lays down that as far as internal procedural part is concerned, it cannot be challenged anywhere. Therefore, when the Speaker of Meghalaya decides that so and so Members have been disqualified, I submit that no court has any right to sit in over the judgment of it. I can understand that he was also aspiring to become the Chief Minister and so he was

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

acting under some motive. He ought not to have done that, but, that is a different matter.

On principle, I would always support the Governor's view that he followed the record of the Speaker. When the Governor was asked by the Press as to why did he not abide by the Supreme Court direction, to take into account the votes of the four disqualified Members, he said, "I have been maintaining that the counting business should be carried out on the Floor of the Assembly and not in the Raj Bhavan". The opposition parties and the Congress have always been saying that counting should be done on the floor of the House and not outside. If that principle is to be applied, then the Speaker says, "I have counted it is as 26 against 26; I cast my vote to them and this is my ruling". So, nobody should challenge it. The Governor should accept the report of the Speaker. The Governor has further said and I quote:

"Moreover, as far as the number of Members supporting the Government was concerned, I am bound to go by the official proceedings of the House, certified by the Speaker; and as such, I had to take cognizance of the Speaker and nobody else".

I bow to the very courageous statement. The Governor has to take the result from the proceedings of the House and not from the Supreme Court or the High Court. We are supreme as far as our procedure is concerned. So, if the Speaker says, "I have decided this way and this is the result of the voting," then, nobody else can say, "I will count the votes, I will count the votes of other disqualified Members, I will decide and give my ruling".

As far as this Governor was concerned, on both the points, he has absolutely correct. He had said that he would follow the certified report of the Speaker, that he could not have their parade in Raj Bhavan, and that he could take his decision.

If that is followed, the result would be 26 against 26. With the Speaker's casting votes, I submit that the Government will go. Thereafter also, the Governor has tried his best to find out a solution. He said this in his report of the 9th October 1991, to which Shri Lodha also referred to, and I will quote only one sentence from it.

"It is my considered opinion that neither the present Ministry can function, as it will not be possible to transact business in the House, with the opposition not cooperating; nor the opposition with equal number of Members, if given a chance to form the Government, will be able to function in the present situation because this group also consists of five independent Members whose loyalty cannot be predicted".

He has taken his subjective stand. He says that even if their votes are considered, what I feel is that the Government cannot function. What is required under Article 356 of the Constitution is only to say "that a situation has arisen in which the Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution". Then, we issue the Proclamation of the President's rule. There also, the Governor has come to an opinion. He is a man on the spot. He is an officer on the spot and he gauges the situation and says that even if these five people are considered, this Government cannot be formed and Government cannot go on. Therefore, he has recommended to the President that President's rule should be imposed. On that basis also, Governor has decided that it is a case for imposing President's rule. Therefore, this resolution has to be supported because the ordinance has been promulgated according to the provisions of the Constitution.

I would now say a few things about the Anti-Defection Law to which I have made certain references. According to me, this House is supreme, as I have said earlier. Now Mr. Lodha referred to the reference matter of the Supreme Court-Reference No. 1 of 1954. That was the confrontation

between UP Legislature and the Allahabad High Court at its Lucknow Bench. In that Keshav Singh's case, the UP Legislature issued warrants against the High Court Judges. And High Court Judges stayed those warrants. Ultimately, the matter went for opinion to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in its advisory capacity decided that, Supreme Court can interfere if fundamental laws are affected there. But as many jurists say, that opinion jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is not binding upon anybody. It is judicial opinion. Mr. Seervai in his constitutional book has said that it is no more than law officer's opinion because no parties are there and no cause of action is there. They just give their opinion. From that point of view, I say that view is no binding at all. In that particular case, ultimately, the UP Legislature also did not listen to that opinion case. Ultimately, contempt proceedings proceeded with against the High Court Judges and then were dropped. That is a different matter. But UP Legislature thereafter also - after the Supreme Court's judgment - defied and said, "We are not going to follow."

That is the last judgment as far as that point is concerned. But in an earlier judgment of the Supreme Court is Searchlight case under our privileges matter, Article 105, a question arose in S.M. Sharma's case whether our privileges are subordinate to the fundamental rights of the citizen. That judgment has clearly said that, no, when question of fundamental rights comes, the privileges will prevail, the privileges of the House will prevail and fundamental rights must give way. That is a judgment of the Supreme Court., This is an opinion of the Supreme Court. So, earlier judgment according to me, is binding. That is the law of the land. That has to be followed as far as we are concerned with respect. Therefore, I say that here also the Speaker, whatever may be his other faults, was right in law, under Constitution, in defying the Supreme Court's judgment and following his own conscience and decided the matter. If the Governor has also followed that, then my submission is that Governor's advice was

correct. And relying upon that report, if the Government has issued this proclamation then it is time that we should wholeheartedly support it.

I am told that thereafter also, that was one by-election. That election has been won by Congress. That is the report of the Governor. Even if that is considered, let us see now to what conclusion the Governor will now come and for further action, we can await as far as this point is concerned. But today, whatever the Government has done on 11th October is correct or whatever the President has done on 11th October relying upon the report of the Governor, Mr. Madhekar Dighe, is completely correct. This House supports it. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now I was listening to the speeches of Shri Dighe and Shri Lodha. Both of the hon. members are learned lawyers. So they go deep into the details of all the issues. But I think the issue under discussion is not what they have stated. The matter does not fall under the jurisdiction of the hon. Speaker or the Governor, but falls under the purview of the Government of India. Views of the hon. Speaker and the Governor are not all that important, but the basic issue is the intention of the Government of India. What is the intention of the Government of India? I think the hon. Minister of Home Affairs as well as the Central Government are confused, over the issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): No, it is not correct.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Then let us know your position.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: We would like to support it and are not at all confused.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Then let us know when do you want to support. We

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

are firm on our stand. At the Centre the Government is of Congress (I), while in the State since March 26, Mr. Lyngdoh is at the wheels. Till now, it could not be proved that the Government in the State is in minority. It is evident from the last session of Vidhan Sabha called on August 7 and from the report of the Governor, that 30 MLAs are with the ruling party and 28 MLAs are with the opposition. The Government is requested to go through the report where in it is contained that since August 7 no occasion has arisen for trial of strength on the floor of the Assembly.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Once it is happened when the casting vote was exercised.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, it has never happened. After that no occasion came for trial of strength. As per the latest report of the Governor, which has been read by Mr. Jacob, here just now, 30 MLAs are with the ruling group and 28 MLAs are with the opposition. It is the apprehension of the Congress (I) that the Speaker of State Assembly may not agree to the party's point of view and might tender his resignation. But, even if the Speaker of the State Assembly resigns, the strength will remain at 30 and one of them again will be appointed as Speaker reducing the strength of the ruling party to 29 while 28 are in opposition and one MLA is still in a fix. If the same MLA joins the opposition group, the strength will become equal i.e. 29 on each side. All this cannot solve the deadlock and the matter rests here. The Government should not have any difficulty in accepting the position that 30 MLAs are on one side and 28 MLAs are in opposition camp. One is double minded and is not aligned with any group. On the day of trial of strength on August 7, in the Assembly, 5 MLAs were suspended. Then on August 13 or after that all these 5 MLAs were disqualified. Only 4 MLAs went to the court against their disqualification and if all the five MLAs had gone to the court, then a decision could have come on their petition.

The court has given the judgment to maintain status-quo and since then no progress has been made on the issue.

At present, 30 MLAs are on one side and the other 28 MLAs are on the other side. I just want that aspersions should not be cast on the Government of India. There is no question of accusing the Centre, but the main point is that we have seen the sequence of incidents in Punjab. We have also seen how the Barnala Government who was in majority was dismissed by the Centre. The Government seems to have not learnt any lesson from the Punjab and Kashmir episodes and again the same things are being repeated in Meghalaya. It will also not go down well among people, of the State. Why is the Centre afraid of future political developments in the State. Please revoke the order and convene the Assembly of the State. Whichever party is in majority will form the Government. If no party is in majority then elections will be conducted. On the one hand, the Supreme Court states that the legislature is supreme and on the other hand it does not want to issue any direction to the Government of India. Therefore, I submit that it is a separate issue to be pondered over. That the role of the Speaker of Assembly is justified or not. The Government should consider what the Governor has stated in his report which is at present before the Government.

In the beginning, I have pointed out that it is the question of the intention of the Government of India. We are law makers and this August House is entrusted with the task of making laws. Therefore, I would like to quote from the tenth schedule of the constitution, as has also been referred to by Shri Dighe during his speech, that the rights of the Speaker cannot be challenged in any court. But, the court has ruled that the actions of the Speaker of Assembly are wrong. In that case it must be reviewed and the anti-defection law should definitely be reviewed. But in this connection, we strongly oppose the proposal of the Government and I think that the Government should understand the feelings of the House. This

matter does not relate to a particular party or to a particular Government. Whatever you do, it will be a matter of happiness for you. At least for once the Congress Government should do a good work since it is always doing wrong things.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: They will do after listening to you.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Governor has always said that they should prove their strength on the floor of the House. We do not say anything in this matter also. We are of the opinion that the trial of on the floor do the House is the best test of majority. In that context it must be reviewed and the President's rule should be revoked. Give a chance for the formation of a new Government. We have always demanded on the floor of the House that Mr. Lingdoh, who had been the Chief Minister and was removed, deliberately, should be given a chance to be the Chief Minister. Majority should be proved on the floor of the House. If some new situation emerges there, then the House or the Government will have an opportunity to think over it. If we start presuming and the Government also starts thinking that this or that will happen, then I think, it will be making smocking of the people of the country and the democracy. Therefore, on one hand, we firmly oppose this proposal of the Government on the other hand, we openly support the motion of Advaniji and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

15.42 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Train Accident to 3 Pathankot-Bajjnath Passenger Train between Jawanwala Shahr-Harsar Dehri on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Narrow gauge Section of Northern Railway on 7.12.1991

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): It is with deep anguish that I apprise the House of the traffic accident to

train No. 3 Pathankot-Bajjnath Passenger at about 15.00 hours on 7.12.1991 on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar narrow gauge single line section of the Firozpur Division of Northern Railway. While this train with 6 coaches was on run between Jawanwal Shahr and Harsar Dehri stations, 2 coaches next to the train engine derailed and capsized at km. 47/7-8. As a result of this derailment, 27 persons lost their lives and 73 passengers sustained injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, the medical relief van with Divisional Officers and doctors were rushed to the accident site from Pathankot. The Divisional Railway Manager/Firozpur also left for the site of the accident to supervise relief operations. Local Civil and Police Officials also attended the accident spot. The injured were admitted to the Civil and military hospitals at Nurpur, Jawanwala Shahr and Pathankot. Military personnel also assisted in attending to injured passengers.

The Member Engineering, Railway Board along with General Manager, Northern Railway and Senior Officers also proceeded to the site of accident to oversee rescue and relief arrangements.

I proceeded by special airforce plane along with Member Traffic to the site of accident. I visited the injured in the hospitals and also inspected the accident site.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured is being arranged.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle will be holding a statutory inquiry into this accident from 10.12.1991.

I am painfully conscious of the public misgivings about rail safety that are provoked by such unfortunate accidents. Every single accident is a matter of serious concern to me and all Railwaymen as it is to the general public. While I assure the House that the officials guilty of causing this accident through their negligence, will be severely punished,

I crave your indulgence to view Railway performance in the proper perspective.

Indian Railways operate about 14,000 trains a day with a workforce of 1.6 million Railwaymen working round the clock in diverse conditions and with equipment of varying complexity. The failure of a single human or mechanical component of this gigantic network can cause an accident. This is the magnitude of the challenge confronting the Indian Railways.

In view of the recent criticism about Rail Safety, I think it is necessary to quote certain key statistics which I do hope, will help allay the fears of the Honourable Members about the health of the system. In recent years, there has been a perceptible improvement in the safety record of the Indian Railways. From a level of 1130 train accidents in 1981-82, the number of accidents came down to 717 in 1985-86 and in 1990-91 the number of train accidents was 532, an all-time low. The incidence of train accidents per million train kms, which is the true index of safety performance has improved from 2.2 in 1981-82 to 0.86 in 1990-91. In the current year also the improvement has been sustained, there having occurred 365 accidents from April to November 1991 against 371 accidents in the corresponding period of last year.

It is unfortunate that some major accidents in the recent past have eroded the credibility of the railways in the eyes of the public. I wish to assure the House that every effort will be made to improve the overall safety performance of the Railways. Vulnerable areas in the system will be identified and corrective action taken. No mercy will be shown to officers and staff who are guilty of indulging in unsafe practices.

Shri Jaffer Sharief, all Railway workers and I extend our heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the persons who lost their lives in this unfortunate accident and sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I would like to know about the accident in my constituency.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever a *Suo-Motu* Statement is made by the Minister, the rule is...

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I know the rule is there but I would like to ask a clarification under some special circumstances.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have well established rules. No clarification can be sought after a Statement is made.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Rules are relaxed in an extra-ordinary situation... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the past also there were very serious incidents of this type. Mr. Paswan himself raised certain question. So, we cannot discriminate between two Members.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I want to know something about the relief work... (*Interruptions*)... The people have openly said that the accident took place due to the very high speed of the train. All these facts should have been mentioned by the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the incident pertains to your constituency and you are interested to know certain things, you can as well contact the hon. Minister. He will definitely clear your doubts. We have got a well established rule. So, let these things not go on record.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: The State

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Government has announced payment of an assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each to the victims but how much amount the Central Government is granting for them?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hitherto, the well established principle is that whenever an hon. Minister makes a suo-moto Statement, Members cannot ask clarifications.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Sir, I am asking it on a humanitarian ground.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is because you are asking a question based on a *suo motu* statement. Whenever a *suo motu* statement is made, the rules does not permit for asking clarifications. Prof. Dhumai, you do one thing. If you have anything in mind, you can ask the Minister later on. The Minister himself will invite you for a discussion. If you want to make any suggestion or if you feel that there are lacunae, certainly the hon. Minister will co-operate.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I want an information. Have they announced anything?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At this stage, you cannot extract any information because this is a *suo motu* statement.

15.51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.

**APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO STATE OF MEGHALAYA**

AND

**REVOCATION OF PROCLAMATION IN
RELATION TO STATE OF MEGHALAYA
-CONTD.**

[English]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to express my solidarity with the Motion placed by the Leader of the Opposition to

recommend revocation of President's rule promulgated in Meghalaya.

As I see it, this is not an isolated case, this is a part of the greater malady. It is almost ritual that when any new Government comes to power at the Centre - whether it is the Congress Government or whether it is a non-Congress Government - we find that there will be a series of changes or the process of destabilisation takes place in the States which are ruled by the parties other than the one that is ruling the Centre. This you could have seen in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States. As was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, it is mainly because of the wrong policy or wrong attitude or non-tolerance the other parties to remain in power in different States. So, that has led to a greater tragedy in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and so on.

So far as Meghalaya is concerned, I do not want to go into any controversy by commenting on the sovereignty of the Speaker or what the Supreme Court has given. It is for all of us to see. But what I want to point out is that the country cannot be governed only by the democratic principles by just going through the black letters of the Constitution. There are many countries in the world which does not have any written Constitution but still those countries are running in a better way than our country. We have a very big Constitution and we have so many rules.

So, the most important thing is the attitude of the Ruling Party, the very spirit of tolerance, the very spirit of acceptance of the multi-party democracy. If we cannot accept this fact, then there is definitely going to be a problem in so many other States.

So far as Meghalaya is concerned, as many of the Members including from the Congress have been saying that if you want that any political party should prove its strength on the floor of the House, then immediately the President's Rule should be revoked and status-quo ante should be

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

maintained; the session of the Assembly should be called for testing the strength of the different political parties.

I would also like to point out that so far as North-East area is concerned, where political turmoil is going on, where a large number of people have started challenging even the existing system of the country, in such a volatile area, in such a very sensitive State or zone, the Government of India should think twice before taking any such steps.

As the things have developed in Manipur, as you have seen, Mr. Deputy Speaker, now the situation in Manipur is also not good. There is also a design to destabilise the Government led by the Opposition.

And also the way the things have developed in Nagaland where a particular group is trying to change the Governor in order to topple the Government, this will create more problems in the North-Eastern States.

And even inside Assam where the Congress Party is in power, there are two autonomous District Councils ruled by Opposition Parties. Even inside Assam, the Ruling Party, Congress is trying to destabilise the autonomous District Councils. This is a very wrong trend. The hon. Home Minister is here. I request the Government of India through you to take note of the sensitiveness of the North-Eastern States and thereby to think twice before taking some such steps.

I again request the Government of India to revoke the President's Rule in Meghalaya and maintain the *status-quo ante* and call the session of the Assembly for testing the strength on the floor of the House.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani);
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, we are discussing an issue which relates to a small State of our country-Meghalaya. In the beginning, I want to say that we do support

the motion moved by my friend, Shri Lal K. Advani. I also do demand that the President's Rule should be revoked and the Assembly should be allowed to function.

State is small but the issue is big. In our system of democracy in India, there can be, have been and shall be different colours of governments at the Centre and in the States. From the very beginning, the Government at the Centre, the Congress Government, was intolerant of any government at the State level formed by any other political party; and the first blow against democracy was given in 1959 when there was a Communist led Government in Kerala. When the Congress Party failed to cause any defection, to win over a single legislator, then they dismissed the Government from above; there was absolutely no pretext. Still demonstrations were organised and then that became the only practice. The country did not like it; even the non-Communist sections of our population did not like it. But the Congress Party did it. Some other places witnessed such a thing. In Patiala State, at that time, the Congress Party could not secure a majority and again dissolved the Assembly which was a separate State at that time in Patiala. Later on, in 1977, the Janata Party came to power.

16.00 hrs.

It dismissed seven State Governments in one blow, giving the argument that because the Congress Party had lost the majority at the Centre, the State Governments formed by it had no mandate to rule the States, the seven State Governments were dismissed, the Assemblies were dissolved and elections were held.

Again, the Congress party came to power in 1980 and it also dismissed seven plus one State Assemblies, dismissed eight State Governments and it tried to surpass the Janta Party Government in giving a blow to democracy. This trend has been developing.

But a major blow against democracy

which became a blow against national integrity, was struck when the Congress Party at the Centre caused defections in the National Conference to remove the Chief Minister Dr. Farooq Abdullah and tried to install, and did install his brother-in-law Mr. Shah as the Chief Minister of Kashmir. That destabilisation led to certain developments, and we now see that between the people of the State of Kashmir and the Central Government there is no democratic strata at present available. The only relation is to run this side or that side.

Again, there was a chance when we had supported in 1990 the Government led by Shri V.P. Singh. It also under pressure from one of its supporters, forced a Governor on Kashmir, which was stoutly opposed by Dr. Farooq Abdullah and Dr. Abdullah had to resign. Not only that. ON the recommendation of that Governor the State Assembly was dissolved.

This intolerance, by any Government of any colour, had led to an abysmal crisis and to a problem with which we all are concerned today, to the detriment of our national unity and integrity. Punjab is another example where Parkash Singh Badal was the Chief Minister. As I have just mentioned, in 1980 along with the seven other State Governments that Government was also dismissed but it was not only particularly meant against Punjab. Eight State Governments were dismissed; and their Assemblies were dissolved. But the late Shri Darbara Singh was a Congress Chief Minister, a cent percent secular person, a freedom fighter, who has never even hobnobbed with any Akali groups or any party groups. But those at the helm of affairs at the Centre at that time led by the then Home Minister, did not like Darbara Singh and some his Government has dismissed. That dismissal was again supported by the parties whom we were organising into a Conclave at that time. We are also a party to it. The conclave at Srinagar had demanded that whatever type of Government at the State level had a majority, must not be dismissed by the Central Government. Just

after two days, Darbara Singh's Government was dismissed but perhaps because he was a Congress Chief Minister, the Conclave parties supported the dismissal.

This opportunistic display on party line—whoever has done it—has brought calamity to our country. And today we find a situation where Punjab is. We are very much concerned with it. The whole country is concerned with that. We, the communists, have given largest number of martyrs for the sake of national unity in Punjab. About 200 valued comrades have lost their lives.

Here is a point for heart searching. I ask my Congress friends, who are giving arithmetic of this State or that State. Who can guarantee in a democratic system only capable people can form the Government? Are those on treasury benches only capable persons? Are the other persons sitting on this side are incapable persons? Can we ensure that those of us who have been elected to Lok Sabha are the only able persons in our constituencies and all other are unfit to become Members of Parliament? Democracy can never guarantee that. Only ability will prevail. Only truth will prevail. Democracy is the best possible form of Government evolved by human civilisation upto now. With all its defects, with all its troubles, there is no other alternative but to the democratic path. And hence, there is a need of a democratic temperament to tolerate the Governments which opposed them; to tolerate the views of the parties and groups who oppose them. We any not like their views, their actions; we may oppose it and we may disapprove it; but we have to tolerate with it.

Now this is a time not to lose the chance in Meghalaya. The case of Manipur is coming up. Even the case of Nagaland may come up. The ruling party here must not fall victim to a temptation that some Congress man should be made as the Chief Minister; day after tomorrow he may not even be the congress man. In the very process, we will turn our North Eastern States into what we were seeing in the North West. So, that is the

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bigger stake, the bigger danger to our national integrity and people will lose faith in our democratic procedures, in the democratic methods. They will not only lose faith in the party at the Centre but they will also lose faith in the Indian nation, in the Indian State as in happening, as we are seeing it in Punjab and Kashmir. That must not be allowed to happen. That is the basic and that must be the decisive factor.

Hence, I urge upon treasury benches that they must not fall victim to the minor temptation and they must allow the democratic procedure to have its own way. We may not like the Chief Minister. But none can here guarantee that he will be the best Chief Minister.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

People say that there will be horse trading and there will be defections. We have seen here. Many Prime Ministers from that side came to this side and they became the Prime Ministers. We have seen here several times. We have supported them and we have opposed them. That is a different matter. In such a situation, the behaviour of the Speaker is a minor thing.

I entirely dislike the behaviour of the Speaker in this case. But then, it is a minor thing. Had his behaviour been good, in that case the majority party or the party having the largest following in the Assembly if not in majority, must be allowed to form the Government. We are at the Centre. Here we have not a Government formed by a majority party but formed by the largest party. That is why, there also the person having the largest support inside the Assembly, should be allowed to form the Government. And for that the President's rule must be revoked and democracy must be given a chance to function. Let the Assembly decide; let the legislators decide whom they choose as Chief Minister and whom they do not. If the

legislators do not behave, they are the electors, they will decide. That must not be allowed to be decided in the Raj Bhavan. It must not be left to the whim or decision or judgment of the Governor. So in such a situation, it is very tragic that the Governor, before whom 30 legislators were paraded twice, recommended dismissal of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): Next day out of 30, it is said by them that two of the same people went to the other side and presented themselves before the Governor that they supported the other side. This is the situation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As I have said, this is a human problem. People change their views even honestly. I have told you that several times the people of India had defeated the Congress Party and yet after defeating the Congress Party, the Prime Minister had been the Congressmen in this House itself. Why do you talk of Meghalaya? Here in this very House, the Congressmen from that side came to this side and became the Prime Minister and not once. So why do you want to penalise Meghalaya for that? Here two persons changed sides more than once. We know what happened in Haryana. There were the legislators, the Chief Minister and his Cabinet of the Janata Party led Government. At the Centre the Congress came to power. And the whole Cabinet defected to the Congress Party backed by the majority of the legislators of Haryana Assembly. But for that the people have to decide. Democracy is not only an end itself but it is a means to an end also. So let the people there be given a chance whom to elect or whom not to. So it has to be left to them. If two persons change sides, more can change. I for one cannot guarantee about a single person that he shall not change sides hereafter. Nor you should have the courage to say that those who claim to be Congressmen today in Meghalaya shall remain so even after six months. So in

such a situation, the only thing to be depended upon is the democratic procedure, democratic method and the procedure established by our Constitution. In this case, some other problems have also cropped up—whether we give preference to the judiciary or the legislature. Under our Constitution we have three major wings—legislature, executive and the judiciary. All together run the same State, serve the same nation. So there can be there have been and there shall be occasions when they shall sometimes collide and sometimes collude—many a time collude and some time collide. This is unavoidable. This is inevitable. These problems have to be sorted out as they arise. Their cannot be fundamental position, any dogmatic position on minor issues in this regard. In the case of Meghalaya, the Supreme Court's judgment has to be abided by all. In the case when we in this very Parliament have raised the issue of the functioning of the Speaker inside the Parliament, in that case the Parliament's will has to prevail, the Speaker's decision has to prevail. So, there are occasions. There cannot be hard and fast rule for all occasions, in all circumstances for every person concerned. There cannot be any single hard and fast rule. But, in the case of Meghalaya, the decision of the Supreme Court that disqualification of 5 Members was wrong should be accepted. There is no alternative for us; unless we demolish the very fabric of our Constitution, which we must not dare try.

We know the history of Nagaland. What was the situation there about a decade earlier, what about a situation there just after independence for several decades. But, once given the chance, patiently but firmly the democratic processes have worked their way, even though not fully satisfactorily, more or less tolerably well. The same thing must be applied in the case of Meghalaya today, in the case of Manipur tomorrow which is also coming up. I do not think even from the point of view of party interests, the Congress Party is going to gain very much. When it tried to gain much in the case of Kashmir, when it tried to gain much in the case of Punjab, it lost both... (*Interruptions*). We lost and the country also lost. So, that is

a national loss. Please do not cause that very loss in our North-Eastern sector which is coming up on the democratic path. Many States have been fragmented, new States have been formed, people have got their new aspirations, new opportunities for democratic functioning, as to what we call horse trading is not impossible, it cannot be ruled out at present. But, despite that the Assembly must be allowed to have its course and let people learn. You educate them and tell them what is horse trading, why it is not good. It is our task. We must do that. We must fulfil that task. But, this is not the task of the Raj Bhawan to recommend the President's Rule, to perpetuate the President's Rule, that must not happen. Many a Governor, many a Rajyapal may have a temptation, maybe it is quite possible anyone can have, even I may have that I can be a better ruler than this Governor even any M.P. may have a temptation, that can be a correct temptation; also may be factually correct for that particular point. But, a bad democracy taking the longer the larger perspective is better than a good autocrat, a good dictator, in the long perspective, in the long run. And a country like India, a nation like India—multi-lingual, multi religious, multi cultural is still one nation. This nation has the strength and the people who are running this Government here must have that largeness of heart and larger perspective to see that for a small thing, we must not destroy the fabric of our national unity. For the sake of some prasadi, we should not destroy the temple of national unity, the temple of democratic process, democratic methods, democratic functioning. That is why I say the largest number of Legislators is at present supporting Lingdoh. Let him form the Government. Tomorrow people may defect. It is quite possible that they may defect, I do not know. Many people here in Delhi also are waiting in the corridors that their names may be called for swearing in some day, and that is not impossible for Meghalaya or any other place. In our State of Bihar, we have seventy-five Ministers and the rest of the legislators of the ruling party have been made the Chairmen of the various Boards. Only a few who have refused are left... (*Interruptions*).

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

That depends on your taste at what stage you say *Zindabad* and at what stage you say *Murdabad*. But this is a fact. Reality is reality. One may like it, one may dislike it. One may call it *zindabad*, one may call it *Murdabad*. It has a straight bearing on the State exchequer which is bad. I do not say it is good but it is there and it is not for the Governor, for the Raj Bhavan to decide that these legislators, this government, this Assembly must not be allowed to function. That is why I have said the democracy is a means also and an end also, a procedure, a method, a process also.

Sir, as I am taking much of your time, I do again insist and appeal to Treasury Benches that accepting of this Motion by my friend Shri Lal Krishna Advani, even by the ruling party, will not be a slur against the ruling party. It will not mean a defeat. Let this House unanimously decide - not that if we win, they lose or if they win, we lose - that unitedly we stand for democracy, unitedly we stand for democratic procedure, unitedly we stand against President's rule and, so, in Meghalaya, President's rule must be revoked. I think they should have the wisdom, the courage to decide accordingly. Hence, again pledging my support to the Motion, I appeal to them and I hope that this House will be in a position to accept it unanimously.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two types of motions under consideration of the House. The first one has been presented before the House by the hon. Home Minister as a statutory resolution through which...

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Excuse for a slight interruption, Sir, I would like the hon. Member to speak as a free man. He should speak in that spirit.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: The

hon. Minister has moved a resolution seeking approval of the proclamation imposing President's Rule, in Meghalaya issued on 11th October. As against if the leader of the opposition, hon. Shri Advaniji has moved a motion to revoke the President's Rule, and to restore the Legislative Assembly in Meghalaya. I was going through the first report of the Governor sent to the Government of India. Narrating the history of part three years the report says that first Government was formed there in February, 1988 through general elections and thereafter Governments fell one after the other due to floor crossing. 5th February, 1988 after the first elections held on a Congress supported Government was formed under the Chief Ministership of Shri P.A. Sangma. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House might be knowing that that Government was having a support of 48 out of 60 Members and all of us know that Government worked very well in Meghalaya. Gradually, Government reduced minority due to floor crossing. As a result, another Government headed by Shri Lingdoh was formed. After sometime that Government too proved to be unstable. On the 7th August, the session of the Legislative Assembly was convened to test the strength of both the sides. At that time, the Speaker disqualified some Members by using his discretion and the action of the Speaker was challenged in the Supreme court. The point is that the amendment to the Constitution was made in respect of Defection under Schedule 10 if I am not wrong the Schedule 10 was passed by this House unanimously and everybody knew the inherent difficulties but at that time, it was thought that whatever the difficulties arise, we will face them, and it will be our duty to accept the decision of Assemblies and the Parliament, accepting them as the supreme body. That is why the section 7 of Schedule 10 was not made justiciable.

Just now, Mr. Bhogendra Jha has rightly said that a bad democracy taking the longer and larger perspective is better than a good autocrat, a good dictator, in the long perspective, in the long run. You know when this long run will come. We have knowingly

accepted it, that a change should be brought in the Constitution for which there can be a mistake and when we go to the court of the people for rectifying our mistakes the verdict of the people will be before us. The people only can rectify our mistake. In my opinion, the people are the greatest judges, they will never forgive any mistake committed by anybody or any party. Our mistake can be corrected, whenever the elections will take place after one, two or five years. The largest chain of our democracy is the public and the public opinion. Accepting the public feelings, we have knowingly amended the Constitution. We have tried to bring this change. Knowing fully well, we used to think that the institution of the Speaker in our country, whether one is Speaker of Lok Sabha or of the Legislative Assembly, is supreme and no party should field any candidate in the elections against the Speaker and I understand that since 1952, till today this question came before us time and again; but I beg pardon, no hon. Member from either side has ever agreed that the institution of Speaker should be made so safe that nobody can make any allegation against him.

The situation has not changed. It is clear that the Speaker does belong to certain party. Many times it happens that formally the Speaker does not give his decision. Such a situation has not been accepted in the 10th Schedule. Therefore, it has been provided that the decision of the Speaker would not be justiciable. We should accept his decision. You do not accept the decision because it goes in favour of other persons. Other party does not accept it because it does not suit it. These two things can not be accepted. We have to accept that the decision of the Speaker. I do not want to mention the name of any speaker but I know that many times the Speakers have tried to give decisions by deliberately making wrong interpretation of the law to support his party. We had already accepted that situation.

I would like to say to Shri Sharad Dighe, who is presently presiding in the House, that we should accept the supremacy of the

Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly. We all should accept that no court or the Supreme Court can challenge the decision of the Speaker. It is true that in course of time your decisions may prove wrong. Therefore this House is Supreme and the House should discuss the 10th schedule again. Then you can amend it, if you want. Nobody would object to it. But so long as the provision of section 7 of schedule 10 is there that Speaker's decision cannot be challenged, we will have to accept it. As long as this provision is there, we have to accept it. If any ruling goes in your favour you consider it right and if it goes against, you consider it wrong. Such double dealing cannot be accepted.

Therefore, without involving myself in legal complications, I would like to say that though it is not justiciable yet so long as Section 7 of the 10th schedule, is there, we have to accept the decision of the Speaker, whether it is wrong or right. If we have given wrong decision people will decide it but no court should be allowed to interfere in the matter.

Therefore, when we talk about Meghalaya, we see that the Speaker of Meghalaya Assembly had disqualified four five M.L.As. Then they went to the court and they did not accept the judgment of the court. It does not happen only in Meghalaya. Such things have happened in many other states and many Speakers have not accepted the judgements of the courts. So long as there is Section 7 of the 10th schedule, I think that it is not wrong on the part of the Speaker of Meghalaya Assembly if he refuses to accept the judgement of the court. Therefore, I have presented this legal aspect before you.

It has a practical aspect too which I would like to present before you. Today there is an atmosphere of instability in Meghalaya. It is true that no party can claim majority and no party can form a stable Government which may give justice to the people of Meghalaya. Nobody can claim anything definitely. There is provision of

proclaiming the President's rule to face such situation. Therefore, we have no other alternative except proclaiming the President's Rule there.

So, I would like to say that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has moved the motion under certain compulsions we have no alternative except the President's Rule and we want to run the Government of that state for the time being so that a majority party can form a stable Government in that state. There can be no other alternative except imposing President's Rule.

We have seen the disastrous results of the elections so that we can't hold election in Meghalaya in the present situation. The only aim of the Central Government is to give a chance to the legislature so that it can form a stable Government in the coming days. Therefore, we have a resolution before us here extending for President's Rule there.

My clear view is that the House should accept the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and should wait for some more days so that some party may be able to form a stable Government. I would like to say only this much on this occasion.

I would like to refer to the two arguments advanced by the hon. Leader of the opposition. On the one hand he concedes that the law regarding member's disqualification has been made knowing fully well that such things can happen and now he says since the Supreme Court has given its verdict, it should be accepted. These two things are contradictory to each other. When we accept one thing then we have to accept that we have no other alternative except to impose President's Rule. Therefore, I emphatically support the motion for extending the President's Rule in Meghalaya moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM(Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the chance to speak on this Motion. I rise to support the Motion for the revocation of the President's rule in Meghalaya moved by Shri L.K. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition. I support the Motion because, I think, it will promote democracy in the country.

Sir, as we know, India is the largest democratic country in the world. It has been upholding the principle of democracy that until now, although the neighbour countries Pakistan and some others were subjected to dictatorial rule. So, to protect that interest for the future also, I support the Motion so that the President's rule may be revoked and the majority rule established in the State of Meghalaya. While hearing your speech, I was inspired by it very much because I also share your view that the Speaker's decision must not be interfered by the judiciary.

I recall that when I was the Speaker of the Manipur Assembly for a term of five years, I attended the Conferences of Presiding Officers at Patna, Bombay and Calcutta. In Patna, it was Shri Radhanand Jha, the then Speaker who raised this issue. At that time, he was summoned by the High Court on a particular case and the unanimous decision of the Conference was that it should be ignored. Likewise, in Bombay and also in Calcutta, such questions were raised and in all these Conferences, the unanimous decision was that the interference from the High Court or the Supreme Court or from any other Court must be ignored by the Speaker. That means the decision of the Speaker must be made final. I am also inspired by this very much. It is my opinion that in this case of Meghalaya and in Manipur also where there was a trial of strength between the present Government and the Opposition, the Speaker did not agree to abide by the observation of the Supreme Court. The Speaker's stand was that until Clause 7 of the Tenth Schedule is amended or repealed, he will not be superseded by the

Supreme Court. The Congress Party boycotted it. I do not know where it stands. So, it is my considered view that the role of the Speaker in the case of Meghalaya appears to be a little beneath the dignity of the Office of the Speaker. I have no idea whether the report sent by the Governor that the Speaker aspired for the post of Chief Minister, is correct or not. It is subject to correction. If the report as quitted by the Opposition is correct, that the Speaker was aspiring for the post of Chief Minister, then why didn't he leave the post of Speaker, why didn't he resign so that he could become the Chief Minister? When he was holding the office of the Speaker, he should not have aspired for this and that. He must be have to the office that he is holding. If he has aspire for any other higher post, then he has to leave the post, so that the office of the Speaker may be impressive. In U.K. the Speaker resigns from the membership of the party as soon as he becomes the Speaker. The Opposition Parties also do not contest in a constituency where the Speaker stands for re-election. We have to make such concessions and such privileges.

If the report was correct, I am not agreeable with role of the Speaker of Meghalaya that he aspired for the post of Chief Minister and that with that in aim, he took the decision of disqualifying the four MLAs. I did not say that the method or the device used was beneath the dignity of the office of the Speaker.

As regards the interference of the Supreme Court, I am very much inspired by your arguments that the decision of the Speaker must be made final. But I want to be more enlightened in this matter. If the Supreme Court issues any contempt charge against the Speaker, what will be the fate of the Speaker in such a situation. I would like to be enlightened on this point.

Now I oppose the Statutory resolution moved by the Home Minister. This is on the basis of principle. I do not approve of the method or process devised by the ruling Party at the Centre for toppling such small

States in the Northeastern areas, say Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland etc. Why are they creating such a situation? The Congress Party has been engineering such a thing in the States....

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is not a true statement. All the toppling is done by the Opposition. Where has the Congress Party done in respect of any State Government after coming into power?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I have been saying that your partymen have come there. They have engineered and lured the members of the other side, that is, the ruling party at the moment in the State to come out. They assured those members of various posts. They are asked to come outside so that they may be made Ministers etc. These are the facts there. I am not belying the facts. I am only putting the facts before you, whether you accept it as good or bad, that is your consideration. But it will be in the interest of the North Eastern region which is known as dark region, which is neglected and which is not looked after by the Centre for a long time. That State should be left to the people to govern themselves without any interference by the Centre. That is my proposition. I think you will accept that.

Now, what are you doing in Manipur? Your former Chief Ministers—I should not mention the names—I am sorry for that—were made to resign by the late lamented Madam Prime Minister Indiraji and by Shri Rajivji because they had links with the extremists, they utilised the services of extremists for running the Government. That is why, they were made to resign. Now they are being engineered again and they may be made Chief Ministers.

Today you have seen what happened in Manipur. Your people allured the ruling party MLAs to defect. This is the present position. Is it in the interests of the country when you are busy with Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and the ULFA etc? You are provoking them to create problems in Manipur. That is what I

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

do not like. It is not in the interest of the people or the country.

It is in the interest of the whole country that I am putting this before you. You think of that region. The people there feel betrayed. You open the merger agreement. How Manipur was allured to merge with India? How have they become a part of this country? Now they feel betrayed. That is why they are raising a movement for secession. That is why extremists are coming up now. You have promised to recognise Manipuri as a national language. You betrayed them. You are denying it. So they are revolting. You know in Manipur now no Hindi picture is allowed to be shown by the students and youth because Manipuri is denied to be recognised as a national language. It is in retaliation to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to Meghalaya.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Today if you go to Manipur, you will not be able to see any Hindi picture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yaima Singh Yumnam, don't discuss Manipur politics. Confine yourself to Meghalaya.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am disturbed by Mr. M.M. Jacob for a moment. I feel a little sentimental. I feel it very much.

What I have said is pertinent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May be pertinent but not relevant.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I shall come to Meghalaya. My proposal is democracy must prevail in Meghalaya also. Let this imposition of President's rule be revoked and if there is no chance of legislature functioning properly, let the mandate of the people be sought by allowing fresh election. Animated suspension is the one way, process or method or strategy for allowing

horse - trading and for creating a situation under which the ruling party at the Centre can make their men rule the State there.

With these observations, I again implore the Government through you for revoking this animated suspension, I mean the imposition of President's rule in Meghalaya.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Thank you. I rise to oppose the resolution moved by Shri M.M. Jacob and to support the motion brought by Shri Lal K. Advani and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Since this discussion has been going on for some time, I would not like to repeat what has already been said before. I would just make two or three points as briefly as possible.

Firstly, the question of arithmetic has been brought up with regard to the fateful day when the Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly took a particular decision. Whether it was 30 versus 28, or 30 versus 26, or 26 versus 26 is a question which has been raised. It has been said that so far as the Speaker's decision is concerned - the speaker being the highest authority in the Assembly on that day - it was 26 against 26. I would like to point out that it was 26 against 26 only because only after the five Members had been disqualified by the Speaker. It is the legality of this disqualification itself which is in question. Subsequently, this question of legality was carried to the Supreme Court. Four of the five MLAs went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave a certain verdict. This verdict of the Supreme Court gave a certain verdict. This verdict of the Supreme Court with relation to the decision of the Meghalaya Speaker has been interpreted as the interference of the judiciary into the functioning of the legislature. Now, I would just like to submit very humbly with all due respect to the august Chair that the concept of absolute authority, whether it is the authority of the legislature or of the Executive or the judiciary, is itself a very dangerous concept and a fetish should not be made of this matter.

Sir, the Speakers, Governors, the

Supreme Court Judges are all human. Being human, they are all fallible. It is possible for them to make mistakes. It is our experience that occasionally they do make mistakes. I am not going into the question as to whether it was a mistake or whether it was deliberate, whether there was a political design behind it, whether the Speaker was motivated or not. I am not going into that at all. Let us say that even if the Speaker had made a mistake on that fateful day, if there was such a mistake, there should be means of rectifying that mistake because we know that when such mistakes are made in important areas, in sensitive areas, we have to pay the price for it in blood and tears.

Now, a question has been raised as to whether it is right for the Supreme Court to bring under its purview the decision of the Speaker to disqualify a Member, that is, whether the decision to disqualify a Member should be made justiciable or not by deleting a particular Clause in the Anti-Defection Law. People have spoken about it. Other Members have spoken about it. I am not going into that. All that I am trying to say is that whether the decision made by the Speaker on that day followed the Clause of the Anti-Defection Law or not. The Supreme Court's verdict seems to think that the decision of the Speaker did not follow the Clauses of the Anti-Defection Law. Although we are not legal people, as a lay person, it seems to me that the letter and spirit of the Anti-Defection Law was certainly not followed in the Speaker's decision. I would like to know whether the decision to suspend the voting rights and subsequently to disqualify five members was in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Anti-Defection Law. That is the question that we should basically answer with relation to the Meghalaya crisis. It seems to me that because these five MLAs were independent MLAs and because it was merely an allegation from an MLA from the other side, which led to the suspension of voting rights and then disqualification, I think, that it did not follow the letter and the spirit of the Anti-Defection Law. Therefore, it seems to us that at least in this particular case the verdict

of the Supreme Court is more in accordance with our common sense interpretation of the Anti-Defection Law than the Meghalaya's Speaker's interpretation of Anti-Defection Law.

The other thing that I would like to say is that I have been pained at the way in which some of my colleagues on the other side seemed to see this President's rule in Meghalaya merely as a prelude to the Congress(I) rule in the State without going through the electoral process again. I have noticed this. This has been the tone of many of the hon. Members who have spoken on the subject. Although this Parliament is only meant to ratify, to approve the proclamation issued by the President, if it had been possible for this Parliament not only to ratify the President's proclamation but also to install the Congress (I) Government in the State, it seems, some of the Members would have been very pleased. This is not all. It reflects what has been happening for a very long time, what has happened, in fact, too many times namely, the manipulation of Article 356 to suit the interest of the Government at the Centre. It had happened in the past in West Bengal. It had happened in Punjab. Look at Punjab. The elected Government was pushed out using Article 356. What was the result? Did law and order situation in Punjab improve? It did not. It deteriorated. So, this motivated use of Article 356 and to continue the President's rule so long as particular political party is not sure of coming to power in a particular State, is an assassination of democracy and it is an insult to the people's verdict.

I am not saying that if the President's rule in Meghalaya is revoked, if the *status quo ante* is restored that would mean stability of the existing Government, the MUPP Govt. That would not mean stability of the MUPP Government. Much has been said about the fear of instability and it is true that in Meghalaya non-Congress(I) Governments have not been able to have a stable period of rule. This may partly, of course, be only the weakness of a particular State Government that it is not able to continue its

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharya]

rule for five years. But in the case of Meghalaya as in the case of many other States, can the Congress(I) party say honestly that it has no responsibility in the horse trading and the floor crossing that has gone on in these different States?

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, supporting this motion for revocation of President's rule in Meghalaya, I also demand that Article 356 be revoked so that this kink of assassination of democracy, this kind of travesty of democracy, this kind of mockery of democracy is no longer possible so that a better phase may be ushered in the Centre-State Relationships.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that this issue is a very important issue. It may relate to only Meghalaya State. But it raises a very major issue in the life of our parliamentary democracy. It brings into light the role of the Speaker and also the Speaker's verdict in disqualifying the Members who were elected by the people. It also brings into light as to what should be the relationship between the highest judiciary court of the country and the verdict of the Speaker. It also brings into focus such a delicate situation where the Supreme Court is involved, where a State Legislature is involved and the stability and the functioning of the Government in a very sensitive area is involved, as to what should be the role of the Central Government vis-a-vis the President of India.

Therefore, these are all very major issues which I think have to be considered very seriously. Perhaps, this event will invoke a thinking in all political parties and also in our Parliament and we must take a final decision when a situation of this kind arises, as to what should be the role, particularly, after the Defection Law had been passed. Can we take that the Speaker will become all powerful and shall we have to accept whatever verdict that he will give? If he disqualifies half the Members, in his wisdom,

what will happen? Is he all powerful or is there any way which will be considered in such an eventuality?

I am not going into the question of as to what was the motivation there. Everybody knows that. Most of the States, particularly, in this period, when there is no majority for a particular political party, efforts are made to secure majority. It is all part of a political game. And this always happens in a parliamentary democracy. But unless and until we stick to certain norms and forms which strengthen our parliamentary democracy, I think, we will be creating a situation where democracy itself will be in danger.

While discussing this, I think, it is high time that we would very seriously give a thought to the election of the Speaker. The Speaker, who is elected, should be a person of high stature, a person who is well-known and widely respected in the public life of that State or in the national life, so that his judgment, his verdict should not be questioned and the people should not think that it is a partial verdict. And that was the reason why, in the beginning, there was a proposal that the Speaker should not belong to any particular political party. This was considered but unfortunately, because of certain situations, it was not accepted. It was also being considered that the Speaker when he goes to polls for election, decides to contest the election, no party should set up a candidate against the Speaker. He should go uncontested. The idea was that the Speaker should be above the party and he should be, as we say very often, the guide, philosopher and the custodian of the House. I think this is high time that we again reconsidered this issue.

We, in our parliamentary life, are entering into such a phase where many important issues have to be given a very serious consideration, so that certain parliamentary values, certain parliamentary traditions are strengthened in our political life.

It is not the question of the Speaker of

Meghalaya only. The other day how did the Speaker of UP behave? He just gave a verdict that a political party in his opinion has split. He announced his verdict that a political party will be divided into A and B. I don't think this was the jurisdiction of the Speaker. He had only to ascertain whether a person who had been removed from the position of the Leader of Opposition commanded the majority or not. He had no business to give his verdict. He does not belong to Congress Party or any other party. It is not the question of party here; it is the question that we must consider here.

I am trying to draw the attention of the House that we have to very seriously consider this. In this particular case let us see what the Governor's report is. I was saying that the Governor tried his best that certain high tradition should be maintained. Whatever decision is taken, it is taken on the floor of the House. This is every party's demand also in this country that the House should be the master. The House should be the final authority to decide whether a particular party or a particular leader commands the majority or not. I fully agree with this point of view that the House should be the final custodian, should be the final form and its verdict should be accepted.

Another point that I am raising is; I am not challenging the supremacy of the house, I am supporting it; if the Speaker becomes partial, if he does not give an impartial verdict, then what will happen. In this case of Meghalaya there is a genuine doubt that the Speaker did not show impartiality. Firstly, when the House met on 7th August, the Leader of the House was seeking the vote of confidence. The voting could not take place; that is on the record. On the final day, the 10th October, the voting was going to take place. Before that the Speaker had disqualified five members. It was a fact that the Speaker cancelled their passes and did not issue them the permission to enter the House. On the 8th of October the Speaker, all of a sudden, agreed that they should come and attend the House; they should be present in the House. when they were present

in the House, what was there on the agenda? Besides seeking the vote of confidence which was a pending affair, there was a vote of no-confidence against the Speaker also. In the situation the impartiality demanded that the Speakers should not have been in the Chair. He should have maintained the high tradition set up by Shri Mavalankar, Shri P.D. Tandon that when there is a vote of no-confidence against the Speaker he should ask somebody else - maybe the Deputy Speaker or any other senior member agreed upon - because there is a vote of no-confidence against him. There was also a vote of confidence of the Chief Minister. The Speaker had already become a controversial person and he should not have been there because that would have been in the fitness of things.

Another thing which creates creates doubt is this. The Speaker has all the powers. When unauthorised Members were sitting in the House, why did he not ask the Marshall to remove these Members from the House, since they are unauthorised persons? When they have already become strangers, how did he allow the strangers to come and take their seats in the House? Does it not create some suspicion? It creates a serious suspicion in the impartial functioning and the role of the Speaker. He allowed the voting to take place and the record shows that 30 Members voted in favour of the Vote of Confidence and 27 Members voted against that. Why did he allow that? He should have said in the very beginning itself that these people, who are no longer the members in my opinion, are not authorised to vote. But he allowed the voting also to take place and later on he gave his judgment that because these five Members are disqualified Members, I will not take that into account. So, the Governor makes it very clear in his report. In the last paragraph of his report he says:

"As per my report, one person crossed the Floor on the same occasion. 26 Members of the Opposition UMPF group and 30 Members of the ruling MUPP group in the House, including the four

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

Members who had been earlier disqualified by the Speaker, but in respect of whom the division orders of the Speaker were stayed by the Supreme Court... after 30 Members had affixed their signatures for the motion...."

He allowed them to affix their signatures also for the motion. They were strangers, but they were allowed to affix their signatures before the eyes of the House. Is it democracy? Is it the maintenance of democratic traditions?

The Speaker announced the results saying that 26 members had voted for the motion and 26 Members had voted against the motion, having allowed them to affix their signatures.

Therefore, there was the time and he was using his own vote against the motion. This is something which is not becoming of the Speaker. I am not naming anybody; but it is not becoming of any Speaker to behave in this manner. This is against high parliamentary traditions, behaviour and also against the functioning of the parliamentary system. This was done which does not speak well. I think the Central Government should have given a very serious thought to it. The Supreme Court's verdict was to stay the membership of Members. But, the Speaker allowed them to come to the House, vote and affix their signatures. Then, he says that we should suspend them. I feel that they should have given a very serious thought to it. My information is that the Home Ministry and the Government of India were not in a hurry. "They knew that the situation was very serious. They were in a very very difficult situation as to what to do in this circumstance. They were trying to find out some kind of a solution. But unfortunately solution had not been found. That is why, this situation has come.

The alternative motion which has been moved says that this House should

recommend to the President of India that the proclamation issued by him may be revoked so that the Meghalaya Assembly itself can find out to some kind of a solution. This is the position.

This is a very serious situation and in this serious situation, the dignity of the Supreme Court jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of the State Assembly and the role of the Speaker are involved. This is a delicate political situation and we have to maintain very high traditions.

Things are not so easy. We are passing through the most challenging period of our democracy. Unless and until we maintain certain high norms and forms, unless and until we maintain certain high norms and forms, unless and until we make special efforts and foundation of certain traditions are laid down, I think, we will be playing with the future of our democracy itself. These are my requests. These are my submissions that these things have to be considered.

With these words, I support the motion for revocation.

SHRIP.C. CHACKO (Trichur): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon. Minister of State for Home Shri M.M. Jacob:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th October, 1991, under article 356 of the Constitution...."

In support this motion not with great happiness or not as it is the ideal thing even according to our party. What has been said in this House by all the hon. Members from various parties, it is obvious that there is a constitutional crisis which is being developed in Meghalaya. This constitutional crisis is the creation of whom? There was the trading of charges in this House by the various parties. I am not going into the details. But it is accepted that there is a constitutional crisis. None of them - who spoke from the Opposition - suggested an ideal solution. Still they want to prolong this agony. They

want to hit the Congress using the opportunity and to get a sort of vicarious satisfaction.

What happened in Meghalaya? They referred to the days of the National Front Government when the self-proclaimed messiah of principled politics, Mr. V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister. They started this toppling game in Meghalaya. The Congress Government in Meghalaya was toppled by the National Front Government.

Mr. Peter G. Marbanlang, who is involved for almost the last quarter of a century in the Meghalaya politics, spoke from the bottom of his heart. He rightly said that in Meghalaya, the only political party with roots is the Congress Party. Whether it is the recent Chief Minister's party or any other party or small fractions or groups join together merely by the lust of power and for all these disintegrating groups, pulling in different directions, power was the only binding force.

Even though it was a very sad thing that the discussion on this issue went on these lines, some very happy things were also revealed during the discussion. I am happy about it. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Lal K. Advani was saying what the Congress should have done at that time on what happened in Meghalaya. Mr. Advani is not here. Mr. Ram Naik and other senior friends are here. I would like to inform them that Congress needs no advice from your party on what we should have done at that time. He also confessed that there was no constitutional remedy. He said that no remedy was available. Congress Party is a party of 106 year old history. We do not want any advice from the BJP on this issue.

More than that, we want to say that during the discussion, another very important subject came to the limelight, that is, about article 356. Mrs. Malini Bhattacharaya and all the leftist leaders who spoke were saying about the assassination of democracy and about use of article 356. They are saying about the right of democracy. Congress Party ruled this country for 40 years. And all others together, individually, separately,

collectively ruled this country for 4 years. I was going into the arithmetic. How many Governments were toppled? They ruled the country on two occasions for less than four years. According to them, a friend from BJP was saying that we have dissolved two dozen assemblies. You just multiply the combined life of your Governments, that is, four into ten which comes to 40. You should have dissolved 80 or 90 Assemblies if you were in power. This is only arithmetic just to bring into your head something which had happened. Slaughter of democracy in this country was not done by anybody else, it was done by BJP-communists combination. Sir, what is happening in this House today? This Government is a minority Government. Our Prime Minister said that we want a consensus politics and we are appealing to the conscience of all the parties in this House on every basis issue and issues like that of Meghalaya. We want to discuss with them. This item was in the agenda and we could have discussed this item last Friday, Thursday or Wednesday. But we postponed the discussion, as per their suggestions also. We were waiting for the report of the Governor. And that report came. Now, they say that the ideal solution is calling the Assembly. They tried outside the House also. They speak as if they are the champions of democracy. It is obvious that in the House of 50, 29 are on one side and 30 are on the other side. And in this picture, you are criticising the Speaker. It is all right. Now, if the Speaker resigns, a new Speaker comes, then again 29 will be there on one side and 29 on the other side. Where is the solution, my dear friends? You can abuse the Congress Party. We are prepared to take it. We know how to answer it. That is a different matter.

What is the situation today? President's Proclamation came and it is the constitutional responsibility of this august body to ratify the President's Proclamation. Otherwise, we would have a solution. What is the solution in sight? There is no solution. According to are other political party in this House, it is said that this State should again be pushed back to the unfortunate development. I am

[Sh. P.C. Chacko]

not going into the constitutional details or the tussle between the Legislature and the Judiciary. How easily was that issue dealt with by Mr. Advani and others and how they were giving a final answer to it!

There is a long history about the tussle between the legislature and the Judiciary. Advaniji was very vocal today in saying that the supreme Court decision should be upheld. I was very happy for a moment. Ram Naikji, do you know hon. Advaniji said that the Supreme Court decision is final? He said that Legislature's decision is nothing and the Supreme Court decision is final. For argument's sake, I am asking you one question. Well you please agree the Supreme Court decision on Ayodhya in final? Can you go and tell Mr. Kalyan Singh to accept the decision of the Supreme Court? Where does your respect for Supreme Court and judiciary stand?...*(Interruptions)*...Is this the way to treat an issue of national importance? With a heavy heart, I am telling you that you may defeat us in the House as Communists and the BJP combine together. Somnathji and Indrajit Guptaji always abuse Congress. We are going to see a new political compaignation here. The Motion was moved jointly by Shri L.K. Advani and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Not only this House, but the whole country will watch as to where you stand at the time of voting tomorrow. There are going to be many motions jointly by the Communists and the BJP in this House. You will succeed one day. You will succeed in toppling this Government and the aspirations of the people. But the Communists should understand that their party is withering away.....*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly speak about Meghalaya.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO: Sir, they are provoking me unnecessarily. I am not listening to them. As this Resolution has come before this House, I request each Member on the Opposition side to violate

the whip of their party leadership and come out with an open heart and ask their conscience as to how this country should proceed. Meghalaya is a typical case. There is only one solution not only before Congress Party but before any democratic party and Government. We cannot allow the agony of the people of Meghalaya to the prolonged. There is only one solution and that solution is that the President's Promulgation should be accepted by this House and the Meghalaya Assembly may be kept in enimated suspension. Sir, some members alleged that the Congress Party is thinking of forming its Governments there and that is why we are doing all these things.

Basically, we have to see one thing. Which is the largest Party now? In such a situation, some basic things ought to be analysed. Which is the biggest party in the House? The Congress(I) alone is the party with a mass base and with maximum number of MLAs.

I once again request the hon. Members of the oppositon parties to refrain from these nefarious politics and come back to the right track.

I support the Resolution moved by Shir M.M. Jacob and I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Hon. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion brought forward by the leader of the Opposition for revocation of the Preident's Rule in Meghalaya. I also oppose the Statutory Resolution on Meghalaya moved by the Home Minister.

Sir, just before going into the matter, I would like to draw your attention to one factor. Meghalaya is in the North Eastern Region and everybody knows that the situation in North East is explosive. Fortunately, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are the only two States where organised insurgency is not there. But in all other States of North East, there is insurgency more or less and the situation is explosive.

Everywhere, there is the question of law and order.

Now, because of this President's Rule in Meghalaya, it is noted that some sort of instability has started there also. When there is tranquillity and when the State is peaceful to some extent, this promulgation will definitely bring some sort of trouble and that will definitely create problems in Meghalaya. In that respect, I appeal that the Government should consider the issue in this light and it should work for the removal of this problem.

There is only one way out and that is the revocation of the President's Rule in Meghalaya and allowing the Members of the Assembly to decide their fate in Meghalaya. Sir, this promulgation of President's Rule in Meghalaya, in my opinion, is very unfortunate, illogical and it is also against all the norms of democracy. The question of Article 356 comes when there is no way out. But in Meghalaya, that was not actually the situation. The Speaker could have very easily solved this problem. But very unfortunately he did not do so. On the fateful day, as per the report of the Governor, there were 30 Members in the Ruling Front and 26 in the Opposition. That should have been accepted by the Speaker. Later, also the verdict of the Supreme Court to uphold the votes of the four Members should also have been accepted by the Speaker. Then, this problem in Meghalaya Assembly would not have arisen at all....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time because we have to take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion now.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: I will continue next time Sir.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Singing of National anthem and National Song

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Half-an-Hour discussion. Shri Ram Naik to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK(North Bombay): Mr. Chairman, Sir, started question No. 170 regarding singing of National Anthem and National Song Jan Gan Man and Vandemataram was answered in the House on 3rd Decemberr, 1991. Since the question could not be taken up for oral answer in the House, with your permission, I am raising Half-an Hour discussion on it.

This question was raised by Shri. K. H. Muniyappa and Shri Murtaz Ansari which was answered by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arujn Singh.

Naturally, no supplementary could be put on that question and therefore, I am raising discussion on it in the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I want to draw our attention to the importance of the outline of this question.

Parts(a) and (b) of this question were:

[English]

"(a) Wheether singing of National Anthem and National Song has been discontinued in some educational institutions in the Country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;"

[Translation]

The answer of these pants was as follows:

[English]

"Some reports have been received that the practice of collective singing of National Anthem every day in schools has been discontinued or limited to a few occasions in some schools. Apathy is likely to be the main reason for the discontinuance."

[Translation]

Apply has been given as the main

[Sh. Ram Naik]

reason. Part(c) and (d) of the question were:

[English]

"(c) whether the Government propose to make singing of National Anthem and National song in all schools compulsory; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[Translation]

The answer given by Hon Minister is as follows:

[English]

"The policy of the Government on the singing of National Anthem has been that there should be community singing of the National Anthem in all schools every day. Orders regarding community singing of National anthem in all schools of the country have been issued by the Government of India from time to time. Most recently, in October, 1991, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, addressed all the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors to issue necessary directives for singing of National Anthem in schools. However, no instructions have been issued regarding the singing of National Song, that is the *Vande Matram*."

[Translation]

No instructions have been issued by the Government regarding collective singing of the National song 'Vande Matram'. I would like to draw your attention to the facts revealed by this answer.

In my opinion, the first fact is that National Anthem 'Jan-Gan-Man' is not sung in all the schools. The Government thinks that its main reason is apathy. It is a serious fact in itself brought to light by the Government. The second fact is that the

Government issued instructions to the states from time to time regarding singing of the National Anthem. These instructions were issued in October. What was its outcome? We do not see any good result of it.

The third fact is that there is misunderstanding about National Anthem and National Song. The Government has not issued any instructions regarding singing of National Song 'Vande Mataram'. This answer reveals these three facts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main thing is that 44 years have passed since India got freedom and 41 years have passed since it became a Republic but National Anthem is not sung in all the schools. Bhagat Singh went to the gallows chanting 'Vande Matram'. Bhagat Singh had said that he would like to be born again in this country and would like to sing 'Vande Mataram'. Many people sacrifice their lives chanting 'Vande Mataram'. They all voluntarily sacrificed every theirs. Those brave persons said that they would like to be born once again in this very land. Bhagat Singh showed his patriotic fervour. Do we still have the same feelings for 'Vande Mataram'? Does the nation has same feeling on for it? How can the nation survive if we do not inlive in ourselves patriotic feelings? I think this discussion has given us an opportunity to ponder as to where are we going. The nation is on such cross roads that words 'Vande Mataram' have become significant. I think that we should discuss this issue by rising above party politics and making introspection and sing 'Vande Mataram.' We should sing 'Jan-Gan-Man' everywhere. I would like to give some suggestion in this regard.

Not only 'Jan-Gan-Man' and 'Vande Mataram' should be sung in schools but we should create a feeling of respect and reverence in the heart of all country men for 'Jan-Gan-Mana' and 'Vande Mataram'. And if you want to create such a feeling, it should be sung properly everywhere. Mr. Chairman, Shri Sharad Digheji you belongs to Bombay. You will be surprised to know that the meetings of Municipal Corporation of

Bombay begin with singing of 'Vande Mataram' and end with 'Jan-Gan-Man'. There may be quarrel or anything else in the meeting but meetings begin with 'Vande Mataram' and end with 'Jan-Gan-Man'.

You may be knowing that Maharashtra Legislature also passed a resolution last year in this regard. Now the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council begin with 'Vande Mataram' and their sittings end with 'Jan-Gan-Man'. Therefore, it is my suggestion that the Lok Sabha too should start its daily business with 'Vande Mataram' and conclude the day with the National Anthem 'Jana-Gana Mana'. Now-a-days, the Question Hour is shown on television. I feel that.

[English]

A message will be communicated.

[Translation]

When the whole country watches the hon. Member standing up and singing 'Vande Mataram'. What's more, our countrymen will also come to know about those people, if at all there are any, who hesitate to say 'Vande mataram'. Thus, my first and foremost suggestion is that singing of 'Vande Mataram' and the National anthem should be made compulsory everywhere.

'Yadyad acharati shreshtha
 Taddad acharati sarvejanab'

[English]

Let us start from ourselves.

[Translation]

Therefore, we should initiate this from here.

Secondly, we have formulated a code of conduct with regard to National anthem, National Song and National Flag, but we have not formulated any to maintain and protect their sanctity. Thus, we find that no penal action is taken against those violating

the sanctity of these National symbols. Therefore, the need of the hour is to replace the code by law, whereby penal action can be taken against those insulting the National symbols.

Thirdly, the National anthem and song are not sung in some schools. Now, there are two kinds of schools-Government aided and private which do not receive any grant from the Government. If these songs are not sung in Government aided schools, then grants given to these schools are concerned, their recognition should be withdrawn. Character building and inculcating a sense of patriotism are the primary concerns of an educational institution and by allowing them to forego the singing of the National anthem and the National song, do we want our schools to chum out traitors? Therefore, the Government should seriously consider the question of withdrawing recognition and stopping grants to such schools.

Here, it has been said that the Government anthem is mostly not sung in English medium schools. The Government should find out such schools and take stringent action against them. There should not be two opinions that 'Vande Mataram' the National song and 'Jana-Gana-Mana' the National anthem are venerable as poems. Let us take a unanimous resolve to see to it that the whole country reverberates with the rhythms and tunes of our National Song and National Anthem. I would like to get a response from the hon. Minister with regard to the role, the Government intends to play, the direction the Government intends to take, the entire nation in this regard. With these words, I thank you very much.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very important issue regarding the neglect of the National anthem and the National song has been raised here. This neglect is evident from the fact that the National anthem is not being sung in those schools, where it was once part of the daily routine. The hon. Minister himself has accepted this fact. Further, the hon. Minister has not answered

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

as to why it has not been made compulsory. The singing of National anthem in the schools should be made mandatory, even if that requires the enactment of a law.

Gradually this practice is being done away with. Earlier, the National anthem was sung in each and every school, but now this practice is no more in vogue. This neglect is largely due to indifference. This indifference is bound to grow, if serious attention is not paid towards it at this stage. It is necessary to take some concrete steps to uphold the dignity of the National anthem, otherwise we won't be able to bring about the much needed emotional integration and instill a feeling at us. Written letters to the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant-Governors, in the month of October. Now, I have with me a copy of the December 8 issue of 'Panchajanya' in which certain things published in the November 24 issue of the 'Radiant' weekly, belonging to the Jamaat-e-Islami, have been quoted. It is vehemently critical of the Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka Governments and the Lt-Governor of Delhi for issuing circulars in this regard, for the second time. They have questioned as to where from has this 'Vande Mataram' dropped? They have precisely used these words. Some action should be taken against such anti-national write-ups. They have said very unsavoury things.

Lastly, I would like to say that the National anational unity, through these soul-stirring songs.

The Government should definitely withdraw recognition of such schools, where the national anthem is neglected. Similarly, the Government should stop giving aid to the Government aided schools, neglecting the national anthem. It is a very practical suggestion. If the hon. Minister seriously ponders over it, he will realize that it is very essential to make the singing of National anthem mandatory, to instil patriotic feeling among the masses. We should have the highest regard for the National anthem. It instils in us a sense of unity and oneness.

Similarly, the singing of National anthem should be made mandatory in official functions, graced by the hon. Minister. Similarly, it should be sung on special occasions as well. Day before yesterday, I had gone to attend a function, where the hon. Vice-president was also present. Unfortunately, the National anthem was not sung there. I was very much surprised and felt that if it is ignored even in such important functions, then certainly, it would be neglected by the common man too. This indifference and neglect should be done away with, through whatever means possible. I want to submit only this much in this regard.

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi): Sir, in this regard, I would like to ask only this much whether the National anthem or National song are sung in all the schools in Kerala? Have Muslim students refused to sing the National anthem or the National Song in any of the schools? Have there students been asked to recite verses from the Holy Koran in place of the National anthem? In this regard, Shri Ram Naik had said that recognition should be withdrawn and aid should be stopped to those schools. Where the National anthem is not sung. I would like to say that this is such an important issue that there should be no compromise on it and apart from the aforesaid measures, such schools should be closed. The hon. Minister has mentioned at the end of his reply that.

[English]

"However, no instructions have been issued regarding the singing of the National Song."

[Translation]

My question is, why no instruction has been issued regarding the singing of the National Song?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ram Naik has brought forward a very important topic

for discussion before the House and he entire nation. I don't want to say much.

Fe years back, about 15,000 students had gathered in Jammu to tell the world about our national identity. Where is our identity, if we can't hoist our national flag on our soil?

I was reading in a newspaper that in Punjab some organisations have issued statements to the effect that the National Anthem cannot be sung there and if anybody sings the National Anthem, stern action would be taken against him. We should ponder over these matters seriously. Through you, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether there is a need to enact law in this regard as has been said just now. I have seen many schools where National Anthem or National Song is probably not sung nor has such practice been in vogue there. The practice of singing National Anthem is coming to an end. As he has suggested, we should think over it whether to sing National Anthem at the commencement of the proceedings of the House as also at the end of it. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to state categorically before the House that action would be taken against those who would violate the Government's instructions in this regard. Mere complaints will not do. Effective measures should be taken to make the people realise its importance.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Education Minister and the Government to the announcement made on the subject by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly. However, controversy was going on and at one stage it was proposed to pass the Resolution. But on the 24th January, 1950, when the Constitution was adopted completely, Dr. Rajendra Babu, in his capacity of as President of the constituent Assembly, had announced expressing the sentiments of the entire House which I quote:-

[English]

"The composition consisting of the words and music known as '*Jana Gana Mana*' is the National Anthem of India subject to such alterations in the words as the Government might authorise, as occasion arises" and further he says, "And the song '*Vande Matarani*' Which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom shall be honoured equally with *Jana Gana Mana* and shall have equal status with it."

[Translation]

The word "apprise" is written there. The announcement was welcomed and the controversy whether the National Anthem should be *Vande Matarani* or *Jana Gana Mana* was thus resolved by the Constituent Assembly. It termed the one as National Anthem and the other as National Song. It was announced by the President that both shall have equal status. I think that Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra and similar Legislatures, where proceedings are commenced with the one and concluded with other, also honour the announcement of giving equal status to both in this manner. Therefore, the answer was given to the question on that day. Accordingly, in the beginning, the Government of India has announced it again as a matter of its policy. It is our policy and we would also like that the National Anthem may be sung in all the schools collectively. I consider it appropriate and welcome it. But as he states in his last sentence.

[English]

However, no instructions have been issued regarding the singing of the National Song."

[Translation]

Gives an impression as if we are not keeping in view the announcement made by the Constituent Assembly. I submit that it may be kept in mind.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member that he has drawn the attention of the House to this important issue. Had it come up during the Question Hour on that day, many points would have been clarified. But the question did not come up for reply and the hon. Member has raised this question here through this procedure. I thank him very much for it.

Shri Advaniji has mentioned here about the assurance given in the Constituent Assembly. There can't be two opinions in stating that the song of *Vande Mataram* and the inspiration received from it has been unique and inspiring aspects of Indian freedom struggle. That is why to sing the *Vande Mataram* is always proper and appropriate. We should sing the *Vande Mataram* wherever possible. As far as the House is concerned, only the hon. Speaker can consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member. We would welcome the decision taken by him in this regard.

There is some confusion in defining the National Song and the National Anthem. It is clear in English but in Hindi—(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: There will be difference of languages. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has termed the National Anthem as 'Rashtra Gan' and the National Song as 'Rashtrika Geet'.
..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Many many thanks. This is the question. It has created some confusion. The nation has been clearly defined in the Constitution. I would like to tell the hon. Member that a law has already been enacted in this regard. The law is enforced in cases where there is dishonour to the National Anthem or any other thing is said against it. The law is there and it is in existence. The law can be and will be enforced only when such a situation arises. I would like to assure the House in this respect.

As far as the National Song is concerned, no law is there since it has no compulsory

aspect. Some people don't consider it and they do not sing it. But I fully agree to the sentiments expressed in the House. As hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had announced at that time that the honour and status of *Vande Mataram* have been associated with the sentiments which were the source of inspiration for all the freedom fighters of the country for which they laid down their lives and attained independence. In this way the National Song should be honoured but we can't enforce it through law. So far as their sentiments about schools, as to how did it happen, are concerned, I don't want to go into it as it does not relate to a particular person or a particular Government. Also we don't want to blame anybody. The problem is that whatever national feeling should have been there over the years is not there. If we could inculcate such national feeling among people in proper way and are able to display such feeling in the country, everything will be alright. That feeling is hurt sometimes. How to keep this feeling unhurt is the question. All the political parties should make joint efforts to create an atmosphere in the country in which the society itself may boycott those who do not honour National Anthem or National Song. We should not depend upon laws only.

This matter has been brought to my notice by many people. Earlier also, the Central Government had written to the State Governments from time to time. When the matter was brought to my notice about the deteriorating situation, I had again written to the Chief Minister. I take pleasure in informing the House that all the States have accepted its importance, priority and essentiality without any exception. All the Chief Ministers have issued directions once again that the National Anthem must be sung in all the schools.

I expect that the determination of all the hon. Chief Ministers would enable the States to make the singing of the National Anthem compulsory as we all desire. I think that there is no need to speak more on the subject. I have all regards to the point raised by Shri Advaniji and we would try to proceed in that direction. But I want to make it clear

that we can't take any legal action in this matter. We can secure the National Song its due place only by further strengthening the national feeling among the people. Ours is the same objective, the same effort and the same resolution. We can achieve success in this direction only by our joint efforts in inculcating a national feeling among the countrymen and only then nobody will have any complaint.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

17.58hrs. •

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 10, 1991/Agrahayan 19, 1913(Saka)