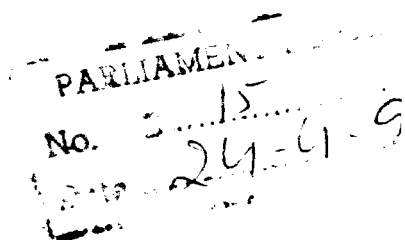


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

First Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 5, 1991/ Bhadra 14,
1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Q. NO. 691, Shri
Mudala Giriappa.

Not here. Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Q. NO.682. (Inter-
ruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN): Excuse
me for coming late.

Constitution of Commodity Manage- ment Board

*692. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Commodity Manage-
ment Board for export and import of agricul-
tural commodities has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) A proposal for constitution of the
Commodity Management Board for export
and import of agricultural commodities is
under consideration of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sorry for coming
late.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, in respect of
the agricultural goods export, the Govern-
ment's objective is to maximise it for earning
foreign exchange but at the same time, it
should be kept in view that domestic availa-
bility of essential commodities for mass
consumption at reasonable prices is en-
sured.

I think, when the Government analysed
the export growth of agricultural goods, they
have not taken into consideration, the inter-
est of the people who are living below the
poverty line. They have imported edible oil
etc. for keeping the prices under control. All
these things have taken place due to lack of
coordination between the producers, the
exporters and others. This has necessitated
setting up of Goods Management Commit-
tee for export.

In view of this, may I know from the hon.
Minister by which time such Board will be
constituted?

SHRI BALARAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker,
Sir, there are already seven Boards- the Tea

Board, the Coffee Board, the Rubber Board, the Spices Board, the Tobacco Board, the Marine Products Exports Development Authority and the Agricultural Processed Food Products Development Authority. These Boards come under the Ministry of Commerce. They deal with them.

There had been an idea, for quite a long time, regarding this question which he has raised now. There was also a question as to how to coordinate this thing. Because this has been envisaged under the Ministry of Agriculture. So, we are just giving a thought to it. We have just take it over and we will find out a formula which can be viable and workable.

I have also referred it in my speech here that I am considering it, taking the advice and also having discussions with other concerned authorities so that we can find out something which will be in the best interest of the farmers and promotion of export of the agricultural commodities which is so dearly required.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: The constitution of Boards for other commodities has definitely helped the export growth. So, may I know from the hon. Minister, whether, in constituting Management Boards for agricultural goods for their exports and imports, the consumers, producers and the exporters will be taken into those Boards.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We have to take into consideration the interest of all as well as the advice of all.

SH. ANANDGAJAPATIRAJU POOSAPATI: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that there are quite a few Boards to deal with various commodities. But are these Boards dealing with economising and compression of imports and optimising exports? Are these Boards coordinating among themselves to see that there is some benefit when a bulk order is made in this country in terms of imports? What steps the Government has taken to see that the UNCTAD, which is supposed to form a trade organisa-

tion, that imports and exports are made beneficial for the developing countries? Has the Government taken any steps to see that these Boards are further strengthened?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The question remains the same. We have now got the following commodities which do not have any specific Board Authorities.

Wheat

Rice

Oilseeds

Oilseeds extraction

Grains

Cashew

Pulses

Sugarcane

Meat and meat products.

So, we have to coordinate these commodities. The Tea and Coffee Boards take a cumulative effect for production as well as export and processing and marketing of these commodities. And we have tried to promote all these commodities for a better performance and better results and remunerative prices for the farmers. I think, they have done a good job. We are also reviewing them. But as far as international discussions are concerned, we have still to go further into them and decide our future course of action.

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Cotton is one of the main crops in our country. Now its production has been doubled since 1976. Now, we are producing more than one crore of cotton bales per year. Last year, we exported cotton bales worth huge amount. We have now brought them into the market. Since cotton has become a very important export commodity—There are Coffee and Tea Boards; but there is no Cotton Board; there is only a Cotton Advisory

Committee- will the Government consider constituting a Cotton Board so that it would help this industry as well as the agriculturists.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The answer remains the same.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The hon. Minister has said that there are certain Boards for these commodities especially the cash crops. The Minister while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that there are good possibilities of exporting rice and wheat also and he thinks that India can be one of the major exporters of wheat and rice at least which are not till now supposed to be cash commodities. Keeping in view the possibility of greater export of rice and wheat from our country, will the Minister consider of having a Committee under the Ministry of Agriculture, which can plan the future production also and plan in advance the export of these commodities?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I absolutely agree with the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister of Agriculture is himself a big farmer and he has great sympathy with the farmers... (Interruptions)... No, has sympathy with farmers. He has a lot of experience in the field of agriculture. I want to know whether farmers will also be allowed to export their produce directly under the new liberalised policy relating to export and import. Whether Government is going to formulate any policy in this regard? Will hon. Minister consider over it sympathetically.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The policy in this regard already exists. Some people also do export. Grapes and other fruits are exported by the people directly. In this regard, we give incentives as much as possible. There is no restriction on it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I want to know about wheat and rice.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It will be considered if any body comes to a position to export of wheat and rice. But it is only the first year. It will be possible only if production increases. Now 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs tonnes will not satisfy me. I want to get more production. We have to increase production only then it will solve the purpose. We want the goods in bulk.

[English]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: I think the hon. Minister is aware that Basumati rice is in great demand, particularly in the Gulf countries. I have had the opportunity of visiting these countries and I was told that Indian Basumati rice, which is in no way inferior to Pakistani rice, is imported some times through proper channels, some times illegally. And after being imported in these Gulf countries it is sold there as Pakistani rice because Pakistani rice is more popular in the Gulf than Indian rice on account of lack of administration, lack of advertisement and lack of incentive which is to be given to the exporters. May I know from the Minister whether he is aware of this situation and if he is, is he prepared to make some arrangements to see that suitable incentive is given to the agriculturists to produce more Basumati rice and explore the possibility of exporting more rice under Indian brand name to the Gulf countries and other countries, wherever it is in demand.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Absolutely, that is the call of the hour. We want to export as much as possible and for that every effort will be made to promote and to safeguard the name also. That I will take care.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Sir, I want to know whether Government is going to declare special incentives to the farmers for boosting exports. I want to know specifically about special incentives. Does

Government propose to give the same incentives in the matter of export to the farmers as are given to other people.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The policy which is applicable to other, is also applied to farmers. In this regard, there are not different policies. As far as granting of special incentives is concerned, we will consider it. We are thinking about it. At present we export raw material, fruits, rice and wheat only. But for the purpose of exporting processed food, we have to arrange technical know how and quality control. We have to compete with others. We are trying to develop infrastructure for it.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether we export the surplus commodities only or we export such commodities also which are produced less than our requirements? if we export such commodities, their prices will increase here. There is a saying in Gujarat "Gnarna Shokra Ghanti Chate Aur Upadhyayane Aato". What is your policy in this regard. Which commodities we are exporting? Do we export surplus commodities only or export those commodities also which are in scarcity.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It can never be thought. How a person can give alms when he is himself hungry. The question does not arise. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Some of the Commodity Management Boards constituted for the purpose mentioned by the hon. Minister have not taken off so far; especially the Coconut Development Board is not able to carry out its functions because of the paucity of the funds. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state, what are the steps taken for strengthening the functioning of the Coconut Board?

MR. SPEAKER: I think these Boards are with the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think we will take care of this project this year.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, marine products is another area of agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: Some of these boards are not with the Agriculture Ministry and they are with the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Marine products come from the agriculturists..... (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Marine board and Tea board are coming under the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Marine products are being exported. It might be with the Commerce Ministry or with the other Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: The Agriculture Minister may not have all the information.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I want to know from the Minister, in view of the fact that there is a great demand and possibility whether the Agriculture Ministry is thinking to have a better planning to export agricultural products and give more incentives to the producers.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is always our endeavour to produce more and export more. And we will try to give something more. Naturally, promotion of exports is the prime motive at this time. We have a Fisheries Conference in Europe about this marine products, where people from all over the world will attend. I think, we will get something more in knowledge, collaboration and cooperation.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said just now that wheat will be exported. I want to know the reasons behind reducing the quota of wheat being distributed at subsidised rates as a result of which people in Rajasthan, particularly in tribal areas, are dying of hun-

ger. Will the hon. Minister give an assure to restore the quota of 10 kilogram of wheat per unit?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply has already been given just now. 9

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know the from hon. Minister whether Government propose to set up an Export Centre between Kumaun and Bareilly Division keeping in view that much expenditure has to be incurred on transportation of rice to Delhi for onward transmission for export. If so, by when?

MR. SPEAKER: Export comes under the Ministry of Commerce. Don't link it with other things.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, rice is exported and it comes under his Ministry.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Minister like to respond to this?

SHRI BALRAMJAKHAR: There is nothing in it. I can reply to his question. He can come to me and we can talk it over with the Commerce Minister.

[Translation]

10-22

Post offices upgraded during Seventh Plan

*693. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
 CATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in various States and Union Territories upgraded during the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the number of post offices upgraded in Ranchi district of Bihar during the above period; and

(c) the details thereof

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
 P.V. RANGAYYANAIDU): (a) to (c). A State-
 ment is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The information is furnished in the attached Annexure.

(b) and (c). No Post Offices were up-
 graded in Ranchi District of Bihar during the
 7th Five Year Plan.

ANNEXURE

No. of Post Offices Upgraded During Seventh Five Year Plan

| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | Total |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1. North Eastern | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | — | — | 14 | 49 | 1 | 64 |
| 3. Haryana | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Orissa | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5. Karnataka | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 7 |
| 6. Punjab | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| 7. Kerala | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Rajasthan | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Andhra Pradesh | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 10. Gujarat | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Delhi | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. West Bengal | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Maharashtra | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | 15 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 |

No. of Post Office Upgrades During Seventh Five Year Plan

| | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | Total |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 15. Assam | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. Madhya Pradesh | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 17. Jammu & Kashmir | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. Bihar | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 15 | 10 | 18 | 55 | 11 | 109 |

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given to my question is not clear. I had asked the reason for not upgrading any of the post offices of Bihar during Seventh Five Year Plan whereas many of the post offices in Ranchi District are of lower status. Why this step motherly treatment is meted out to Bihar by the Government? I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to upgrade the post offices of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the post offices of Bihar could not be upgraded because the proposals sent by their Department did not fall under those categories which were selected for the purpose of upgradation.

So far as Ranchi District is concerned, they had sent recommendations for upgrading six extra-departmental post offices. But all the six did not fulfil the prescribed norms and hence the proposal was turned down.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the policy of the Government at least one post office will be provided to the villages within the periphery of 3 kilometres. It is also the target of our Government. We are going to cover the whole country under this policy including Bihar. The post offices of the required category will be sanctioned for Bihar.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister might be aware that Chhota Nagpur and Santhal districts are backward and tribal areas. The villages are situated at a considerable distance. I want to know whether the Government propose to increase the number of post office in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Districts keeping in view the distance of the villages in those districts?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have said, the policy has been formulated in such a manner that nobody will have to walk more

than three kilometres for getting postal facility. However, we have to examine whether the post office will run or not. The opening of a post office will not be successful unless there is business. After considering all aspects, the Government has formulated such a policy where backward and hilly areas will be categorised separately. Three thousand of population is required to open a post office. But in hilly area, only population of 500 will serve the purpose. We have formulated the policy after taking into account all the aspects.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What do you mean by the running of a post office. Does the post office run? Will it be decided on the basis of monetary benefit?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sufficient postal work for at least three-four hours should be there for a person who has been employed there. What is the use of a Post Office if the sufficient postal work is not there. In rural parlance, it is called running of a Dak-Khana.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a matter of rule, they have laid down a criterion to open a post-office at every 3 kilometres in the country. Shri Choudhary in his submission has made a request to provide it at within a radius 1 1/2 to kilometres instead of three kilometres, particularly in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana region of Bihar because the habitation of just hundred families is considered to be a village in those areas whereas in other areas of the country a village comprises habitation of 500-1000 families. I would like to know whether the Government will consider framing separate rules in regard to opening of post-offices in the tribal areas which have been given special category status by the Central Government?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I said earlier, the Government's policy is to provide postal-services to the maximum number of people. In this regard the criterion fixed by the Government is in the form of guidelines only. For example, in Jaisalmer area there is no Post-Office within a radius of every three kilo-

metres as there is no village there within a range of 25 kilometres. These guidelines have been laid so as to serve as norms for opening of post offices. We shall continue to give priority to opening of Post Office depending upon the needs of the people in a particular area.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The upgradation of post offices is related to the question of upgradation of employees also. As you are aware, there are more than three lakh extra departmental employees. If this upgradation is made, then those ED employees also will be upgraded and they will get service there. The Government is planning to increase the number of post office. I want to know whether the Government is setting up post offices in each panchayat and upgrade the ED employees and post them in these post offices.

There is a big failure in the opening of new post offices. This has been mentioned by the CAG Report that a number of post offices were planned to be opened during the Seventh Plan but the Government has failed to open them. I want to know: what was the target and what is the achievement and why was the failure there?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As far as upgradation is concerned, the hon. Member is very right. The moment you upgrade a post office, it means that there is a workload in that post office. So accordingly, the strength of the personnel also goes up. As far as the panchayat is concerned, I have given a thought over it that when we are connecting a panchayat with a telephone can we not have a post office in each panchayat?

But that does not work in a hexagon when you work out operational functioning of the Post Office. So, what we thought was that we will keep a distance of three kms. Within a Panchayat there may be a village which is already having a Post Office. May be that Panchayat headquarters does not

have a Post Office. Now, shifting that Post Office to the Panchayat headquarters will create a lot of problem. So, we will keep the distance criteria maintained, may be the Panchayat headquarters may not have, but the Panchayat will have. So, that is in our mind.

Regarding E.D. employees requirement, as on today, we are opening extra departmental Post Offices where we have work for three to four hours. We will employ these extra departmental employees there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why is it called extra-department? They are very much part of the Postal Department. Why this extra-department nomenclature? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I agree with the hon. Member. What we thought when it was decided to put the words Extra Department, that it is a part-time job given to a citizen of that place where for three hours he works in the Post Office and for rest of the time he works in an other place. We cannot pay him the full salary. We are paying salary of Rs. 300/- or somewhere Rs. 450/- for part-time.

Then the Service Rules are such that the moment he becomes an employee, he cannot work somewhere else. But, it is also under consideration that people want to be called 'Postal Worker' instead of calling it 'Extra Departmental Worker'.

As far as these workers are concerned, till the moment we have Post Offices with the required workload all over the country, we have to continue with Extra Departmental Worker because we have Extra Departmental Post Offices. This nomenclature is connected with that work.

Regarding the Seventh Plan target, it is a fact that we did not meet the Seventh Plan target. There were some shortcomings and for this a separate question may be asked, so that I can give full information about the reasons of not fulfilling the Seventh Plan target.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder if the hon. Minister is aware that in the good old days the postman were given uniforms for use and they were the regular employees of the Postal Department. Now, in our country, particularly in the villages, thousands of persons are employed on daily wages, and nobody can say by seeing a person that he is postman. Now, the result is that the mail is not distributed regularly in villages for eight to ten day together. One fine morning that person comes and distributes the mail money orders and disappears for another ten days. There is no discipline, there are no service rules applicable to such postman. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that these persons who are working on daily wages have been working for years together and their services have not been so far regularised? Is he going to consider to regularise their services, employ them as regular postman and supply them with uniforms so that they may be recognised as the postmen of the Department?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the basic problem, which the House will agree with me, is the culture what it was in the Department. The postman was not only serving as a postman, but he was considered to be a symbol of national integration. He was loved by the whole society and he was having that respect which was in the profession itself. We are slightly lacking in that. I accept that and that is why we initiated few steps in the Department to have on-the-job training. It is not only the salary and the job, but the personal touch which was there. Family must be expecting a letter, family must be expecting a money-order, that sincerity was in that profession earlier, which is slightly lacking in the Department, I accept that. We are taking some steps to bring that culture back. We are giving them proper training, we are making them feel that this is service. This is not only that you get a salary and you do a job as a salaried person, but you must get attached to the locality. They must know the locality's feeling and locality's requirement.

As far as efficiency in mail is concerned, we do a test trial. We see how much time it takes from one corner of the country to the other corner of the country, from the remote village to the remote village. In the test trial, it is coming to four to five days as on today. One odd case which the hon. Member has mentioned, I can look into it, but we are trying to bring it to three days where mail could be delivered anywhere to anywhere. Efforts are on. It is a long process. Improvement is needed but more efforts are needed in this sector and we are trying on this.

As regards the daily-wage workers, I have said that the daily wages thing is because the Extra-Departmental category workers are being employed on a part time basis. It is very difficult to regularise all the workers because the workload is not that much as it should be for being a regular employee of the Department.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:

That is not correct, I am sorry.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I can share the information with the hon. Member in case he has something by which we can improve the system.

As regards uniform, uniform is given to all the postal employees. We are trying to bring that culture also where they go in uniform and do the postal service.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the upgradation of post offices mean upgradation of the working conditions of the postmen? If it is so, then recently your Department has taken a decision that after 15th of September, the postmen will not go to the first floor and second floor, that is, they will not climb any staircase. Will the hon. Minister please revise that decision and cancel it?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This is one of the suggestions that in a multi-storeyed building, just to have more efficiency and fast delivery, we will have a delivery place. Instead of going to every house and taking two hours to deliver at one location itself, we

thought that we will request the resident of that locality that they can have the post box available on the first floor or on the ground floor itself where the whole mail could be delivered. This is one of the suggestions which comes from various forums as a food for thought and we are discussing it. We have not taken any decision on that line but it is one of the suggestions to improve the service.

We have also taken a decision- I forgot to mention during the earlier question- to start and award for the best postman of the quarter at the Division level, not at the big Circle level. We can select the best postman out of, say, 1,000 postmen or 1,500 postmen and give some incentive to him so that he works better and there is a competition in the Department to improve the service.

[Translation] 21

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier a bogie of the Railway Mail Service used to be attached to the passenger trains with a letter box in it. This arrangement was very convenient for the people. But now that arrangement has been done away with. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state the reason for discontinuing the Railway mail Service?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: That has not been abolished completely. Earlier the process of sorting mail used to take place in the train itself. Now a change has been introduced in this system. Sorting work is done first and the sorted articles are packed in the bogie in order to carry those directly to the destination. If the hon. Member requires details regarding this, he should put a separate question. 21

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: The hon. Minister has made provision for opening Post Office at every kilometre in hill areas. The same geographical conditions exist in plateau areas of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Topography, living conditions and means of communication in this region are the same

as in hill areas. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the criterion laid down for hilly areas will be followed in the case of the plateau areas of Bundelkhand also?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We do not have objection to this if the geographical conditions are the same. We shall consider their case under the existing guidelines.

[English] 22

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, there is a need for extension of services rather than upgrading them. First of all, I would like to know whether at present there is any order against the opening of Extra-Departmental post offices in very thickly populated urban areas.

If there is I would like to know from the Government whether they can sanction departmental sub-post offices at places where the departmental post offices cannot ensure delivery, particularly at places where the pressure of growing population warrants it. The sub-post offices can serve the purpose which the departmental post office cannot do.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I have already said that there are some guidelines to open these post offices, sub-post offices and extra departmental post offices. But these are the guidelines only. There is nothing that-alright, there is a guideline and nothing could go one centimetre this side or that side. This is basically to the service of the citizen. Wherever the hon. Member feels that this service is required in this form, the Department is prepared to open a post office in this category.

[Translation] 22-30

Implementation of Assam Accord

*694. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in identifying the foreigners after implementation of the Assam Accord 1985;

(b) the number of such foreign nationals who have been deported so far as per the agreement; and

(c) the steps taken and progress made so far in implementing other clauses of the Accord like wire fencing etc.?

[English]

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). As on 31.5.1991

- (i) the number of persons detected under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964-15,659.
- (ii) the number of persons declared as illegal migrants under the IMDT Act, 1983-7,606.
- (iii) out of those declared as illegal migrants, the number of persons expelled-716.

(c): The Central Government have taken all the steps on their part in pursuance of the Assam Accord. The progress of some of the important items is given below:-

| | |
|--|---|
| (I) Border roads and fence | |
| (i) Land acquisition | - for 133.55 km. of road |
| (ii) Earth work & culverts | - for 113.10 km. of road |
| (iii) Fencing | - 36.44 km. |
| (II) The Citizenship Act has been amended in terms of the Assam Accord. | |
| (III) The IMDT Act, 1983 has been amended in consultation with the Government of Assam to remove the difficulties expressed regarding its implementation. | |
| (IV) To protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social and linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people a cultural complex 'Srimanta Shankaradev Kala Kshetra' has been approved. | |
| (V) For speedy economic development of Assam, the Seventh Plan outlay was stepped up and almost the entire allocation was made available as Central assistance. | <p>(VI) A number of important Projects identified by the Planning Commissions have been taken up for speed implementation. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri L.C. Jain, Member, Planning Commission whose recommendations would be kept in view while finalising the Plans of the State Government and the Central Government Departments.</p> <p>(VII) The State of Assam which already enjoyed the status of 'special category' would now be given assistance on the pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan.</p> <p>(VIII) A package for the revival of Ashok Paper Mills has been sanctioned for which a grant of Rs. 67.08 crores has been approved out of which a sum of Rs. 10.69 crores has already been released to the State.</p> |

- (IX) A grant of Rs. 2.40 crores has been released for the revival of the cooperative Jute Mill and the Mill has been revived.
- (X) The cases of disciplinary action against Central employees have been reviewed with sympathy.
- (XI) Ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of those who were killed in the course of agitation @ Rs.5000/- per person and the entire amount has been given by the Central Government as grant to the State Government.
- (XII) The upper age limit was relaxed for a period of 5 years by the Central Government for Central employment in case of candidates from Assam.
- (XIII) An Oil Refinery to be set up in Assam has been approved.
- (XIV) An Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to be set up in Assam has been approved.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHEWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Assam Accord was signed in 1985. The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that 15,659 person have been detected as foreigners under the Tribunal Order of 1964. So far as I know, one of the conditions under Sub clause 4 of clause 5 of the Assam Accord was that names of the persons so detected would be removed from the electoral-rolls for 10 years. Now that the people have been detected, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether their names have been deleted from the electoral-rolls. If not, what are the reasons therefor? At the same time, I would like to know whether such persons had participated in the last general elections? If so, won't such election be declared null and void?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the hon. Member has referred to two clauses in the Assam Accord where the names were deleted from the electoral list. After the completion of this process, enumeration was conducted recently and elections were held in 1991 based on that enumeration.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has also replied that under the I.M.D.T. Act of 1983, 7606 persons were detected as illegal migrants and out of those only 716 persons were deported. I would like to know the reasons why only 700 persons out of thousands were deproted during the last 6 years, why not all of them were deported? In fact lakhs of infiltrators have entered Assam but the Government could detect only few thousands. Further I would like to know whether the Government would differentiate between the refugees and the infiltrators? I have come to know that many of the Chakma Adivasis and other Hindus have been compelled to leave Bangla Desh. They have taken refugee in Assam. Hence they must be treated as refugees and not infiltrators and they must not be deported.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Though the number of people who were detected is more than the number of people who were expelled, the exact number of persons who are still there in Assam is not known as they are not traceable, according to the information available here. That is the reason why they are not able to expel. They may be hiding somewhere, even outside Assam. Nobody knows it. They are not detected.

26

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, for the economic development of Assam, certain economic proposals were agreed upon. The hon. Minister has stated that as far as the oil refinery is concerned, it has been approved. Similarly an Indian Institute of Technology

was also approved. May I know why the work has not actually been commenced? Mere approval is not sufficient, as far as Assam is concerned. What are the irritants and obstacles that are coming up in not actually starting this work?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned two points which are very important. The I.I.T was approved by the Central Government. But the location has to be determined in consultation with the State Government and the State Government has to find out where it has to be located. They have got a conflict about the area where it has to be located. That is the reason why the delay is caused in the actual implementation of the IIT. *(Interruptions)*. Land has to be located. Then only we will be able to proceed further. It has to be acquired. So location has to be determined by them, then acquisition of land and so on and so forth.

Regarding the oil refinery, the pattern of the oil refinery, who is to chair it and so on, all these details will have to be worked out. That is why it not been forthcoming as to how it can be implemented so far.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you would like to tell the hon. Home Minister that a large number of refugees have entered Kishanganj, Purnea, Saharsa and Madhepura of Bihar, which are all border areas during the last 5-7 years. The Government of India has done nothing so far for their rehabilitation.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the question is on the Assam accord.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this is relating to Assam.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE: Sir, while lakhs of illegal migrants continue to stay in Assam, a systematic effort is being made to expel Indian citizens who have gone

there or are staying there for centuries; they have been expelled from Assam through violent terrorist methods. May I know whether the Minister is in a position to assure the House that these activities will be brought under check and not a single Indian citizen will be allowed to be expelled from Assam?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, the Government does not have such information, but if the hon. Member has any such information, he will kindly pass it on and we will definitely take necessary action in the matter.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE: Sir, only yesterday we met the Home Minister. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan was also there and he brought to the notice of the Home Minister how the business community, particularly those who have come from Rajasthan, are being harassed, money is being extorted from them and the Government is helpless. Does he require notice for this?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, these are two different matters. One is about the methods of ULFA. They are extorting money from those who are moneyed people.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What is he talking, Sir?....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Please try to understand. About those who are Indian citizens, there is no question of driving them away from Assam. In fact, by saying 'expelling them out of Assam' if the hon. Member wants to say that they are going to other States, it is a different matter, but they have been driven out of the country is totally a different matter. I don't think that...*(Interruptions)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Out of Assam.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So far as ULFA activities are concerned, because of the atrocities committed by ULFA activities if

some of the people were to leave Assam, it is a different matter, but we are trying to give them protection to the extent possible, sir.

29 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, it is clear from the reply that about 24,000 have been deported as illegal migrants. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the number of cases still pending before the Tribunal under Foreigners(Tribunal) Order and IMDT Act? I would like to know what are the number of cases still pending and whether it is also a fact that a large number of cases have been installed before the Tribunal in wrong way, in a motivated way, in order to deprive Indian citizens belonging to the linguistic minorities and religious minorities of their rights. What is the exact number and how does the Government propose to dispose them of?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the number of cases referred to Foreigners Tribunal is 33,018, number of cases disposed of by the Tribunal is 17,109, number of persons detected as foreigners is 15,659, number of persons registered is 3,692 and the number of persons awaiting registration is 11,697. This is the statistics about it.

Then, upto 31.5.1991, the number of cases disposed by the Tribunal is 7,517, number of persons declared as illegal migrants is 7,606 and the number of persons expelled is 716. 29

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the statement, only about 36.44 kms. of fencing had been completed out of the whole border. The fencing work is going on two or three kilometres away from the border. The other thing is, just on the border side, outside the fencing hundreds of families are residing for a long time. I would like to know whether the Government has made any arrangement for bringing them inside and settle them.

Then, a package programme under the Assam Accord was made for the revival of Ashok Paper Mills and an amount of Rs.67.08 crores had been sanctioned for that work.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any such approval had been accorded in respect of Chargola Sugar Mills which had been closed for several years and where employees are harassed.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, as far as the first part of the question regarding fencing is concerned, it is true that the number of kilometres mentioned by the hon. Member is given in the answer. But the work is being done by the PWD of the Assam Government and the progress had to be watched by the State Government. If there is anything that we can do from our side, we are only too glad to do it. Regarding the second part of the question about Ashok Paper Mills, the Government had already sanctioned money and had already paid an amount of Rs.10.69 crores. but the running of the mill is a different matter and the Mill has got its own internal problems including the labour problem. They have a lot of labour force there and they are not able to run the Mill. So, a through investigation by the Assam Government is necessary to make it really workable. Regarding the Cooperative jute Mills, whatever was assured by the Government of India had been done as per the Accord.

[Translation]

Deaths of Jawans of Para-Military Forces in Harness

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

(a) the number of jawans of C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and other paramilitary Forces killed while discharging their duty during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the details of the facilities and incentives being provide to the families of those jawans;

(c) the details of the schemes being implemented for their welfare and the amount spent thereon during the said period; year-wise; and

(d) whether preference is being given in recruitment to the eligible wards of the deceased jawans/officers?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is given

in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Recruitment to the posts in the Para-Military Forces is made on the basis of merit in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules. Compassionate appointments are, however, given to the dependents, according to the policy of the Govt. , if the family of the deceased jawan/officer, is in indigent circumstances.

STATEMENT

I. The Number of jawans of Para-Military Forces killed while discharging their duty during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 is as under :—

| Name of the Force | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Assam Rifles | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| Border Security Force | 56 | 77 | 161 |
| Central Reserve Police Force | 47 | 58 | 76 |
| Central Industrial Security Force | 1 | — | 13 |
| Indo-Tibetan Border Police | — | 1 | 4 |
| National Security Guards | — | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 113 | 140 | 266 |

II. The families of the jawans killed while discharging their duty are given the following :

- i) Liberalised Pensionary Awards admissible under the Govt. of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions OM No. 33/5/89- P &PW (K) dated 9.4.1990.
- ii) Death Gratuity admissible under the CCS (Pensions) Rules, 1972.
- iii) Death Linked Insurance from the Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme.
- iv) Ex-Gratia payment sanctioned by the State Govt. Concerned under whose operational jurisdiction the jawans performed the duty and were killed.
- v) Payments from various Welfare Funds maintained by the respective Forces.

III The Details of the Schemes being implemented for the Welfare of Families of jawans of Para-Military Forces and the Amount Spent thereon During the Year 1988, 1989, 1990.

| Schemes | Facilities available | Amount spent | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
| Assam Rifles Benevolent Fund | Rs. 10,000/- as immediate relief to the family | Rs. 90,000 | Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| BSF Contributory Benevolent Fund | Lumpsum amount of Rs. 17,500/- & Rs. 200/- p.m. for 10 years to the family of personnel killed in action, and Rs. 12,500/- and Rs. 150/- p.m. for 10 years to the family of personnel who die while on duty. | Rs. 8,68,000 | Rs. 999,200 | Rs. 2,510,000 |
| BSF Special Relief Fund | Lumpsum Amount to the family at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- in each case. | Rs. 140,000 | Rs. 160,000 | Rs. 367,500 |
| CRPF Central Welfare Fund | Rs. 10,000 to the family | Rs. 470,000 | Rs. 580,000 | Rs. 760,000 |
| CRPF Risk Fund | Rs. 25,000/- lumpsum sum + Rs. 400 p.m. for 20 years to the family of the deceased. | Rs. 1,118,600 | Rs. 1,638,600 | Rs. 1,996,200 |
| CRPF Unit Welfare Fund | Rs. 2,000/- in lumpsum as immediate relief and a Sewing Machine to the family of the deceased | Rs. 141,000 | Rs. 174,000 | Rs. 228,000 |

| Schemes | Facilities available | Amount spent | | |
|---|--|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
| CRPF Educational Fund | Scholarship towards of the deceased at the rate of Rs. 125/- to Rs. 1200/- per annum depending on the level of education (from lower classes to degree classes). | Rs. 11,200 | Rs. 9,400 | Rs. 19,850 |
| CISF Welfare Risk Premia Fund | Lumpsum grant of Rs. 10,000/- and grant of Rs. 400/- p.m for a period of 20 years to the family of the deceased. The amount have been revised wef 1.9.89 to Rs. 40,000/- lumpsum and Rs. 500/- p.m. | Rs. 14,800 | Rs. 4,800 | Rs. 544,800 |
| ITBP Central Benevolent (Risk Premium) Fund | Rs. 15,000/- lumpsum + Rs. 500/- p.m. to the family of the deceased for the 20 years. | — | Rs. 15,000 | Rs. 60,000 |
| ITBP Welfare Fund | Rs. 2,500/- as immediate relief to the family of the deceased | — | Rs. 2,500 | Rs. 10,000 |
| NSG Central Welfare Fund | Immediate relief at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- to the family of persons killed while discharging normal duty and Rs. 5,000/- while discharging I S duties. | — | Rs. 2,500 | Rs. 10,000 |

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of para-military forces has increased keeping in view the difficult situation that has arisen as a result of growing activities of terrorists, naxalites and divisive forces in the country. The incentives and other facilities under various welfare schemes being given to the families of the deceased jawans killed in harness, as stated by the hon. Minister is just like a drop in the ocean. Mr. Speaker, Sir, compensation amounting to lakhs of rupees is paid to the dependents of those killed in air crash whereas on the other hand the compensation paid to the wards of the deceased jawans is negligible. Hence, I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme to increase the facilities as also the amount of cash compensation under various welfare schemes being given to the families of the deceased jawans keeping in view the rise in prices and devaluation of rupee? Further, I would like to know whether the jawans would be given good training and equipped with modern weapons?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: regarding the first part of the question, the families of the deceased Jawans are given a lot of facilities, as already mentioned in my statement placed on the Table of the House. Besides that, the State Government are also giving ex gratia payment. Each State Government is giving fairly good sum ranging from Rs. 50,000, Rs. one lakh to Rs.2 lakhs. Each State Government has got a list. If the hon. Member wants to know about the specific State government, I am able to find out the exact figure sanctioned by them as ex gratia payment. besides that, we are providing all facilities as the hon. Member has said.

Regarding the second part of the question about the Jawans, certainly they are assets and good training is being given and more modernised training is being thought of and it is being given.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the figures furnished by the hon. Minister, I would like to know the number of Jawans and Officers separately who died in harness. Of these, may I know the number of the persons died in defending the frontiers, tackling incidents of terrorism and checking smuggling activities separately? Will the hon. Minister be please to furnish these details? Thirdly, I would like to know the number of the dependents of the deceased who have been recruited in the para-military forces during the last three years?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, such questions are asked for written answers.

[English]

If you have the information, you can give.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I require separate notice for this...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have no question now.

[English]

Probably you have no question. That is why, you are trying to invent the question. I am not allowing...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any proposal to treat the Jawans deployed in the tribal areas at par with the Defence forces? If so, the details thereof.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to bring them at par with the Defence forces?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: At present, there is no proposal to bring them at par with the Defence forces.

[Translation] 211

SHRI HARINATHAK: Mr. Speaker, sir during the last three years, 519 Jawans of the Para Military forces have laid down their lives. I would not like to say that they have been killed. Some of the culprits who attacked them have been apprehended. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering to constitute a special court for speedy trials of those apprehended in order to boost the morale of our forces? Due to delay on this account, they are often acquitted without getting any punishment.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: As per the existing law, the people are being tried.

2 41-44 Cattle Development Project

*697. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank have cleared the cattle Development Project with the primary objective of establishing a sustainable livestock production system in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in Tamil Nadu identified for the implementation of this Project?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The World Bank has cleared an Agricultural Development Project for Tamil Nadu, with Livestock Development as a component.

(b) A comprehensive Agricultural Development Project is being implemented in Tamil Nadu with World Bank Assistance. The total cost of the seven year project is of the order of Rs. 309 crores, of which the World Bank assistance would be US \$ 112.8 million. The project includes a component on livestock development under which the following programmes are envisaged.

- (a) Strengthening of selected State livestock farms for production of improved breeding bulls.
- (b) Establishment of frozen semen centres.
- (c) Extension of frozen semen facility to artificial insemination centres.
- (d) Strengthening of extension activities.
- (e) Strengthening of integrated fodder production system.
- (f) Strengthening of veterinary diagnostic laboratories and epidemiological units.

The allocation for livestock development component of the project is of the order of Rs.33.90 crores, excluding contingencies.

(c) The Livestock Development component of the project will be implemented throughout the State.

SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Though I am satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister, I want to ask two Supplementary Questions. I would like to know whether the live-stock Development Project is proposed to be set up in my Constituency, Pollachi. If so, what are the Programme that are to be implemented in the Centre out of the six Programmes given in the reply.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): This Project is only for Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan and Karnataka are in the queue and I think, by Novem-

ber end, we shall be able to finalise that type of Project there too.

SHRIB. RAJARAVIVARMA: Apart from breeding bulls, does the Government expand the programme to include sheep breeding and poultry? What would be to the quantum of employment potential that may be generated under this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): This is a comprehensive Project implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government throughout the State. This Livestock Development Project is a part of that comprehensive Scheme and the Livestock Development Scheme includes the over-all development of the cattle and of all livestock. So, there is no separate Programme in this Scheme for poultry development and for sheep development and the question of allotting separately of programmes in this Project does not arise.

43 **DR. ASIM BALA:** What are the other on-going Projects in respect of cattle development including government of West Bengal?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: At present, there is no Project implemented by West Bengal Government financed by World Bank for development of the cattle. But there are three Projects in the country as a whole concerning the development of cattle which are assisted by Swiss Government and the

Danish Government in the States of Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. At present, there is no proposal for development of cattle in West Bengal.

44-48 SLS/ST/086
SC/ST Employees in National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi

*699. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi in various categories as on April 1, 1989 and on July 31, 1991 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them;

(b) the total backlog of reserved post for SC and ST as on April 1, 1989 and on July 31, 1991;

(c) the steps taken to fill up these backlog posts;

(d) whether these posts were dereserved during this period and filled by general candidates; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The required information is indicated below :—

| Group | As on 1.4.1989 | | | As on 31.7.1991 | | |
|-------|----------------|-----|----|-----------------|-----|----|
| | Total Staff | SC | ST | Total Staff | SC | ST |
| A | 182 | 234 | 2 | 167 | 21 | 3 |
| B | 418 | 35 | 4 | 400 | 31 | 2 |
| C | 727 | 114 | 17 | 698 | 108 | 18 |
| D | 355 | 91 | 11 | 344 | 94 | 11 |
| | 1682 | 204 | 34 | 1609 | 254 | 34 |

(b) The required information is indicated below :—

| Group | Back-log as on | | | Back-log as on | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | 1.4.1989 | 31.7.91 (Direct Recruitments) | | 1.4.1989 | 31.7.1991 (Promotion) | |
| A | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| B | 12 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| C | 5 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| D | 8 | 5 | 6 | — | — | — |

(c) It may be mentioned that the Corporation has been consistently incurring losses in its operation for the last few years. The accumulated losses of the Corporation as on 31.3.1990 were Rs. 1555.52 lakhs. The estimated losses of the Corporation for the year 1990-91 are Rs.410-90 lakhs. One of the major factors responsible for the losses is excessive staff strength of the Corporation. To improve the working of the Corporation, M/s. Tata Consultancy Services had been appointed by the Government of India as the Operating Consultants for making diagnostic study of the financial and administrative structure of the National Seeds Corporation under the National Seeds Project Phase-III (NSP- III), a World Bank assisted project launched by the Government of India at a total cost of Rs. 236.01 crores in March, 1990. As per provisions of the NSP-III, which is meant to strengthen the NSC and to make it viable in the long run, the Corporation is required to earn a minimum profit of 12.5% per annum with reference to the equity invested by the Government of India. Accordingly, the Consultants had been requested to assess the need based staff requirement of NSC. On the basis of the Consultants' recommendations filling up of the backlog of the posts reserved for SC/ST will be undertaken with reference to the revised staff strength.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information given to this House in this regard shows that only 34 Adivasi candidates were recruited as on

31.7.91 whereas 112 should have been recruited. May I know the reasons for this backlog?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am giving the details of this to the hon. Member. The National Seeds Corporation has been running in loss.

[*English*]

This has already been losing for the last few years. We do not do any new recruitments. There are exactly nine vacancies and out of those, four are of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If we recruit more, I will make sure that everything will be done according to what has been laid down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I can understand that the figure has gone down due to the loss being suffered by the corporation. But why is there a reduction in the percentage of the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes?

[*English*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No new recruitment has taken place after that. What has been laid down, we will make sure that it is implemented. When it starts again, we make new appointments and that will be done according to the rules laid down and prescribed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

49

Extraction of Gold From Cyanide Wastes

*691. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good percentage of gold can be extracted from cyanide wastes dumped around the mines.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to find out the feasibility of extracting gold from such wastes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Bharat Gold Mines Limited has been able to recover only 92 Kgs. of gold by treating 2,62,425 tonnes of tailings during the year 1987-88 to 1990-91. This works out to an extraction of 0.0000351 % of gold from the treated tailings.

(c) Bharat Gold Mines Limited is already extracting gold from tailings (referred as cyanide waste) by heap leaching process on semi commercial basis.

(d) The heap leaching plant for extraction of gold from tailings was started by Bharat Gold Mines Limited in 1986. The production of gold year-wise is given below :

(in kgs.)

| 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 | 17 | 25 | 40 |

49 Agriculture
Support Price for Agricultural Commodities

*696. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Agricultural Universities with regard to the cost prices of the agricultural commodities are kept in view while fixing the support prices of these commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to consider the recommendations of the Agricultural Universities in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Universities and Agro-Economic Research Centres collect data on cost of cultivation/production of crops under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices considers, *inter-alia*, the updated cost of production data while recommending support prices for the season concerned.

50 Visit of Foreign Secretary of Pakistan

*698. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BANDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FOREIGN SECRETARY of PAKISTAN visited India recently;

(b) if so, the objectives of this visit; and

(c) the outcome of his talks with the Indian leaders on various bilateral issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). He conveyed the message from the Prime Minister of Pakistan Minister that the Government of Pakistan was sincerely interested in resolving all bilateral problems through serious and constructive dialogue for normalising relations between the two countries. This was reiterated in his meetings with the EXTERNAL AFFAIRS Minister and the Defence Minister. The Special Envoy was informed that the Government of India had consistently worked for the establishment of tension-free and good-neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement. We believe this to be in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and of peace and stability in the region.

[Translation]

Electronic Telephone Exchanges In All Districts and Tehsil Headquarters of U.P.

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

(a) whether the Government have any plan to set up electronic exchanges in all the Districts and Tehsil Headquarters of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the Districts and Tehsil headquarters in Uttar Pradesh where such exchanges are likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a). Electronic exchanges are planned to be provided in replacement of life expired electro-mechanical exchanges. These exchanges are also planned where manual exchanges are working. In addition where demand justifies a new exchange, by and large it is proposed to be electronic type.

(b). The list of Districts and Tehsils in Uttar Pradesh where such exchanges are planned to be provided during 1991-92 are as per Annex.

STATEMENT

It is planned to set up electronic exchanges in following Districts and Tehsils headquarter of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92.

Sl.No. Name of District

Name of Tehsil HQ/District HQ where electronic exchange is planned

1. Agra

1. Kiroli
2. Kheragarh
3. Etmadpur
4. Bah
5. Fatehabad
6. Agra (expansion) (District HQ)

2. Allahabad

1. Sirathu

| SLNo. | Name of District | Name of Tehsil HQ/District HQ where electronic exchange is planned |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | 2. Manjanpur |
| | | 3. Karchana |
| 3. | Aligarh | 1. Khair |
| 4. | Azamgarh | 1. Sagari |
| 5. | Almora | 1. Almora (District HQ) |
| 6. | Banda | 1. Baberu |
| 7. | Bareilly | 1. Faridpur 2. Aonla 3. Baheri |
| 8. | Bijnore | 1. Dhampur 2. Nagina |
| 9. | Budaum | 1. Bisauli 2. Gunore 3. Budaum (District HQ) 4. Dataganj |
| 10. | Bulandshahar | 1. Anoopshahar |
| 11. | Chamoli | 1. Joshi Math 2. Okhi Math |
| 12. | Faizabad | 1. Akbhar pur 2. Tanda |
| 13. | Farukhabad | 1. Kaimganj 2. Kannauj 3. Farrukhabad (District HQ) |
| 14. | Garhwal (Pauri) | 1. Kotdwar |
| 15. | Gaziabad | 1. Hapur |
| 16. | Gonda | 1. Gonda (District HQ) 2. Tarabganj |
| 17. | Hamirpur | 1. Hamirpur (District HQ) 2. Maudhana |
| 18. | Hardoi | 1. Hardoi (District HQ) 2. Sahabad |

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Name of District</i> | <i>Name of Tehsil HQ/District HQ where electronic exchange is planned</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | 3. Bilgram |
| 19. | Jaunpur | 1. Shahganj |
| 20. | Jhansi | 1. Jhansi (District HQ) |
| 21. | Lucknow | 1. Lucknow Mahanagar (District HQ) |
| 22. | Mainpuri | 1. Mainpuri (District HQ) |
| 23. | Mathura | 1. Mathura (District HQ) |
| 24. | Meerut | 1. Sardhana 2. Mawana 3. Meerut (District HQ) |
| 25. | Sonbhadra | 1. Dundhi |
| 26. | Moradabad | 1. Moradabad (District HQ) |
| 27. | Muzzaffarnagar | 1. Muzzaffar nagar (District HQ) |
| 28. | Rampur | 1. Rampur (District HQ) 2. Bilaspur 3. Milak |
| 29. | Saharanpur | 1. Deoband 2. Misrikh |
| 30. | Sitapur | 1. Bishwa |
| 31. | Unnao | 1. Purwai |
| 32. | Uttarkashi | 1. Rajgarhi 2. Dunda 3. Puraula 4. Bhatwari |
| 33. | Varanasi | 1. Varanasi (District HQ) 2. Chakia |
| 34. | Haridwar | 1. Haridwar (District HQ) |
| 35. | Kanpur | 1. Kanpur (District HQ) |

**Electric Wire Fencing on Indo-Bangla
Border**

*701. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake electric wire fencing on the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c). Requirements are directed by various security considerations.

[English]

New procedure for expeditious clearance of Irrigation projects

*702. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to evolve a new procedure to avoid inordinate delay in according clearance to irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which the said procedure is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a). The revised guidelines for

submission, appraisal and clearance of irrigation projects have been issued in February, 1990.

(b) A Statement giving the details of the revised guidelines is attached.

(c) The new procedure has already become applicable to the new projects proposed by the States.

STATEMENT

Details of the revised guidelines for submission, appraisal and clearance of irrigation projects.

In these guidelines major part of the technical examination of major projects has been entrusted to the State Governments themselves having Central Design Organisations. In such cases scrutiny of projects in the central Water Commission shall be completed within 7 months, provided inter-State aspects have been resolved and hydro-logic and economic viability of the projects is acceptable. In States where such organisations are not existing, the project reports shall be examined by the Central Water Commission and scrutiny will be completed within 14 months. In case of medium projects these are to be examined in the Regional offices of the Central Water Commission and not at the Central Water Commission's Headquarters in Delhi, and then referred to the advisory Committee for clearance within a period of 7 months.

In addition, the state Governments are required to obtain the clearance from the Ministry of Environment and forests from the environment and/or forest angle.

After completion of the appraisal the projects are required to be considered by the Advisory Committee for recommendation to the Planning Commission for investment clearance.

Privatisation of Vizag Steel Plant

* 703. **SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to privatise the Vizag Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is falling behind the target of annual steel production due to lacks of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government have formulated any plan for raising funds through various sources to increase its production capacity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Most of the units of Stage-I of the Project were commissioned, sequentially, during 1990-91 and these are still in the process of stabilisation. This was the main reason for a slight shortfall in achieving the annual production target in 1990-91. The position is expected to improve in 1991-92.

(e) and (f). Various means of raising resources to complete the project are under consideration of the Government, which include, budgetary support, extra budgetary resources and also funds from the capital market.

[Translation]

Recommendation of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on official language

* 704. **SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH:**
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken to implement the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language after conducting inspection of various Departments;

(b) the reasons for not implementing the recommendations made by the first such Sub-Committee after conducting inspection of the then Irrigation and Power Ministry and Water Commission; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

* THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provides for the review of the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union by a Committee on Official Language consisting of thirty Members of Parliament. The procedure followed by the Committee for discharging its functions comprises (i) inspection of Ministries/ Departments and their attached/ subordinate offices, public sector undertakings etc. of the Central Government; (ii) circulating a questionnaire for obtaining information/views/suggestions from offices in (i) above; and (iii) obtaining the opinion of eminent persons working in different fields through oral evidence. The Committee has constituted three sub-committees from amongst its members for undertaking inspections. The Parliamentary Committee submits its Re-

ports to the President with its recommendations after taking into account, *inter alia*, the inspection reports of its Sub-Committees. These Reports are placed before the two Houses of Parliament and are also sent to the State Governments. The recommendations of the Sub-Committees are made to the Parliamentary Committee and which submits recommendations to the President in its Reports.

The Parliamentary Committee on Official Language has, so far, submitted its reports in four parts to the President and these have also been laid before the two Houses of Parliament. The fourth part of its report pertains to the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Central Government offices and Undertakings. This part also includes a statement on the position regarding the progress in the use of Hindi in the Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission and Department of Power. While the directions of the President on Part I and II of the Committee's report, after considering the views of the State Governments thereon, have been issued. Views of the State Governments on Part III of the Report have been obtained and the directions of the President thereon are being issued. Views of the State Governments on Part IV of the Report are being obtained.

[English]

Milk and Milk Products

61 Shortage of Milk in Delhi

*705. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stoppage of milk supply by the Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies in neighbouring States to D.M.S. and Mother Dairy has resulted in shortage of milk in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resume normal supply of milk in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). There was no stoppage of milk supply by Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies from neighbouring States to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy. During the period April-August, 1991, the quantity of milk supplied to D.M.S. and Mother Dairy was less than during the same period last year. However, the level of the total sale of milk by Mother Dairy and D.M.S. in Delhi was maintained.

62 Expansion of Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri.

*706. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE:
Will the Minister of Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to expand the Hindustan Copper Limited at Khetri;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether any new copper deposits have also been discovered in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any plan/target has been fixed for production of copper in future ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a). Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) have proposed the expansion of the smelting and refining capacity at its Khetri Copper Complex (KCC), Rajasthan from the present level of 31,000 tonnes per

annum to 45,000 tonnes per annum.

(b). The estimated cost of the project as of now is Rs. 50 crores.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

(e). and (f) HCL plans to execute the Khetri Smelter Expansion Scheme tentatively by 1995.

[Translation]

Agriculture

Research on Ancient Agricultural Practices

*707. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on information available in Vedas regarding agricultural practices followed in those days; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[English]

Talks With Myanmar Regarding Insurgent Activities

* 708. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had initiated any talks with the Government of Myanmar

on the issue of Myanmar territory being used by insurgents operating in the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). This issue has been discussed with the Government of Myanmar from time to time. They have assured us that it is not their policy to support insurgent groups against a neighbouring country and indicated their willingness to cooperate in monitoring insurgent activity. On this basis, border commanders of the two countries maintain contacts with each other.

National Research Centres for Fruits in Maharashtra

*709. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Research Centres for banana, orange, mango and grape at Jalgaon, Nagpur, Ratnagiri and Pune respectively in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) & (b). Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research centre on Citrus (which includes orange) at Nagpur. There is no proposal to set up National Research Centres for banana and mango in Maharashtra. However, there is a proposal to establish a National Research Centre for Grapes for which Maharashtra and two other States have been asked to offer a suitable site.

[Translation]

*Corruption***Declaration of Assets by persons holding public posts**

*710. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make it obligatory for the persons holding public posts and the members of their families to declare their assets annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There is a code of Conduct for Ministers under which every Minister has to make a declaration of his assets and liabilities by 31st March annually. So far as the Senior Officers of the Central Government are concerned, they are Governed by Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, and instructions issued thereunder. Similar provisions also exist in the respective service rules and Manuals which govern the service conditions of all India Services, State Government Employees, and Judicial Services.

(c). Question does not arise.

65

[English]

*Pakistan***News Items Captioned 'Ultras Massed on Indo-Pak Border'**

5737. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Ultras massed on Indo-Pak Border' appearing in the Times of India dated May 18, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter along-with the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Government do not have any specific information about the number of persons massed along the line of control, referred to in the news item. However, Government keep a constant watch on the situation along the border and take appropriate action from the time to time to maintain full defence preparedness.

[Translation]

66

Bauxite Deposits in Bihar

5738. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of bauxite in Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to set up bauxite based industries in those districts to avoid expenditure on transportation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a). There are no huge deposits of Bauxite in Gumia and Lohardaga districts of Bihar. The total estimated reserves are 4.47 million tonnes and 14.1 million tonnes respectively.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

[English]

67

Irrigation Projects

5739. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects cleared by the Union Government during last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of irrigation projects in Assam pending with the Union Government for clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 8 major irrigation projects, one each from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, 2 from Punjab, and 3 from Rajasthan were given investment clearance. In addition, 2 medium projects one each from Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have been approved by the Planning Commission for investment. Also, techno-economic appraisal of 47 major and 25 medium irrigation projects was completed by Central Water Commission during the last three years.

(b) and (c). After completion of techno-economic appraisal, the Advisory Committee considered one major irrigation project namely Pagladiya in July, 1990. The Brahmaputra Board has been directed to modify the project report by including hydro power and ground water utilisation aspects and secure environment and forest clearance. In addition, 2 medium irrigation projects namely Burisuti and Garufalla received in December and September, 1990 respectively were examined and comments sent to the State Governments for compliance. The State Government are required to modify the project report

acceptable to the Central Water Commission.

68

Telephone

Local S.T.D. Facility in Kerala

5740. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to provide local STD facility from Kulathupuzha and Kadakkal Exchanges to link Taluk headquarters in Punalur and Kottarakare respectively in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b). Group Dialling facility is not technically permissible from Kulathupuzha and Kadakkal to their Taluka headquarters Punalur and Kottarakara.

S.T.D. facility is planned for Kulathupuzha and Kodakkal exchange by the end of the 8th plan period.

68

Telephone

Linking of District Headquarters by S.T.D. in Haryana

5741. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all district headquarters in Haryana have been linked through STD facility; and

(b) if not, the time by which they are likely to be linked?

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

(b) The only remaining district headquarters of Kurukshetra is planned to be linked through STD by March, 92.

[Translation]

69

Opening of Post Offices in Villages of Maharashtra

'5742. **SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of new post office in the rural area;

(b) the number of villages in Maharashtra where post office facility is not available;

(c) the number of villages out of them in which post offices are likely to be opened during the current financial year;

(d) whether the management of post offices has been assigned to teachers in several villages in Maharashtra;

(e) if so, the number of such post offices in Maharashtra as on June 30, 1991; and

(f) the reasons for not making at least part-time recruitments in such post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a). The norms for opening of new-post offices in rural areas are given in the attached statement.

(b). There are 28307 villages in Maharashtra where there are no Post Offices but they are served by existing nearby post offices.

(c). It is proposed to open 150 Post Offices in the rural areas during the current financial year, subject to justification.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As on 30.6.91 there were 334 such post offices in Maharashtra

(f) The policy of the Deptt. is to appoint as E.D. Agents only those who have an alternative source of Revenue. In these cases teachers were employed. If need arises there is no objection to recruit others also who may have alternative source of Revenue.

STATEMENT

Norms For Opening of Post Offices: Effective from 1.4.1991.

Branch Post Offices

i) Population:-

3000 population in a group of villages.

ii) Distance:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kmts.

iii) Anticipated income:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3 % of the cost.

i) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and inaccessible Rural Areas;

Population:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

ii) Distance:-

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate.

iii) Anticipated income:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15 % of the cost.

[English]

Infiltration in Andaman And Nicobar Islands

5743. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreign infiltrators are frequently entering into our territorial waters of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the number of incidents of infiltration into out territorial waters detected during last three years and number of persons apprehended 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. JACOB): (a) & (b). Despite surveillance by the concerned agencies over our territorial waters around Andaman & Nicobar Islands, some infiltration does take place.

The information regarding number of incidents and foreign nationals apprehended in this regard during the last three years is as under:-

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of incidents detected</i> | <i>Number of foreign nationals apprehended</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1988 | 07 | 053 |
| 1989 | 32 | 318 |
| 1990 | 47 | 560 |

Modernisation and Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Ernakulam District of Kerala

5744. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to expand, modernise, provide STD and group dialling facilities to various telephone exchanges in Ernakulam district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

(b) Out of the 64 exchanges in Ernakulam district 17 have already been modernised by electronic exchanges. The remaining 47 are proposed to be replaced and expanded by electronic exchanges as and when these become due.

Group dialling facility is available for all the telephone exchanges in Ernakulam district. STD facility is already available for 30 exchanges of Ernakulam district. All the other exchanges are planned to be covered by the end of the 8th plan.

72 *Telecommunication*
Model Telecom Centre at Bangalore

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

5745. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'Model Telecom Centre' was opened recently at Bangalore in the CTO compound in the old building;

(b) whether the said Centre is proposed to be shifted to the new building;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the new facilities provided to the public for speedy disposal of telegrams at the said centre ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) A computerised formatted message terminal, which is linked to Store & Forward Message Switch, has been provided for the speedy disposal of telegrams.

Foreign Missionaries in India

5746. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6693 on April 24, 1989 and state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries in India as on April 1, 1991;

(b) the number of such missionaries who entered India during 1989-91;

(c) the break-up of foreign missionaries in India as on April 1, 1991 by districts of registration and residence;

(d) whether the information about the date of original entry into India and the date of final departure is being maintained by the registration authorities; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER F STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. JACOB): (a) The number of registered foreign missionaries in India was 2157 as on 1.1.1990.

(b) No statistics is maintained since foreigners staying in India on long term basis are also permitted to go abroad frequently.

(c) District-wise information is not maintained.

(d) Yes; there are provisions to this effect in the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation] 74

New Post Office in Bihar

5747. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of distance and population for opening a new post office are proposed to be relaxed by the Government so as to provide maximum postal facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in Bihar in the current financial year and of those opened so far, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) There are no proposals under consideration at present to relax distance and population norms for

opening a new post office. These norms have recently been revised and made effective from 1.4.91 which *inter-alia* provide that the condition of distance can be relaxed in case of hilly, tribal, desert and inaccessible areas where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.

(c) It is proposed to open 250 Branch Post Offices and 10 Sub Post Offices in Bihar subject to justification during the current financial year. The number of post offices opened so far district-wise is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

No. of Post Offices opened in Bihar during the current financial Year Districtwise. (1991-92).

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Name of the District</i> | <i>No. of Branch Post Offices.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Vaishali | 3 |
| 2. | Saran | 6 |
| 3. | Patna | 5 |
| 4. | Bhojpur | 4 |
| 5. | Buxar | 1 |
| 6. | Nalanda | 3 |
| 7. | Ranchi | 3 |
| 8. | Bhagalpur | 1 |
| 9. | Nawada | 2 |
| 10. | Gaya | 2 |
| 11. | Hazaribagh | 2 |
| 12. | Palamau | 2 |
| 13. | Singhbhum | 1 |
| 14. | Godda | 1 |
| 15. | Begusarai | 4 |
| 16. | Khagaria | 2 |
| 17. | Darbhanga | 5 |

| S.No. | Name of the District | No. of Branch Post Offices. |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 18. | Madhubani | 2 |
| 19. | Munger | 3 |
| 20. | Muzzaffarpur | 9 |
| 21. | Madhapura | 3 |
| 22. | Saharsa | 2 |
| 23. | Purnea | 2 |
| 24. | Katihar | 4 |
| 25. | Gopalganj | 5 |
| 26. | Siwan | 6 |
| 27. | Sitamarhi | 5 |
| 28. | Samastipur | 3 |
| 29. | East Champara | 4 |
| 30. | West Champara | 4 |

[English]

Jammu and Kashmir
Sheltering of Militants in J.K.

5748. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested and convicted for giving shelter to those involved in disruptive and secessionist activities in J & K during last three years; and

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Government to discourage the involvement of people with militants ?

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

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) The number of persons, including those who have given shelter to the terrorists in 1988, 1989, 1990, and upto 30th June, 1991, are 93,299, 4593 and 2653 respectively. A number of them have been released after preliminary investigation. No person has so far been convicted.

(b) Only a handful of persons are involved with the terrorists. Stringent measures continue to be taken against terrorists and their sympathisers.

78
Electronic Telephone Exchange in Nasik District of Maharashtra

5749. SHRIZ. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up electronic telephone exchanges at Dindori, Surgana, Peth, Kalwan, Igatpur and Chandwad in Nasik district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The details are as under:-

(i) Electronic Exchanges at Dindori, Kalwan, Chandwad and Igatpur are planned during 1991-92.

(ii) Existing telephone exchanges at Surgana and Peth do not qualify for replacement by Electronic Exchanges at present as per Department Policy.

Visit of Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt

5750. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his talks with Indian leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was a general exchange of views on bilateral and international issues. The forthcoming election of the Secretary-General of the United Nations also figured in the talks. The talks have led to a further strengthening of friendship between the two countries, and mutual understanding on international issues.

Persons killed in bomb blasts in Jammu

5751. SHRIGURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the bomb blast in Jammu recently;

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the next of kins of the victims;

(c) whether any person has been arrested;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check such occurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b) 11 persons were killed in bomb blasts in Jammu recently.

Ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 1 lakh each has been paid to the next of kin of the victims.

(c) and (d) Details are awaited from the Government of J.K.

(e) Vigil in Jammu region has been intensified.

Demand For Bodoland

5752. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All Bodo Students Union and Bodo People Action Committee in Assam have revived the demand for Bodoland; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government there to alongwith the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER F STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : (a) The All Bodo Students' Union and the Bodo Peoples' Action Committee have been demanding for sometime a separate State to be carved out of Assam.

(b) The Government of India have appointed a Three-Member Experts' Committee to determine the areas of Bodos and other plains tribals and make recommendations as to the autonomy-Legislative, Administrative Financial that can be given to them.

81 Linking of Southern Rivers

5753. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
Will the minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of experts which met at Madras recently, prepared a report favouring the linking of important rivers in the Southern States to meet the irrigation needs of those states and also to tackle the problem of floods; and

(b) if so, the details of that report and the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Recently there has been a press report that Irrigation Experts in Tamil Nadu have submitted a Technical Note to the State Chief Minister, envisaging *inter-alia* the linkage of Godavari with Krishna. However, no proposal or request in this regard has been received from the State Government.

(b) Linkage of Godavari with Krishna is already envisaged in the peninsular Rivers Development Component of the National Perspectives for Water Resources Development formulated by the Government for inter-basin transfer of water from surplus to water short areas.

82 *Transport*
Loss of Revenue due to Incorrect Fixation of permit fee and Non-Fixation of Parking Charges

5754. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General contained in paras 42 and 43 of his report for the year ending 31 March, 1990 (No. 3 of 1991) regarding loss of revenue due to incorrect fixation of permit fee and loss of revenue due to non-realisation of parking charges;

(b) whether the official involved have been identified and brought to book;

(c) whether there is any proposal to carry out hundred percent check of the fees charged on temporary licence and to recover the short charges from the transporters; and

(d) the steps taken to tone up the functioning of the State Transport Authority and the Directorate of Transport ?

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

[Translation]

83

Rearing of Fish in Delhi

5755. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether water tanks constructed by Delhi Administration for rearing fish are still empty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on construction of these water tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Delhi Administration have constructed fish seed farms one each at Shahdara, Seelampur and Barwala. These farms are used for breeding of major crops and also for rearing of fish seed. The fish seed raised in these farms are stocked in public, panchayat and private tanks.

1990-91

1991-92

| | Branch Post Offices | Branch Post Offices | Subpost offices |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Tehri Garhwal | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Uttar Kashi | | | |
| Jaunsar-Bawar | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Dehradun Distt. | | | |

The post offices opened in 1990-91 as indicated above, have started functioning. In so far telegraph offices are concerned, no new telegraph offices were opened in these districts during 1990-91, nor are any proposed to be opened during 1991-92.

84 [English] Uttar Pradesh

New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in U.P.

5756. SHRIMANABENDRA SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices, Telegraph Offices were decided to be opened in Tehri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Jaunsar, Bawar region of Dehradun Districts of U.P. during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of those Post Offices which have standard functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) The position in regard to the number of new post offices opened during 1990-91 and proposed to be opened during 1991-92 subject to departmental norms in Tehri Garhwal Uttarkashi and Jaunsar and Bawar Region of Dehradun is given as here under:-

International Conference on Aluminium

5757. SHRIPRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aluminium Association

of India and the Indian Institute of Metals have jointly organised an International Conference on Aluminium recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decisions taken at the Conference; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement those decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International Conference on Aluminium (INCAL-91) was held at Bangalore on 31st July, 1st and 2nd August, 1991, with the theme "Aluminium Strategies for the Nineties and Beyond". Papers in the following seven areas were presented in the Conference.

1. Alumina and Smelter Technology;
2. Product and Alloy development;
3. Fabrication;
4. Energy Savings and new options;
5. Structure property correlations;
6. Aluminium matrix and composite materials; and
7. Surface Technology and corrosion.

(c) Recommendations of the Conference have not yet been received by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

86

Loss incurred by NAFED processing Unit

5758.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH

CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND

VERMA:

SHRIB.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by NAFED processing unit at Lawrence Road, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the mounting losses; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revitalise this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMACHANDRAN): (a) The losses incurred by NAFED Processing Unit at Lawrence Road, New Delhi during the last three years are as under:-

| Year | Losses |
|---------|----------------|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1987-88 | 32.34 |
| 1988-89 | 25.59 |
| 1989-90 | 30.02 |

(b) The reasons for losses are mainly lack of assured supply of raw-material at economical prices, high multi point taxes like excise duty, sales tax and import duty on tin cans, high cost of packing material and low capacity utilisation.

(c) Government of India has taken the step to encourage the fruit and vegetable industry by exempting it from excise duty.

[English]

Cruelties in Tihar Jail

5759. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reports of atrocities and cruelties on prison inmates in Tihar Jail, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to set right the affairs of the Tihar Jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No complaint of atrocities and cruelties on prison inmates in Tihar Jail, has been made to the Government. There was, however, a news item captioned 'plea to stop 'tortures' in Tihar Jail' appearing in Hindustan Times in its issue of August, 4, 1991. The news item referred to a writ petition reportedly filed in the Supreme Court alleging the pushing into an oven, of a prisoner, on July 17, by the jail staff, for refusing to be a cook in the Jain kitchen. The Jain authorities have reported that the allegation is not correct. According to them, the convict, while putting chapatis into an oven, suddenly started vomiting and his leg fell into the oven thereby sustaining burns. He was provided medical aid and taken to the hospital and he has since recovered.

Re-imposition of Tractor (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971

5760. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-impose the Tractor (Distribution and Sale) Control Order-1971,

(b) whether the dealers are charging the full cost of the tractor without deducting interest accrued on initial deposits made at the time of registration by the farmers and they are also not getting the tractor according to turn;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to issue interest free or low interest loan to the poor farmers for the purchase of tractor and also without taking any security; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). On receipt of the complaints from some consumers, the tractor manufacturers have been requested to ensure that their dealers accept full payment towards the cost of tractor only against delivery.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of reply to part (d), the question does not arise.

Solidarity day in Kashmir

5761. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the battle dress parades in Kashmir Valley on the "Solidarity day" Bandh by the militants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b). As per reports some terrorists including JKLF armed supporters observed 6th August, 1991 as "Solidarity Day" to mark the completion of one year of detention of Yasin Malik, self styled Chief Commander of JKLF. They also gave a call for hartal in the Valley.

2. The law and order situation in the Valley continues to be difficult. The Government is seized of the problem and has taken administrative measures to deal with it and to create conditions for restoration of normalcy there.

Beating of couple by Delhi Police

5762. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of merciless beating of a young couple and throwing of their child on the floor by the Delhi police has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against guilty police officials; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A complaint was made by Smt. Anshu Saxena, resident of A-204, New Friends Colony that certain police officials of police station Badarpur and police post Sarita Vihar had abused and beaten her, her hus-

band and her brother on 8th August, 1991. Three police officials which include the then SHO, Badarpur, the then in-charge police post Sarita Vihar and a woman constable have been placed under suspension on and departmental proceedings ordered against them. Instructions have been reiterated to the police official for courteous behaviour with the public. The supervisory officers have been enjoined upon to visit police stations regularly to ensure that there is no abuse of power by the police officials.

Seizure of Secret Documents

5763. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of top secret documents relating to security of airports in Delhi were seized on August, 10, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof and persons arrested in this regard;

(c) the number and details of the cases of seizure of such secret documents, other contrabands, narcotic drugs, etc. detected/unearthed during last three months; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However a secret document regarding a meeting on airport security was seized on 31.7.91 in Delhi. A case has been registered and the matter is under investigation. No person has so far been arrested.

(c) Besides the case of seizure of secret

document as mentioned in reply to parts (a) & (b), contraband goods including narcotic drugs worth Rs. 111.80 crores (provisional) were seized by custom authorities throughout the country in 10246 cases during the period from June, 91 to August 91.

(d) The persons found involved in smuggling activities are penalised in departmental adjudication and are prosecuted in courts of law in suitable cases. They are also detailed under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

11 **Enforcement of foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963**

5764. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:
DR. G.L.KANAUJIA:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the states which have been declared restricted area under the foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963;

(b) whether it has affected the tourist traffic in these States;

(c) whether any state's administration/ Government has sought withdrawal of the above order; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura,

certain parts of Sikkim and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been declared as restricted areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963.

(b) For promotion of tourism development, various places have been opened up for entry and movement of foreign tourists from time to time. The Government has been gradually relaxing the provisions under the above order to facilitate the movement of foreign tourists in the interest of tourism development in these states.

(c) and (d). Of late, some requests were received from the state governments/Union Territory Administration. These were examined and relaxations were issued, wherever feasible, keeping in view the overall requirement of tourism promotion and consideration of national security.

92 Andhra Pradesh
Closure of sponge iron India Ltd. Units

5765. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some units of sponge iron India Ltd. at Paloncha in Andhra Pradesh have been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss incurred by the SAIL as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to receive the unit there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). One of the two rotary kilns of the sponge iron plants of Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL) at Paloncha in Andhra Pradesh was closed down during

May and June, 1991 due to shortage of good quality coal. The loss of sales revenue to SILL of this account is estimated at Rs. 198 lakhs.

(c) Operation of the second kiln has been restarted.

[Translation]

93 *Uttar Pradesh*
Setting up of Aluminium Plant at Ghazipur

5766. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up an Aluminium plant in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

93 *Bihar*
(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Rajinder Nagar Telephone Exchange into electronic exchange in Patna

5767. SHRI RAM SUNDER DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Rajendra Nagar Telephone Exchange in Patna into Electronic telephone exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be converted into electronic telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10,000 lines cross-bar exchange is proposed to be replaced by 10,000 lines E 10 B electronic exchange by 1993-94.

94
Return of persons of Indian origin from Fiji

5768. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons of Indian origin in Fiji who have returned to India since 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): 4873 Fiji nationals have come to India since 1987 till June, 1991. No separate information is maintained in respect of those of Indian origin.

[English]

94
Telex facility in Solapur district of Maharashtra

5769. SHRIDHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Solapur District of Maharashtra which are having Telex facility;

(b) whether the Government propose to cover all the important places like Tehsil Headquarters, Block Headquarters, etc. for providing such facility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Telex exchange is available at Solapur City.

(b) and (c). Whenever there is a minimum demand for 4 connections, a notional telex exchange is planned.

(c) the step taken to solve the remaining cases?

as Accidents in Delhi

5770. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hit and run accidents took place in Delhi during the last 12 months, month-wise;

(b) the number of cases in which the guilty persons were apprehended; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The number of hit and run accidents that took place in Delhi and the number of cases in which the guilty persons were apprehended during the last 12 months, month-wise are as under:-

STATEMENT

| Period | Reported | Cancelled | Untraced | Challenged | Pending investigation | Persons arrested |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| August, 90 | 331 | 12 | 148 | 170 | 1 | 171 |
| Sept, 90 | 277 | 8 | 140 | 122 | 7 | 126 |
| Oct., 90 | 272 | 4 | 132 | 117 | 19 | 125 |
| Nov., 90 | 296 | 9 | 149 | 125 | 13 | 129 |
| Dec., 90 | 325 | 7 | 154 | 131 | 33 | 141 |
| Jan., 91 | 291 | 10 | 128 | 106 | 47 | 123 |
| Feb., 91 | 274 | 6 | 110 | 108 | 50 | 127 |
| March, 91 | 267 | 7 | 76 | 96 | 88 | 129 |
| April, 91 | 265 | 5 | 81 | 69 | 110 | 113 |
| May, 91 | 275 | 4 | 44 | 50 | 177 | 114 |
| June, 91 | 265 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 225 | 113 |
| July, 91 | 298 | — | 6 | 14 | 278 | 112 |

(c) To solve the remaining cases, the following steps are being taken:-

- (1) Enquiries are being made from different persons in the areas about the particulars of vehicles involved in the accidents, where the number of the vehicle could not be noted at the spot.
- (2) The record of S. T. A. regarding particulars of vehicles are being scrutinized/obtained.
- (3) Eye-witnesses/victims are being contacted to find clues about offending vehicles.
- (4) Notices u/s 88 M. V. Act are being given to the owners to produce vehicles.

[Translation]

Telephone exchanges in Etah District of U.P.

5771. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the places in the country for which S.T.D. link is provided from these exchanges;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert these exchanges into electronic exchanges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to modernise the communication system in Etah district and to provide S.T.D. facility there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total number of telephone exchanges functioning at present in Etah district in Uttar Pradesh are 25.

(b) Two exchanges namely Etah & Kasganj are having STD link to those towns of country which are having STD facilities.

(c) to (e). As part of network modernisation plans of the department, all life expired electromechanical exchanges will be replaced by electronic exchanges progressively. During 1991-92 Patiali Exchange is to be converted to an Electronic Exchange. In addition STD facility is planned to be provided to all sub-divisional headquarters by March, 1995.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges in Kolhapur and Sangli districts of Maharashtra

5772. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telephone exchanges functioning in Kolhapur and Sangli Districts of Maharashtra as on July 1, 1991;

(b) the details of the telephone exchanges of the above districts which have been converted into electronic exchanges so far; and

(c) the details of the telephone exchanges which are proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges by the end of 1991-92 or 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The details of telephone exchanges functioning in Kolhapur and Sangli districts as on 1.7.91 are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The details of telephone exchanges converted into electronic exchanges of the above districts are given in the attached statement-II.

(c) The details of the telephone exchanges which are proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges by the end of 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in the attached statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

List of Telephone exchanges as on 1.7.1991 in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra.

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Adkur | Chandgad |
| 2. | Ajara | Ajara |
| 3. | Akiwat | Shirol |
| 4. | Awali | Radhnagari |
| 5. | Banbayada | Shahuwadi |
| 6. | Banage | Kagal |
| 7. | Beed | Karveer |
| 8. | Bhogaon-Bazar | Panhala |
| 9. | Bhuyewadi | Karveer |
| 10. | Bidri | Kagal |
| 11. | Chandgad | Chandgad |
| 12. | Chikhali | Kagal |
| 13. | Danoli | Shirol |
| 14. | Dattawad | Shirol |
| 15. | Dhawod | Radhanagari |
| 16. | Gadhinglaj | Gadhinglaj |
| 17. | Gagan Bavada | Gagan Bava |
| 18. | Ganesh Wadi | Shirol |
| 19. | Gargoti | Bhudargad |
| 20. | Gokulshirgaon | Karveer |
| 21. | Halkarni | Gadhinglaj |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 22. | Janiowada | Kagal |
| 23. | Jatkangale | Hathangale |
| 24. | Here | Chandgad |
| 25. | Herle | Karveer |
| 26. | Hupari | Jatkangale |
| 27. | Ichalkaranji | Jatkangale |
| 28. | Ispurli | Karveer |
| 29. | Jaysingpur | Shirol |
| 30. | Kadgaon | Bhudargad |
| 31. | Kagal | Kagal |
| 32. | Kale | Panhala |
| 33. | Kapashi | Kagal |
| 34. | Karve | Chandwad |
| 35. | Kasaga Tarle | Radhanagari |
| 36. | Naulage | Gadhinglaj |
| 37. | Kerli | Karveer |
| 38. | Kohlapur | Karveer |
| 39. | Kotoli | Panhala |
| 40. | Kowad | Chandgad |
| 41. | Kudhire | Karveer |
| 42. | Kumbhoji | Hatkangale |
| 43. | Kuruwadwad | Shirol |
| 44. | Nadilage | Kagal |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 45. | Kahagaon | Gadhinglaj |
| 46. | Kalkapur | Shahuwadi |
| 47. | Mungurwadi | Gadhinglaj |
| 48. | Murgud | Kagal |
| 49. | Nandani | Shirol |
| 50. | Nesari | Gadhinglaj |
| 51. | Nool | Gadhinglaj |
| 52. | Panhala | Panhala |
| 53. | Pimpalgaon | Bhudargad |
| 54. | Radhanagari | Radhanagari |
| 55. | Rukadi | Hatkangale |
| 56. | Sadolikhalsa | Karveer |
| 57. | Salwan | Gagan Bava |
| 58. | Sangavada | Karveer |
| 59. | Sarudkhapshi | Shahuwadi |
| 60. | Sarwade | Radhanagari |
| 61. | Shahungar | Karveer |
| 62. | Shinoli | Chandgad |
| 63. | Shirohone | Shirol |
| 64. | Shirol | Shirol |
| 65. | Shiroli | Matkangale |
| 66. | Tillarinagar | Chandgad |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 67. | Uttur | Ajara |
| 68. | Vadgaon | Patkangale |
| 69. | Wahahall | Kagal |
| 70. | Walva | Radhanagari |
| 71. | Waranagar | Panhala |
| 72. | Warange Radali | Karveer |
| 73. | Washi | Karveer |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Allavade | Walva |
| 2. | Alsund | Khanpur |
| 3. | Arkali | Miraj |
| 4. | Ankalkhop | Tasgaon |
| 5. | Arag | Miraj |
| 6. | Ashia | Walva |
| 7. | Atpadi | Atpadi |
| 8. | Bahe Bargaon | Walva |
| 9. | Bambavade | Tasgaon |
| 10. | Bhavaninagar | Walva |
| 11. | Bargaon | Tasgaon |
| 12. | Billur | Jath |
| 13. | Bedag | Miraj |
| 14. | Charan | Shirala |
| 15. | Chichani (A) | Tasgaon |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. | Dafalpur | Jath |
| 17. | Deshing | K. Mahankal |
| 18. | Dalgaon | K. Mahankal |
| 19. | Dighanchi | Atpadi |
| 20. | Erandoli | Miraj |
| 21. | Golikhindi | Walva |
| 22. | Islampur | Walva |
| 23. | Jadar Babalad | Jath |
| 24. | Jarandi | Tasgaon |
| 25. | Jath | Jath |
| 26. | Kabebagh | Kharpur |
| 27. | Kasbe Digraj | Miraj |
| 28. | Kabebaoh | Walva |
| 29. | Kavalapur | Miraj |
| 30. | Kavatke Mahakal | K. Mahakal |
| 31. | Kavthe Piran | Miraj |
| 32. | Khampur | Khampur |
| 33. | Kharbundi | Atpadi |
| 34. | Kriamaham | Tasgaon |
| 35. | Kokrud | Bhirala |
| 36. | Madgyal | Jath |
| 37. | Kahuli | Khanpur |
| 38. | Malgaon | Miraj |
| 39. | Manerajuri | Tasgaon |
| 40. | Mambale | Shirala |
| 41. | Mangarde | Tasgaon |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 42. | Kasuchiwadi | Walva |
| 43. | Kisal | Miraj |
| 44. | Miraj | Miraj |
| 45. | Magaj | K. Kahankal |
| 46. | Nagthanc | Tasgaon |
| 47. | Nanore | Miraj |
| 48. | Pare | Ramapur |
| 49. | Ramapur | Khanapur |
| 50. | Ranjani | K. Mahankal |
| 51. | Redheradharan | Walva |
| 52. | Sajaon | Shirala |
| 53. | Salagare | Miraj |
| 54. | Sankrjmidc | Miraj |
| 55. | Sahgt | |
| 56. | Savlaj | Tasgaon |
| 57. | Shegaon | Jath |
| 58. | Sankh | Jath |
| 59. | Shirala | Shirala |
| 60. | Shirashi | Shirala |
| 61. | Shirdhon | K. Mahank |
| 62. | Shivani | Khanapur |
| 63. | Soni | Miraj |
| 64. | Taxari | Tasgaon |
| 65. | Tandulwadi | Walva |
| 66. | Tambave | Walva |
| 67. | Tasgaon | Tasgaon |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 68. | Tondoli | Khanapur |
| 69. | Tung | Miraj |
| 70. | Ukadi | Jath |
| 71. | Wajegaon | Khanapur |
| 72. | Visapur | Tasgaon |
| 73. | Viva | Khanapur |
| 74. | Wafale | Tasgaon |
| 75. | Walva | Walva |
| 76. | Wangi | Tasgaon |
| 77. | Warnawadi | Shirala |
| 78. | Yelavi | Tasgaon |

STATEMENT-II**Maharashtra Telecom Circle****List of electronic exchanges installed in Sangli district up to 1.7.91**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Kalgack | Miraj |
| 2. | Walva | Walva |
| 3. | Kasbe Digraj | Miraj |
| 4. | Kasegaon | Walva |
| 5. | Bedag | Miraj |
| 6. | Maherajuri | Tasgaon |
| 7. | Sayaj | Tasgaon |
| 8. | Kahuli | Khanapur |
| 9. | Soni | Miraj |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 10. | Tung | Mirat |
| 11. | Bahe Borgaoh | Walva |

Maharastra Telecom Circle**List of electronic exchange installed in Kolhapur district up to 1. 7. 91**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Nandani | Shikul |
| 2. | Chandgad | Chandgad |
| 3. | Karve | Chandgad |
| 4. | Hatkangale | Hatkangale |
| 5. | Hesari | Gadhinglaj |
| 6. | Panhala | Panhala |
| 7. | Rukadi | Hatkangale |
| 8. | Shirol | Shirol |
| 9. | Warange Padali | Karveer |
| 10. | Herle | Karveer |
| 11 | Kumbhoji | Hatkangale |
| Total: | | |

STATEMENT-III**Maharastra Telecom Circle****List of electronic exchange proposed in Sangli district by the end of March-92**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Borgaon | Tasgaon |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 2. | Ankalhob | Tasgaon |
| 3. | Bhavaninagar | Walva |
| 4. | Savlaj | Tasgaon |
| 5. | Arag | Miraj |
| 6. | Rasbe Digraj | Miraj |
| 7. | Khyang Hahaki | Hamannhil |
| 8. | Kadegaon | Khanapur |
| 9. | Bahe Borgaon | Walva |
| 10. | Yelavi | Tasgaon |
| 11. | Jath | Jath |
| 12. | Kasegaon | Walva |
| 13. | Aitavade (KH) | Walva |
| 14. | Khanapur | Khanapur |
| 15. | Tasgaon | Tasgaon |
| 16. | Shirala | Shirala |
| 17. | Kavthe Piran | Miraj |
| 18. | Kirloskarwadi | Tasgaon |
| 19. | Ashta | Walva |
| 20. | Atpadi | Atpadi |
| 21. | Marnavati | Shirala |
| 22. | Mhassal | Miraj |
| 23. | Kavlapur | Miraj |
| 24. | Vajegaon | Khanapur |
| 25. | Kharsundi | Atpadi |
| 26. | Banbavade | Tasgaon |
| 27. | Nasuchiwadi | Walva |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 28. | Sagaon | Shirala |
| 29. | Tondoli | Khanapur |

Maharashtra Telecom Circle**List of Electronic exchange proposed in Kolhapur District by the end of March-1992**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 1. | Ajara | Ajara |
| 2. | Gadhinglaj | Gadhinglaj |
| 3. | Kale | Fahhala |
| 4. | Mur-gud | Kagal |
| 5. | Kurundkad | Shirol |
| 6. | Waranahagar | Pahhala |
| 7. | Kapashi | Kagal |
| 8. | Kagal | Kagal |
| 9. | Gargoti | Bhudargad |
| 10. | Sadolikhalasa | Karveer |
| 11. | Shirol | Shirol |
| 12. | Hupari | Hatkangale |
| 13. | Gokulshirgaon | Karveer |
| 14. | Vadgaon | Hatkangale |
| 15. | Radhanagari | Radhanagari |
| 16. | Shahunagar | Karveer |
| 17. | Kuditre | Karveer |
| 18. | Kerli | Karveer |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of exchange</i> | <i>Tehsil</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> |
| 19. | Bhvyewadi | Karveer |
| 20. | Dhamod | Radhanagari |
| 21. | Ganesh Wadi | Shirol |
| 22. | Sangavade | Karveer |
| 23. | Kadgaon | Bhudargad |

Exchanges proposed to be converted into Electronic during 92-93.

Kolhapur District

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Lines</i> | <i>Type</i> |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| 1. | Shiroli | 1000 | RLU |
| 2. | Gokulshingaon | 1000 | RLU |
| 3. | Kolhapur | 5000 | E-10-B-BM |
| 4. | Gandhinagar | 1000 | RLU |
| 5. | Murgud | 200 | PAM |
| 6. | Gadhinlaj | 1000 | C-DOT SBM |
| 7. | Hupari | 420 | -DO- |
| 8. | Kagal | 384 | ILT 512 |
| 9. | Kurundwad | 384 | -DO- |

Sangali District

| | | | |
|----|---|-----------|-------|
| 1. | Kirloskarwaoi | C-DOT SBM | 1000L |
| 2. | Shegaon | ILT 512 | 384L |
| 3. | Small electronic exchanges of 128 P and MILT at about to 10 places. | | |

[Translation]

123

Opening of New Post Office under 100 Day's programme

5773. SHRISATYAPALSINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of posts had formulated a 100 day's programme to improve postal facility; and

(b) if so, the number of posts offices proposed to be opened under the said Programme and the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) The 100 days' programme formulated in the month of April, 1991 did not envisage opening of post offices and, therefore, the question of indicating the progress made does not arise.

[English]

124

Electronic Telephone exchanges in drug district of Madhya Pradesh

5774. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install electronic telephone exchanges in Durg District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The details are as under:-

| Sl. No. | Station. | Name of Type of Electronic exchange | period planned |
|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Bolad | 512 P ILT | 1991-92 |
| 2. | Durg | 3K E10 B(Main) | 1993-94 |
| 3. | Bhillai | 2K E 10 B(RLU) | - do- |
| 4. | Borah | 128 p C-DOT RAX) | 1991-92 |

Teesta Barrage project as National Project

5775. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West

Bengal has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the declaration of the Teesta Barrage Project as a National Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDHYACHARAN

SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the State Government. A request was, however, received from the Government of West Bengal for financing the Teesta Barrage Project on a 50:50 basis. The request was not found acceptable by the Planning Commission.

Construction of Post Building at Banta in Orissa

5776. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banta Sub-Post Office building in the District Balasore, Orissa has since been under construction since 1983-84;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in completion of its construction; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and amount utilised till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Banta sub Post Office building in the district of Balasore in Orissa State has been under construction since 1987-88.

(b) There was some dispute regarding the demarcation of the land, which has been settled. The construction work will restart soon after the possession is made over as per the revised demarcation.

(c) The total estimated cost for which sanction has since been issued is Rs. 15,50,540/- and amount utilised till date is 1,99,356/-.

126 *Embassy / High Comm*
Over payment of foreign allowance to officials of Indian embassy in Washington

5777. SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any over-payment of Foreign Allowance was made to the officials of the Indian Embassy, Washington and Consulates General at New York and San Francisco;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. There was some over-payment of foreign allowance to the officials in Missions at Washington, San Francisco and New York while disbursing in 1989.

(b) The over-payment resulted from wrong calculations at the time of the payment of salaries during 1989. Details are as follows:

| <i>Mission</i> | <i>No. of Officers</i> | <i>Total Amount of Over-Payment</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Washington | 18 | 2,44,843.68 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 15,202.80 |
| New York | 14 | 2,85,575.31 |

(c) When the matter came to the notice through Audit, it was immediately rectified and recoveries ordered from the officers concerned. The recoveries are in progress.

Dual pricing policy on fertilizers

5778. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are not implementing a dual pricing policy on fertilizers which envisages a thirty per cent price increase for big farmers and pre-budget prices for small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government propose to implement the dual pricing policy on fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The State Government have generally expressed, administrative difficulties in implementing the dual pricing scheme. Some of the State Governments have also expressed apprehensions that the funds proposed for this purpose, are inadequate. However, the Government in consultation with the State Governments/UTs have issued guidelines to prepare schemes for ensuring supply of

fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers at prices notified prior to 25th July, 1991.

128 Crop Insurance Scheme

5779. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
DR. G.L. KANAUJIA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of crops damaged by floods, drought and other natural calamities during 1990-1991; and

(b) the compensation paid under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during 1988-89 and 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated value of crops damaged by floods, drought and other natural calamities during 1990 and 1991 is Rs. 450.17 crore and Rs. 106.11 crore, respectively.

(b) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of State/U. Ts. | Total amount of indemnity claims paid (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 225.62 | 2446.72 |
| 2. Assam | 18.03 | 12.75 |
| 3. Bihar | 71.40 | 109.87 |
| 4. Gujarat | 113.83 | 698.89 |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 5.02 | 0.02 |

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Name of State/U. Ts.</i> | <i>Total amount of indemnity claims paid (Rs. in lakh)</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. Karnataka | | 94.78 |
| 7. Kerala | 8.04 | 0.11 |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 307.52 | 91.17 |
| 9. Maharastra | 2190.64 | 82.71 |
| 10. Meghalaya | 2.29 | 2.70 |
| 11. Orissa | 45.99 | 22.26 |
| 12. Tamil Nadu | 18.85 | 73.80 |
| 13. Uttar pradesh | | 62.81 |
| 14. West Bengal | 298.44 | 42.38 |
| 15. Pondicherry | | 0.55 |
| Total : | 3305.67 | 3741.52 |

Agriculture
Paddy cultivation in Coastal area

5780. SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government for making paddy cultivation cost effective in the coastal areas;

(b) whether the Government have worked out any formula by which one can calculate profit/loss for agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIMULAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The

Government have undertaken various schemes for increasing the productivity of paddy crop in various states including coastal areas through transfer of modern technology one of the functions of which is to make paddy cultivation cost-effective.

(b) and (c). The Government is undertaking studies on cost of production of principal crops under a comprehensive scheme. The scheme envisages collection of representative data on inputs and outputs in physical and monetary terms and estimation of cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per quintal of principal crops on a continuing basis. The details of estimates of inputs and outputs are sufficient to calculate profit/loss from crop production.

131 **Foreign Nationals Granted Visas**

5781. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of foreign nationals who have been granted visas to visit during this year;

(b) the names of protected areas in Uttar Pradesh for which foreigners are required to seek pre-travel permission from the Government;

(c) the number of foreign nationals who were permitted to travel the protected areas of UP during last three years;

(d) whether a number of Pakistani national are permanently staying in Pauri

Garhwal and Chamoli Districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) 1,74,679 upto 31st March, 1991.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Since various authorities issue permits, no statistical data is available.

(d) and (e). Since there had been movement right from the days of partition, no reliable data is available.

STATEMENT

Protected Areas in Uttar Pradesh

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| From SINGA ghati | (31° 16' 47") (78° 18' 48") | N along the ridge to point 5424 E |
| metres, | (31° 16' 48") (78° 20' 30") | N along the same ridge to Point 5890 E |
| metres, | (31° 11' 45") (78° 29' 30") | N along the same bridge upto its junction with E |
| spur | x (31° 13' 20") (78° 37' 37") | N thence South along the spur to point 5959 E |
| metres, | (31° 08' 55") (78° 36' 30") | N along the spur to the small top E |
| | (31° 07' 14") (78° 40' 25") | N It then descends along a small spur and meets E |
| SIYAN GAD at point | (31° 05' 50") (78° 39' 10") | N along left bank of SIYAN GAD E |

to its junction with BHAGIRATHI R. (31° 02' 20") N along right
(78° 48' 20") E

bank of BHAGIRATHI R. to its junction with a small Nala (31° 02' 33"
(78° 47' 47") E

thence along Nala northwards upstream to point 4515 metres,

(31° 04' 04") N along the spur to top (31° 05' 30") N, it then
(78° 48' 21") E (78° 51' 26") E

turns southwards along the ridge to point 4573 metres,

(31° 01' 40") N and then descends along the spur to JADH GANGA
(78° 52' 27")

(31° 03' 04") N; crosses the river and ascends along the spur to
(78° 52' 40") E

point 4710 metres, (31° 01' 10") N; along the ridge eastwards to (78° 55' 05") E

KALI DHANG 6373 metres, (31° 02' 33") N; along the ridge to (79° 00' 35") E

CHIRBAS PARBAT, (31° 02' 12") N; along the ridge to (79° 03' 15") E

MATRI, 6721 metres, (31° 00' 52") N; thence along the ridge to (79° 04' 25") E

SHRI KAILASH, 6932 metres, (31° 01' 04") N; south eastwards (79° 10' 46") E

along the ridge to point 6796 metres, (30° 57' 58") N; to its (79° 12' 40") E

junction with MANA DHAR along the ridge southwards to CHAUKHAMBA III. 6974 metres,
(30° 43' 30") N; along the ridge (79° 16' 35") E

eastwards to NILKANTHA 6596 metres (30° 43' 45") N; along the (79° 24' 35") E

ridge to point 5965 metres, (30° 45' 35") N; it then descends (79° 26' 35") E

along the ridge to ALAKNANDA R. (30° 45' 45") N crosses the river (79° 29' 55") E

and ascends to point 5564 metres (30° 45' 20") N
(79° 32' 10") E

along the ridge to point 5485 (30° 46' 41") N
(79° 37' 42") E

along the ridge to PATABAN, 6127 metres (30° 45' 15") N
(79° 42' 27") E

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| along the ridge to HATHI PARBAT, 6727 metres | (30° 41' 20")N (79° 42' 20")E |
| southwards along the ridge to point 5780 metres | (30° 37' 37")N (79° 43' 40")E |
| along the ridge to small top | (38° 38' 10")N (79° 45' 28")E |
| it then descends along the spur to DHAULI GANGA | (30° 36' 15")N (79° 48' 20")E |
| along DHAULI GANGA to point | (30° 35' 25")N (79° 47' 00")E |
| thence upto the spur to top | (30° 35' 00")N (79° 50' 06")E |
| along the ridge to CHANGABANG | (30° 30' 00")N (79° 66' 26")E |
| along the ridge northwards to point 6992 metres | (30° 32' 24")N (79° 59' 50")E |
| along the ridge southwards to BHAMCHHU, 20680 ft. | (30° 26' 58")N (80° 01' 20")E |
| along the same ridge to point | (30° 19' 00")N (79° 59' 17")E |
| southeastwards along the ridge to NANDAKOT, 22510 ft. | (30° 17' 10")N (80° 03' 37")E |
| to LASPA DH RA, 19850 ft. | (30° 13' 24")N (80° 05' 08")E |
| south-eastwards along the ridge to KAGUDI BHEL, 15820 ft. | (30° 10' 28")N (80° 09' 25")E |
| down the spur north-eastwards to Nala Junction 6820 ft. | (30° 17' 40")N (80° 15' 10")E |
| Thence northwards along the ridge to point 16286 ft. | (30° 17' 40")N (80° 14' 55")E |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| along the ridge to point BAMBA DHURA, 20780 ft. | (30° 26' 29")N (80° 17' 00")E |
| south-eastwards along the ridge to point 19630 ft. | (30° 22' 10")N (80° 22' 52")E |
| Thence along the ridge to RALAM DHURA 18470 ft. | (30° 18' 05")N (80° 23' 14")E |
| along the ridge to RAJRAMBA, 21446 ft. | (30° 15' 15")N (80° 22' 34")E |
| along the ridge southward to point 22650 ft. | (30° 1 1/2' 52")N (80° 25' 40")E |
| along the ridge to point 2220 ft. | (30° 1 1/2' 25")N (80° 28' 24")E |
| southwards along the ridge to point 19920 ft. | (30° 09' 34")N (80° 27' 50")E |
| along the ridge to point 18940 ft. | (30° 07' 14")N (80° 29' 00")E |
| along the ridge to BAISI KHAL 12830 ft. | (30° 03' 26")N (80° 28' 34")E |
| along the ridge southwards to top | (29° 57' 40")N (80° 26' 10")E |
| thence southwards point 12492 ft. | (29° 56' 06")N (80° 26' 58")E |
| Thence along the spur south-westwards to point | (29° 47' 05")N (80° 23' 05")E |
| it then descends along the spur to the junction of KALI R. AND GORI GANGA.R. | (29° 45' 00")N (80° 22' 46")E |
| on the INDO NEPAL BORDER. | |

Coconut Plantations in Orissa

5782. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open regional office of Coconut Development Board in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the activities undertaken and results achieved by the Coconut Development Board since its inception especially in Orissa; and

(d) the action plan drawn up for development of the coconut plantations in Orissa?

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) Coconut Development Board implemented and monitored following schemes in Orissa since 1982-83 onwards:-

- 1) Coconut plantation on canal embankments in Orissa;
- 2) Establishment of Regional coconut nursery;
- 3) Expansion of area under coconut;
- 4) Production and Distribution of T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings;
- 5) Integrated control of leaf eating caterpillar;
- 6) Promoting primary processing and marketing activities; During the period from 1982-83 to 1990-91 3 lakhs Coconut seedling were planted on the canal embankments in Orissa. An additional area of 1250 ha. was brought under new planting by extending subsidy to 3000 farmers. Also, 2.50 lakhs T x D hybrid seedlings were produced and distributed. A regional coconut nursery and a parasite breeding laboratory for biological control of pests were established. During this period financial assistance of Rupees One lakh was extended to

Growers Cooperative Marketing Society at Puri for developing infrastructure facilities for making co-pra. The above activities were carried out at a total expenditure of Rs.186.548 lakhs incurred by the Coconut Development Board.

(d) The action plan for the development of coconut plantation in Orissa during 1991-92 include proposal to bring 300 ha. of additional area under coconut. A laboratory unit established for integrated control of leaf eating caterpillars will be maintained. The target is to produce and distribute 50000 numbers T x D Hybrid Seedlings and to extend subsidy at the rate of Rs.1000/- per pump set for irrigation in coconut gardens. Total provision earmarked for these activities is Rs.6,59,700/- as share of the Coconut Development Board.

[Translation]

Telegraph offices in Rampur district of Uttar Pradesh

5783. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in the rural areas of Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Phonocom Telegraph service at 53 places is planned to be opened in Rampur District in 1991-92.

(b) Stores have been allotted and ordered.

Veterinary Hospital In Orissa

5784. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the facility of Veterinary Hospital is available in every gram panchayat of Orissa;

(b) If not, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided; and

(c) the number of Veterinary Hospitals functioning at present in Phulbani district of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present the Government of Orissa have no proposal for opening of Veterinary Hospitals in each Gram Panchayat of the State.

(c) There are twenty five (25) Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in Phulbani District of Orissa.

[English]

delhi

Constitution of Flying Squads to Check Violation of Traffic Rules

5785. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the road accidents are increasing in Delhi;

(b) whether maximum road accidents occur at the crossings;

(c) if so, whether the Government have

constituted flying squads to check the violation of traffic rules; and

(d) the number of drivers challaned for violation of traffic rules in Delhi during last one year, month-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Police have reported that road accidents in Delhi are marginally increasing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) One zonal officer from each circle has been detailed by the Delhi Police for flying squads to check violation of traffic rules.

(d) The number of drivers prosecuted for violation of traffic rules during the last 12 months are indicated as under:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| August, 1990 | : | 79987 |
| September, 1990 | : | 89549 |
| October, 1990 | : | 98495 |
| November, 1990 | : | 105918 |
| December, 1990 | : | 109327 |
| January, 1991 | : | 123087 |
| February, 1991 | : | 115553 |
| March, 1991 | : | 126271 |
| April, 1991 | : | 115533 |
| May, 1991 | : | 79015 |
| June, 1991 | : | 99808 |
| July, 1991 | : | 109482 |

3 Statutory Development Boards

5786. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA

WASNIK :

SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of Statutory Development Boards in the country accorded recognition so far;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposals for the formation of more such boards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Home Affairs do not coordinate any information relating to development bodies set up under state legislation. As far as the Government of India is concerned, article 371(2) of the Constitution envisages special responsibility of the Governor for the establishment of separate development boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra and Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat. No development board has been set up so far. The Government of Maharashtra have sent proposals at different points of time. These require indepth examination from different angles, including legal and constitutional, before a final decision is taken.

Mishaps in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

5787. SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to State :

(a) the number of mishaps occurred in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant so far and the number of persons killed/incapacitated; and

(b) the reasons for such mishaps and the remedial measures taken to prevent recurrence of such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) the first major unit of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant viz. Coke Oven Battery No.1 was commissioned on 5.9.1989. Since then there have been 544 accidents. Out of them, 4 were fatal accidents, 441 were reportable* accidents and 99 non-reportable accidents. No person was incapacitated permanently.

(b) The causes of the accidents were mainly due to collusion with objects/machinery, exposure to hot steam/Gas, fall from heights etc.

The Plant is now maintaining a well-equipped Safety Department with 9 Safety Engineers and 16 staff members like Safety Inspectors etc. Use of safety appliances such as Helmets, Shoes, Safety belts etc. is enforced. Besides, intensive site inspections are carried out to eliminate unsafe conditions of work. 20 Departmental Safety Committees and Safety Advisory Committees at the APEX level with workers participation have been organised. All accidents major and minor are investigated and remedial action taken.

Development of Agriculture

5788. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government propose to launch new schemes for the development of agriculture in the country;

*Reportable accidents are those where the injured employee is unable to attend duties for more than 2 days.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to Kerala under 'Intensive Paddy Production Scheme' during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) All the on-going Schemes of Agriculture Development are likely to continue in the 8th Five Year Plan. No new scheme has been sanctioned so far.

(c) An amount of Rs. 172.32 lakh was allocated to Kerala State under the 'Intensive Paddy Production Scheme' during 1990-91 as Central share.

145 Fire Stations in Delhi

5789. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more fire stations in Delhi during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make proper arrangements of fire fighting etc. in the walled city and other congested areas in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Four additional fire stations at Bhikaji Cama Place, Nehru place, Laxmi Nagar District Centre, and Wazirpur Industrial Area, are to be completed.

(d) Delhi Fire Service has already procured chassis for fabrication of 10 small fire engines to combat fires in the walled city and other congested areas in Delhi.

146 Telephone Connections In GOA

5790. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the total number of telephone connections provided to Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Vacco, Phonda, Bicholin and Sanvordem in Goa during last three years;

(b) the waiting list for telephone connections at present in the above cities;

(c) the number of telephone exchanges opened during last three years and the number of telephone exchanges out of them converted into electronics; and

(d) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened and converted into electronics during 1991 and 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) During last three years ending 31.3.1991, a total of nine exchanges were opened in Goa. Two of these were electronic exchanges. During this period 22 exchanges were converted into electronic exchanges.

(d) During 1991 three exchange were proposed to be opened and they have already been opened. During 1991 ten exchanges were proposed to be converted into electronic. During 1992, two exchanges are proposed to be opened and ten exchanges proposed to be converted into electronic.

STATEMENT

(a) Total number of telephone connections provided during last three years, ending 31.3.1991.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|------|
| 1. | Panaji | 1437 |
| 2. | Margao | 935 |
| 3. | Mapusa | 61 |
| 4. | Vasco | 71 |
| 5. | Ponda | 257 |
| 6. | Bicholin | 173 |
| 7. | Sanvordem (curchoram) | 73 |

(b) Waiting list of telephone connections as on 30.6.1991.

| <u>Waiting List</u> | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 1. | Panaji | 2743 |
| 2. | Margao | 2359 |
| 3. | Mapusa | 1213 |
| 4. | Uasco | 1304 |
| 5. | Ponda | 516 |
| 6. | Bicholin | 42 |
| 7. | Sanvordem (curchorem) | 79 |

Shifting of Office of Finger Print Bureau

5791. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government propose to

shift the office of the Central Finger Print Bureau from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Police Commission and for functional and administrative reasons, it was decided in 1987 to shift some operational sections of Central Finger Print Bureau from Calcutta to Delhi under the administrative control of the National Crime Records Bureau. Out of a total of 86 posts, it was decided to shift 62 posts to Delhi in two phases. However, so far only 53 posts have been shifted to Delhi. The remaining 33 posts are still in Calcutta.

148 *O. E. W. S. S. A.*
Rengali Irrigation Project as National Project

5792. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal to the Union Government for the declaration of the Rengali Irrigation Project as a National Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

148 *Maharashtra*
Telephone Directory of Bombay

5793. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Telephone Directory of Bombay Telephones has not been supplied to the subscribers by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. for the last four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to supply the latest directory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Sir, the last issue of main telephone directory for Bombay was published and distributed in August 1988. There after, two alphabetical supplements updated upto 1.5.89 and 10.12.90 were issued. The subsequent issue of the main directory could not be printed by the contractor, due to management and financial problems. The contractor has now come up with a proposal to execute the contract with the help of another reputed company, which has been agreed to by the MTNL. The next issue of Bombay Telephone Directory is likely to be published by the end of December 1991.

Cooperative Dairy Sector

5794. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Cooperative Dairy Sector would face crisis if free licensing is resorted to in this sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to save this Cooperative Dairy Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (c). In the New Industrial Policy "milk food and malted food" has been delicensed. The impact of this policy on the cooperative dairy sector is being assessed.

The interests of the cooperative dairy sector will be protected.

[Translation]

150

Mine
Licences for Mining in Bihar

5795. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State :

(a) whether the land owners on whose land minerals were found have been issued licences for mining on priority basis in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons who have been issued licences on priority basis and the number who are yet to be issued licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Prospecting licences and mining leases are granted in accordance with the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act , 1957. Section 11 of the Act lays down the preferential rights of persons applying for such leases and licences. According to this provision there is no such preferential right of land owners, on whose lands minerals are found, to get licences or leases. However, according to provisions of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 consent of the land owner is required before mining operation can be taken up.

(b) does not arise.

150
Increase in Capacity of Various Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

5796. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government propose to

increase the capacity of telephone exchanges in Mehatpur (Una), Vaddi, Barotiwalla of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which their capacity is likely to be increased?

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

(b) and (c) i) *Mehatpur (Una)* 512 P ILI by March 1992.

ii) *Barotiwalla and Vaddi*: Both the stations are proposed to be merged and provided with 1000 port electronic exchange during 1992-93.

[English] 151

Allotment of New Telephone Connections to Metropolitan cities

5797. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the revenue earned by the telecommunication Department through telephones in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi separately during 1989-90; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the Department for allotting new telephone connections to all the Metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The revenue earned by Telecommunication Department through telephones in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi in the year 1989-90 is as under:

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Madras | Rs.159.92 crores |
| Bombay | Rs.555.93 crores |
| Calcutta | Rs.165.62 crores |
| Delhi | Rs439.17 crores |

(b) Allocation of new capacity to Metropolitan cities is done on the basis of pending demand and replacement plans.

[Translation]

152

Sorting of Mail Through Computer

5798. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for sorting of mail through computer in the country;

(b) if so, the States proposed to be covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the cities in Madhya Pradesh where the said scheme is likely to be introduced during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A scheme has been formulated for sorting of letters in big metro cities through a letter sorting machine which uses a computer technology.

(b) It is proposed to open such a centre in Bombay in the immediate future.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Telephone

152

Computerised Directory Enquiry Service

5799. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the computerised Directory Enquiry Service has been put in operation in various metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether this service is available at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Computerised Directory Enquiry has been put in operation at all the four metropolitan cities.

(c) and (d) This service is available at Pune and Aurangabad. The service is proposed to be provided at Nagpur also.

53 *Terrorism*
Crossing over to Bangladesh by Naga Extremists for Arms

5800. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Naga Extremists are crossing over to Bangladesh to collect arms and ammunition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Efforts by some Naga extremists to procure arms and ammunition from abroad through Bangladesh have come to notice. The concerned authorities have been alerted.

Edible Oil
Dhara Oil

5801. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the total quantity and value of Dhara Oil sold so far;

(b) the total amount paid to the producers;

(c) the manner in which the balance was utilised and the amount spent on advertising, distribution commission, packaging, processing and other overheads;

(d) whether the Government propose to consider loose sale of Dhara oil for the weaker sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The total quantity of Dhara Oil sold by the NDDB since inception is as follows:

| <i>Time period</i> | <i>Sale (In Metric tonnes)</i> | <i>Sale value (Rs. in crores)</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| August 1988 to March, 1989 | 1187 | 3.02 |
| April 1989 to March, 1990 | 19,887 | 45.42 |
| April 1991 to March, 1991 | 73,620 | 203.88 |

(b) NDDB makes payments to the oil-seed growers cooperative federations established under the Vegetable Oil Project who in turn pay remunerative prices to oil-seed growers.

(c) The expenditure on various activities connected with Dhara operations has been incurred in a manner consistent with the objectives of the market intervention operations.

(d) and (e) Government is already selling imported edible oils through the weaker sections of the society also. There is no proposal under consideration for retail sale of loose oil for the weaker sections of the society to cut its costs as is being done for milk by NDDB. The sale of loose oil in India frequently leads to undesirable practices like adulteration and under weighment. NDDB has, therefore, been making efforts to enhance the sale of packed oil under the Dhara brand name so as to shift the consumption pattern from loose oil to packed oil. Dhara is sold in tamper proof packs so that consumers can be sure about the purity and quantity of the oil which they purchase.

[Translation] 155

**Electronic Telephone Exchange in
Badayun District of Uttar Pradesh**

5802. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to setup an electronic exchange in Badayun District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) A 1500 Lines electronic exchange is likely to be commissioned in Badayun (U.P.) in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

156

**Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters
of Arya Samaj Movement**

5803. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the cases of Freedom Fighters of Arya Samaj Movement for the grant of pensions are still pending finalisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these cases are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The last date for receipt of applications from the participants of the Arya Samaj movement was 30.6.1986. All the applications received by that date have been disposed of. However, 351 applications purported to have been received by the Non-official Screening Committee have not yet been disposed of for the reason that there is a doubt about their timely receipt. It has recently been decided to dispose of such of these applications which are found included in the list furnished by the Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha to this Ministry before 30.6.1986. No time limit can be specified for their disposal.

156
[Translation] Jannuand Kashmir
Pakistan
Hoisting of Pak Flag in Kashmir

5804. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether efforts of hoisting the Pakistani flag in many areas of Kashmir were made by the terrorists on the Independence day, the 15th August, 1991,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). As per information available, some terrorists held armed parade and hoisted Pakistani flags on 14th August '91 in some isolated places near Srinagar, which were promptly removed by Security Forces.

Patrolling in sensitive pockets has been intensified to avoid such instances.

[English]

Use of Private Commercial Vehicles by Delhi Police

5805. SHRI RAMESH CHAND

TOMAR:

DR. G.L.KANAUJIA:

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Delhi police hires private commercial vehicles on occasion of elections, bandhs, etc. and pays therefor;

(b) whether such payments have been made by the Delhi Police of South-West region for the Vehicles hired on the occasion of the last Lok Sabha elections and the bandh in October, 1990; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Payment in respect of vehicles hired during the bandh in October, 1990 has already been made. Payment in respect of 14 vehicles hired during the last Lok Sabha election could not be made due to non-submission of bills in 6 cases and discrepancies in bills preferred in other cases.

Police Beat Boxes and Police Assistance Booths

5806. DR.C.SILVERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number and location of police Beat Boxes and Police Assistance Booths in Delhi;

(b) the main tasks assigned to those centres;

(c) whether those centres have been instructed to intervene in any incident/accident connected with law and order in their respective areas at their own without any request from affected parties; and

(d) whether those centers are also responsible to get the traffic jam cleared in their respective areas as and when required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) there are 164 beat boxes and 227 police assistance booths located in Delhi. Their location district-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The main tasks assigned to the staff are to keep watch on the terrorist activi-

ties; to assist generally the children, ladies and old persons; to remain in the look-out of criminals and of vehicles involved in crime;

etc. The staff also helps in maintaining law and order and regulation of traffic.

STATEMENT

| <i>Name of Distt.</i> | <i>No. of Beat boxes</i> | <i>No. of Police Assistance Booths.</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| West | 36 | 23 |
| North | 26 | 22 |
| South | 30 | 31 |
| Central | 18 | 33 |
| South-West | 4 | 40 |
| North-West | 37 | 22 |
| East | 2 | 18 |
| North-East | 1 | 22 |
| New Delhi | 10 | 9 |
| Crime & Railways | - | 7 |
| Total | 164 | 227 |

[Translation]

159

Issue of Passports for Haj

5807. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI :
SHRI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint in regard to delay in issue of passports to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for Haj Jiyarat (Pilgrimage);

(b) the number of persons of Jammu and Kashmir who applied for passports dur-

ing 1990-91;

(c) the number of them issued with passports; and

(d) the number of passports issued without Police verification report to those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) While 43 complaints have been received from people of Jammu & Kashmir regarding delay in issue of passports during 90-91, none of these was for delay in issue of passports for Haj Pilgrimage.

(b) to (d). With the closure of the Srinagar Passport Office in February 1990, the processing of applications for passports of persons from Jammu & Kashmir was started in Regional Passport Office at Delhi. No separate record is maintained and these applications are possessed along with the application form Delhi.

[English]

Study on Utilisation of Water from Irrigation Reservoirs

5808. DR. G. L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to State :

(a) whether a Sub-Committee of the National Water Board is conducting a study to find out the ways and means of utilisation of water from irrigation reservoirs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Sub-Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such Sub-Committee has been set up. However, the National Water Board has established a Committee on river basin organisations to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development and management of the river basin as a whole, being into account not only the needs of irrigation but also other water uses. The Committee is required to submit its report within a period of six months.

Setting up of Cross Bar Telephone Exchange in Cuddalore Town of Tamil Nadu Circle

5809. SHRI P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install an automatic ICP 3000 cross-bar exchange in the Cuddalore Municipal Town of Cuddalore Telecommunication District of Tamil Nadu Circle; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes Sir, 2500 Lins ICP cross bar exchange.

(b) By March 92.

Long Distance Public Telephones and Joint Post and Telegraph Offices

5810. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to State :

(a) the extent to which the target fixed to operate 1.35 lakh lines of local switching capacity in addition to 15,000 long distance public telephones and 1,000 joint post and telegraph offices under the annual Plan 1990-91 has been achieved;

(b) the States where these telephones and joint post and telegraph offices are functioning;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Annual Plan 1990-91 had a target of gross capacity addition of 1.35 lakh lines in rural areas. This has been exceeded. As regards Long Distance Public Telephones and combined offices the achievements are 1742 and 555 respectively.

(b) This addition switching capacity and Long Distance Public Telephones have been provided in all States. Combined post and telegraph offices are presently working in all states.

(c) The shortfall in respect of Long Distance Public Telephones is due to inadequate supply of the equipment to connect these to the nearest telephone exchanges.

(d) No problem is foreseen in regard to providing exchange capacity as planned in Rural areas. For ensuring success of the Long Distance Public Telephones Programme, task forces have been constituted in each Telecom Circles and close monitoring of supplies and commissioning programme is being done at the Headquarters.

Commemorative Postal stamps

5811. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Government propose to issue more commemorative postal stamp on the historic forts of Rajasthan in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) There is presently no proposal to issue special stamps on the historic forts of Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Call Offices in Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts of Kerala

5812. SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more P.C.Os are proposed to be provided in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts in Kerala during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| P.Ts provided from 1.4.91 to 31.7.91 | 115 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|--|----|
| P.Ts proposed to be provided from 1.8.91 to 31.3.92. | 60 |
|--|----|

(ii) KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| P.Ts provided from 1.4.91 to 31.7.91 | 8 |
|--------------------------------------|---|

| | |
|--|----|
| P.Ts to be provided from 1.8.91 to 31.3.92 | 45 |
|--|----|

Expansion of Para-Military Forces

5813. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether the Govern-

ment propose to expand the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some other Para-Military

Forces are proposed to be expanded during this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

165
[Translation]

Haryana

Alleged Irregularities at Central Institute of Research on Buffalo, Hissar

5814. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases of irregularities at Central Institute of Research on Buffalo Hissar have been brought to the notice of the Union government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union government thereon?

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

(b) The irregularities relate to poor herd management, lack of planning in research and non-observance of codal formalities in making purchases.

(c) A joint technical, financial and performance audit has been carried out. The Director of the Institute has been transferred and his explanation has been called.

[English] *Automobile, Taxation*
166

Sales Tax on Maruti-Suzuki Vehicles

5815. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of sales tax charged on the Maruti-Suzuki vehicles sold in Delhi;

(b) the rate of sales tax charged on bicycles, scooters and motor cycles sold in Delhi;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise the rate of sales tax on Maruti vehicles in view of the difficult financial situation prevailing in the country; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity below 1000 c.c. are liable to tax @ 6% of the sale price in Delhi. All other types of motor vehicles including Maruti-Suzuki vehicles of 1000 c.c. engine capacity are liable to tax @ 10% when sold in Delhi.

(b) the rate of sales tax on these items is 10%.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has reported that no such proposal is under their consideration at present.

166 *Jammu and Kashmir*
Gun Manufacturers in J&K

5816. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) the number of gun manufacturers and factories in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the number of licenced units working in Kashmir at present;

(c) whether the gun manufacturers of State have moved to South for selling the weapons; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). According to the information available, there are 31 licensed gun manufacturing units in Jammu & Kashmir out of which two are located in Srinagar (Kashmir).

(c) and (d). Gun manufacturers are permitted to sell their products to the licensed arms dealers and individual licence holders throughout the country.

Raising of Funds by SAIL

5817. SHRI PRATAPRAO
B.BHONSLE:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) propose to raise its funds through various sources;

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

(c) the utilisation programme of such collections;

(d) whether in the past funds were also raised by SAIL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and utilisation made of those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Steel authority of India Limited (SAIL) have been raising funds through various sources like borrowings from banks, other Corporations, public deposits and also loans from Steel Development Fund, foreign currency loans etc. These are utilised to meet both the operational and capital expenditure of the Company.

As on 31.3.1991, the position of funds borrowed by SAIL from the outside market was as under:

(Rupees in crores)

| | |
|---|------|
| 1. Public Deposit Scheme | 1055 |
| 2. Inter-Corporate Deposits | 113 |
| 3. Foreign currency loans loans for capital expenditure | 361 |
| 4. Loan from Housing Development Finance Corporation. | 24 |

Kolar Gold Field Mines

5818. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mines in the Kolar Gold Field (KGF) area;

(b) the number of workers in each mine; and

(c) the percentage of gold available in the gold ore extracted from KGF mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is given below:

| S. No. | Name of Mine in Kolar Gold Fields | Number of Workers deployed in the mine | Percentage of gold in ore in 1991-92 (Average during April-July, 1991) |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Mysore Champion amalgamated mine | 1892 | 0.000417 (4.17 Gms per tonnes) |
| 2. | Nundydroog mine | 1939 | 0.000211 (2.11 gms. per tonnes) |

Note : Mysore and Champion Reef Mines were amalgamated in 1989-90. Thus, there are two operating mines in Kolar Gold Fields area.

171 Jammu and Kashmir
Bangladeshis Pushed into Jammu

5819. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Rangers have been pushing Bangladeshis in various groups into Jammu areas from across the border;

(b) if so, the number of such Bangladeshis who have crossed the border;

(c) whether some of them have been apprehended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) There are no confirmed reports of Pakistani rangers having been pushing Bangladeshis into Jammu areas from across the border.

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

[Translation] *171*

Post Offices in Village Panchayats of Ranchi in Bihar

5820. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of post Office is available in every village panchayat of Ranchi district in Bihar;

(b) if so, the total number of post offices functioning in Ranchi; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up post offices in every village panchayat so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) The total number of post offices functioning in Ranchi district as on 1.7.91 is 341 which includes two Head post Offices, 59 sub post Offices, 7 E.D. Sub post Offices and 273 E.D. Branch Post Offices. proposal for setting up post offices in those village panchayats where post offices are not already functioning shall be sent by Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle in due course depending upon justification and the over all target for opening of post offices allotted to Bihar Circle.

172 Mineral
Extraction of Bauxite in Madhya Pradesh

5821. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of bauxite extracted in Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the countries to which it was exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the welfare of the people living in the areas where bauxite is located in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The quantity of bauxite mined in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is given below:

| | | |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1988 | — | 5,66,000 tonnes |
| 1989 | — | 4,86,000 tonnes |
| 1990 | — | 5, 26,000 tonnes |

(b) Bauxite mined in Madhya Pradesh is not exported.

(c) No, Sir. Such measures are usually taken up by the mine owners.

(d) Does not arise.

Jammu and Kashmir
Subsidy to Compensate Losses Suffered in Sikara, House Boat Business in Kashmir

5822. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing subsidy to compensate the losses being suffered in the business of Sikara, House-boat as well as by the industry and trade in Kashmir due to decrease in inflow of tourists after the beginning of the secessionist movement;

(b) if so, the amount provided as subsidy so far;

(c) whether such subsidies are being provided to the people of Jammu and Ladakh also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The details are awaited from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

[English] 174

New Group Centers in CRPF

5823. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
 Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to set up new Group Centres in the Central Reserve Police force Keeping in view the internal situation of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Group Centres set up in accordance with that decision so far and the time by which the rest are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir. A proposal has been received for setting up new Group Centres in CRPF. The proposal is being examined.

(b) and (c). Does not arise since no decision has so far been taken.

[Translation]

Uttar Pradesh
Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Hathras and Aligarh Districts of U.P.

5824. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Hathras and Aligarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh from 1988 till date, category-wise;

(b) the time by which all the applicants are likely to be provided with telephone connections;

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard;and

(d) the number of P.C.Os. and Telephone exchanges set up in Hathras and Aligarh during the last three Years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The information is furnished as per attached statement.

(b) All the applicants are likely to be provided with Telephone connections during 1992-93.

(c) 1200 Lines & 600 lines expansion have been planned at Aligarh & Hathras respectively in 1991-92.

(d) The information is furnished as per attached annexure.

STATEMENT

Part (a)

| Sl. No. | Name of Distt/ Tehsil | Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | 31.3.1988 | | | | 31.3.1989 | | | | 31.3.90 | | | | 31.3.91 | | | | till 31.7.1991 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | OYT | Non | OYT | Spl. Gen | OYT | Non | OYT | Spl. Gen | OYT | Non | OYT | Spl. Gen | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | OYT | Non | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Part (d)

| Sl. No. | Name of Distt./ Tehsil | PCOS & Exchange set up 1988-89 | | | | | | 1989-90 | | | | | | 1990-91 | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----|---|-------|---|---------|---|-------|---|-----|---|---------|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| | | Exch. | | PCO | | Exch. | | PCO | | Exch. | | PCO | | Exch. | | PCO | | PCO | |
| 1. | Aligarh Distt. | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 11 | — | 11 | — |
| 2. | Hathras Tehsil | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | 7 | — | 1 | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |

na uttar Pradesh
**Expansion and Modernisation of
telephone Exchanges in Aligarh,
Bulandshahar District Of U.P.**

5825. DR.LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
WILL the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for
expansion and modernisation of telephone
exchanges in Aligarh, Bijnore and Buland-

shahar districts of U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are given in the attached
statement.

STATEMENT

List of Exchanges already Modernised and Proposed to be expanded/Modernised Into Electronic Exchanges during 1991-92.

| Name of District | Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | Existing Type | Capacity | Proposed/modernisation expansion during 91-92 | Remarks |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Aligarh | 1. | Atravli | Electronic | 88 Lines | C-DOT 176 Lines extn. | |
| | 2. | Eglas | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |
| | 3. | Gonda | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |
| | 4. | Harovaganj | Max-III | 50 Lines | C-DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 5. | Sasni | Electronic | 88 Lines | C-DOT 176 Lines expansion | |
| | 6. | Sikandra Rao | CBNM | 150 Lines | C-DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 7. | Aligarh | MAX - I | 8700 Lines | — | 2nd exchange of 2000 lines C-DOT Electronic for 1991-92. |
| | 8. | Chapra | MAX - III | 100 Lines | C-DOT 88 Lines replacement | |

| Name of District | Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | Existing Type | Capacity | Proposed/modernisation expansion during 91-92 | Remarks |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 9. | Gobhana | MAX - III | 25 Lines | MILT 56 Lines replacement | |
| | 10. | Hassain | MAX - III | 50 Lines | C-Dot 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 11. | Kasimpur | MAX - III | 50 Lines | C- DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 12. | Jalali | MAX - III | 50 Lines | C-DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 13. | Mursain | MAX - III | 25 Lines | MILT 56 Lines replacement | |
| | 14. | Salempur | MAX - III | 25 Lines | MILT 56 Lines replacement | |
| | 15. | Khair | MAX - III | 100 Lines | C-DOT 176 Lines replacement | |
| | 1. | Kiratpur | Electronic | 176 Lines | — | |
| | 2. | Nehtaur | — do — | 176 Lines | — | |
| | 3. | Bijnore | MAX - II | 900 Lines | 100 Lines expansion | 1500 Lines C-DOT allotted for 93-94 |

| Name of District | Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | Existing Type | Capacity | Proposed/modernisation expansion during 91-92 | Remarks |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 4. | Chandpur | MAX - II | 400 Lines | C- DOT 1000 Lines replacement | |
| | 5. | Dhanpur | CBM | 480 Lines | C-DOT 1000 Lines replacement | |
| | 6. | Haldaur | MAX-III | 50 Lines | MILT 56 Lines replacement | |
| | 7. | Nagina | — do — | 100 Lines | ESAX 200 Lines replacement | |
| | 8. | Sheohara | CBNM | 200 Lines | C- DOT 176 Lines replacement | |
| | 9. | Najirabad | CBM | 840 Lines | C- DOT 1400 Lines replacement | |
| | 10. | Afzalgarh | MAX - III | 100 Lines | C- DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 11. | Kalagarh | MAX-III | 50 Lines | C- DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 12. | Mandawar | — do — | 35 Lines | C- DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 13. | Noorpur | — do — | 50 Lines | C - DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| Bulandshar | 1. | Aurangabad | Electronic | 88 Lines | — | |
| | 2. | Bugrasi | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |

| <i>Name of District</i> | <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange</i> | <i>Existing Type</i> | <i>Capacity</i> | <i>Proposed/modernisation expansion during 91-92</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 3. | Chhatari | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |
| | 4. | Debai | — do — | 200 Lines | — | |
| | 5. | Gulavthi | — do — | 176 Lines | — | |
| | 6. | Jewar | — do — | 88 Lines | C- DOT 176 Lines expansion | |
| | 7. | Kasna | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |
| | 8. | Khanpur | — do — | 56 Lines | — | |
| | 9. | Khurja | — do — | 2000 Lines | — | |
| | 10. | Naravra | — do — | 300 Lines | — | |
| | 11. | Pahasu | — do — | 88 Lines | — | |
| | 12. | Shikarpur | — do — | 88 Lines | C- DOT 176 Lines expansion | |
| | 13. | Sikandrabad | — do — | 500 Lines | NEAX 628 Lines expansion | |
| | 14. | Siyana | — do — | 176 Lines | — | |

| Name of District | Sl. No. | Name of Exchange | Existing Type | Capacity | Proposed/modernisation expansion during 91-92 | Remarks |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------------|------------|---|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 15. | B.B. Nagar | MAX - III | 50 Lines | C - DOT 88 Lines replacement | |
| | 16. | Jahagirabad | — do — | 100 Lines | C - DOT 400 Lines replacement | |
| | 17. | Bulandshahar | MAX - II | 1600 Lines | 2000 Lines RLU allotted for 91-92 | |

Key to abbreviations : MA

MAX - II - Electromechanical large exchange maximum capacity 1000 Lines

MAX-III - Electromechanical small capacity exchange upto maximum 100 lines capacity

CBNIM - Manual exchange non expandable

CBM - Manual exchange expandable

ESAX - ITI made small exchange

NEAX - N.E.C. make small exchange

MILT - Small size ITI electronic exchange

[English] 191

Production of Oilseeds

5826. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the target set and production
achieved by the major oilseeds growing
States during the Seventh Five Year Plan
period;

(b) whether the Government propose to

adopt new strategies to increase the produc-
tion of oilseeds in the country during the
Eight Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
The oilseeds production target and achieve-
ment of major oilseed growing States during
1989-90 (terminal year of Seventh Plan) was
as follows:

| <i>States</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Target</i> | <i>Achievement</i> (Lakh tonnes) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 22.0 | 22.49 |
| 2. Gujarat | 24.0 | 24.87 |
| 3. Karnataka | 16.5 | 14.15 |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh | 17.5 | 22.42 |
| 5. Maharashtra | 15.5 | 18.35 |
| 6. Orissa | 9.5 | 8.30 |
| 7. Rajasthan | 13.0 | 18.45 |
| 8. Tamil Nadu | 15.0 | 13.06 |
| 9. Uttar Pradesh | 14.0 | 11.81 |
| 10. West Bengal | 5.0 | 4.18 |

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details of new
strategies are as under:

Area Expansion

(a) In kharif under soyabean in kharif
fallows of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar
Pradesh Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra

Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharash-
tra and Karnataka, (ii) Inter-crop-
ping with cotton in Maharashtra
and Gujarat, and (iii) replacement
of minor millets in Orissa.

(b) Substitution of minor millets with
sunflower in Andhra Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and inter cropping with groundnut in Gujarat. Expansion of area under castor in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

- (c) Expansion of area under Toria as a short duration catch crop between kharif and rabi in Northern States including Madhya Pradesh, (ii) Rapeseed mustard as pure crop diverting the marginally irrigated area under wheat in Northern States, inter cropping with autumn sugarcane, gram, potato etc. and introduction in non-traditional areas.
- (d) Under rabi, sunflower in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and as spring sunflower in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.
- (e) Rabi/summer groundnut in command irrigated areas of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.
- (f) Rabi/summer sesamum in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal.
- (g) Safflower as a pure crop in command areas and under limited moisture conditions, and in rainfed areas of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa etc.

Package approach

Increase in production through the optimum and timely use of basic inputs, timely sowing and irrigation at critical stages of growth.

The above strategy is backed up by the input support services provided to the farmers through the imple-

mentation of Oilseeds Production Programme".

194

[Translation] *Uttar Pradesh*

Waiting list for Telephone Connections at Bareilly Telephone Exchange in U.P.

5827. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the Bareilly Telephone Exchange in Uttar Pradesh and the number of telephone connections provided therefrom during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bareilly at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Capacity - 9900 lines Telephone connections provided during last 3 years - 3605.

(b) Present waiting list-946.

(c) By 31 March 1994.

[English] 194

Revision of Foodgrains Production Target

5828. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised the target for foodgrains production during the current year due to drought condition prevailing in many parts of country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the unemployment among agricultural labourers as a result of the drought; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The targets for 1991-92 remains at 182.5 million tonnes for foodgrains production comprising Rice - 76.5, wheat - 56.5, Coarse Cereals - 34.0 and Pulses 15.5 million tonnes. Cropwise and Statewise breakup is given in the attached statement.

Target for Foodgrains Production for 1991-92 (in lakh tonnes)

| State/Unit | Rice | Wheat | Cause Cereals | Pulses | Total Foodgrains |
|-------------------|--------|-------|------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 108.00 | 0.10 | 21.50 | 7.20 | 136.80 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1.40 | 0.05 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 2.10 |
| Assam | 30.50 | 1.20 | 0.20 | 0.75 | 32.65 |
| Bihar | 66.20 | 40.00 | 14.00 | 10.00 | 130.20 |
| Goa | 1.60 | — | 0.01 | 0.05 | 1.66 |
| Gujarat | 8.50 | 16.50 | 25.00 | 7.00 | 57.00 |
| Haryana | 18.50 | 63.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 96.50 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1.30 | 5.40 | 6.20 | 0.50 | 13.40 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 6.00 | 3.00 | 5.50 | 0.30 | 14.80 |
| Karnataka | 25.00 | 1.00 | 40.50 | 7.40 | 73.90 |
| Kerala | 11.00 | — | 0.04 | 0.30 | 11.34 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 55.00 | 50.00 | 37.40 | 30.00 | 172.40 |
| Maharashtra | 26.50 | 9.00 | 76.00 | 18.00 | 129.50 |
| Manipur | 3.35 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.12 | 3.77 |
| Meghalaya | 1.30 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 1.63 |

| State/Unit | Rice | Wheat | Coarse Cereals | Pulses | Total Foodgrains |
|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|------------------|
| Mizoram | 0.60 | — | 0.10 | — | 0.70 |
| Nagaland | 1.50 | — | 0.15 | 0.03 | 1.68 |
| Orissa | 63.00 | 0.75 | 5.50 | 12.43 | 81.68 |
| Punjab | 63.00 | 116.50 | 5.90 | 2.20 | 187.60 |
| Rajasthan | 1.35 | 40.90 | 35.00 | 15.95 | 93.20 |
| Sikkim | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.60 | 0.10 | 1.10 |
| Tamilnadu | 62.00 | 0.10 | 15.04 | 4.00 | 81.14 |
| Tripura | 4.60 | 0.05 | — | 0.05 | 4.70 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 100.00 | 209.00 | 40.50 | 29.00 | 378.50 |
| West Bengal | 103.20 | 7.00 | 1.60 | 2.46 | 114.26 |
| A & N Islands | 0.30 | — | — | 0.01 | 0.31 |
| Chandigarh | — | — | — | — | 0.00 |
| D & N Havelli | 0.20 | — | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.28 |
| Daman & Diu | 0.02 | — | 0.01 | — | 0.03 |
| Delhi | 0.08 | 1.10 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 1.30 |

| <i>State/Unit</i> | <i>Rice</i> | <i>Wheat</i> | <i>Coarse Cereals</i> | <i>Pulses</i> | <i>Total Foodgrains</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Lakshadweep | — | — | — | — | 0.00 |
| Pondicherry | 0.80 | — | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.87 |
| Total | 765.00 | 565.00 | 340.00 | 155.00 | 1825.00 |

(c) and (d) In the States where monsoon became erratic after advanced rains in June, agricultural labourers/farm workers were engaged in the programmes sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development under wage employment and self employment programme being run by the State Governments. In the States of U.P and Bihar where situation was more acute agricultural labourers were employed through implementation of this programme to benefit them.

Flood and Cyclone Reliefs to Victims in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5829. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether flood and cyclone reliefs disbursed to the victims in Andaman and Nicobar Islands were incomplete and some of the victims absent on that date were not subsequently paid;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether large number of complaints were received and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration ordered a Magisterial inquiry; and

(d) if so, the findings of the inquiry and the action taken by the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The relief assistance was to be distributed by Heads of Departments in the presence of area Councilor according to a time schedule for disbursement. Some of the persons did not turn up for receiving the relief assistance at the notified time. A magisterial inquiry into certain allegations of irregularity was also ordered. Hence further disbursement of relief assistance was withheld.

(d) The findings of the inquiry report and the details of the action taken thereon are being ascertained from the Union Territory Administration.

204
Telecom Facilities In Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5830. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target dates which were fixed for extending telecommunication facilities (other than Port Blair and Car Nicobar Islands) in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) the actual achievements thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide STD facilities to other Islands leaving Port Blair and Car Nicobar where STD is already in existence; and

(d) if so, the details programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) it has been planned to extend telecommunication facilities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands by 31st. March, 1992.

(b) The telecommunication facilities have been extended to:-

1. Goracharma
2. Wimberliganj
3. Nancowrie
4. Brichganj
5. Mayabander
6. Campbel Bay

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) It has been planned to provide STD facilities to Campbell Bay & Noncowrie (Kamorta) by 31st.March,92.

205
New Regional passport office in Pune, Maharashtra

5831. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a new Regional Passport office in Pune, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

205 *Maharashtra*
Expansion and Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Pune

5832. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to expand and modernise telephone exchanges in Pune District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Out of total 107 telephone ex-

changes in Pune District, 20 are already Electronic Exchanges.

(ii) 77 Small and Medium capacity exchanges are planned to be modernised and expanded progressively during 1991-95.

(iii) 5 main existing electronic exchanges are planned for expansion during 1991-95.

206 *Agriculture, Maharashtra*
Sugarcane Production

5833. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of sugarcane during 1990-91 in Maharashtra District-wise;

(b) whether the production of sugarcane has increased/decreased in certain districts, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether some sugar factories are unable to crush the sugarcane; if so, the names of those sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A Statement giving districtwise estimates of production of sugarcane during 1990-91 and 1989-90 in Maharashtra is Annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir. The names of factories in Maharashtra which were unable to crush some sugarcane during the season 1990-91 are as follows :

| <i>District</i> | <i>Name of the Sugar Factory</i> |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Ahmednagar | Jagdamba Cooperative Sugar Mill Srigonda Cooperative Sugar Mill |

| <i>District</i> | <i>Name of the Sugar Factory</i> |
|-----------------|--|
| 2. Pune | Bhima Shakari Sugar Karkhana |
| 3. Sholapur | Sideshwar Cooperative Sugar Mill Warna Cooperative Sugar Mill |
| 4. Aurangabad | Sant EK-Nath Cooperative Sugar Mill, Sideshwar Cooperative Sugar Mill, Siloda. |
| 5. Beed | Ambedogai Cooperative Sugar Mill Jai Bhavani Cooperative Sugar Mill Kada Cooperative Sugar Mill Madalgaon-Free zone (No factory). |
| 6. Osmanabad | Terna Cooperative Sugar Mill |
| 7. Parbhani | Purna Cooperative Sugar Mills Marathwada Cooperative Sugar Mill, Dudna. |
| 8. Vovtmal | Vasant Cooperative Sugar Mill, Pusada. |
| 9. Latur | Killari Cooperative Sugar Mill. |

STATEMENT

Districtwise Assessment of Production of Sugarcane during 1989-90 and 1990-91 in Maharashtra

(*'000 Toones*)

| <i>District</i> | <i>1989-90.</i> | <i>1990-91</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Nasik | 2897.0 | 3543.6 |
| Dhule | 858.4 | 974.3 |
| Jalgaon | 870.4 | 1133.3 |
| Ahmednagar | 4380.7 | 5023.9 |
| Pune | 3132.7 | 2882.3 |
| Solapur | 3175.7 | 3301.7 |
| Satara | 2878.9 | 3190.3 |

| <i>District</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1990-91</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sangli | 2222.1 | 2219.2 |
| Kolhapur | 5389.3 | 5611.5 |
| Aurangabad | 1940.1 | 2253.3 |
| Jalna | 1309.4 | 1263.3 |
| Beed | 1038.9 | 1483.2 |
| Latur | 660.1 | 909.1 |
| Osmanabad | 1157.7 | 1493.4 |
| Nanded | 811.8 | 953.4 |
| Parbhani | 658.8 | 862.5 |
| Buldhana | 131.6 | 264.6 |
| Akola | 20.8 | 241.4 |
| Amravati | 71.0 | 142.4 |
| Yavatmal | 312.7 | 537.8 |
| Wardha | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| Nagpur | 20.8 | 23.3 |
| Bhandara | 55.6 | 85.6 |
| Chandrapur | 6.9 | 15.6 |
| State Total: | 34008.3 | 38416.2 |

[Translation]

209

Ongoing Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh

5834. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the progress made on those projects so far; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A Statement giving

details of appraised on-going Major and medium irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh is attached.

STATEMENT

Details of Appraised On going Major and Medium Projects

| Name of Project and Status of Approval | Latest Estimated cost | Expenditure upto end of VII Plan | Expenditure during 1990-91 | Recommended outlay for 1991-92 | Ultimate Potential | Potential created upto end of VII Plan | Potential created during 1990-91 | Target Potential for 1991-92 | Plan of completion | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Major Projects | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Upper Ganga Modernisation (1st time slice (B)) | 397.70 | 148.13 | 70.00 | 76.00 | 9.00 | — | — | — | — | VIII Plan |
| 2. Tehri Dam (Irrigation Department Share 40(A)) | 284.77 | 155.97 | 0.05 | 0.05 | — | — | — | — | — | Spilling over to IX Plan |
| 3. Lakhwar Vyasi Dam (A) (Irrigation Department Share) (40%) | 283.45 | 94.79 | 15.00 | 30.00 | — | — | — | — | — | do — |
| 4. Jamrani Dam (A) | 117.00 | 13.00 | 2.75 | 8.00 | 60.60 | 21.00 | — | — | — | do — |

| Name of Project and Status of Approval | Latest Estimated cost | Expenditure upto end of VII Plan | Expenditure during 1990-91 | Recommended outlay for 1991-92 | Ultimate Potential | Potential created upto end of VII Plan | Potential created during 1990-91 | Target Potential for 1991-92 | Plan of competition | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 5. Raighat Dam (Uttar Pradesh share 50%) (A) | 106.83 | 79.83 | 5.00 | 6.00 | — | — | — | — | — | VIII Plan |
| 6. Bansegar Dam (A) | 112.00 | 47.35 | 5.00 | 5.00 | — | — | — | — | — | Spilling over to IX Plan |
| 7. Urmil Dam (Uttar Pradesh 40 % share (A) | 23.23 | 15.06 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.77 | — | 1.00 | — | — | 1992-93 |
| 8. Gandak Canal (A) | 140.20 | 125.24 | 2.50 | 6.00 | 308.39 | 305.14 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1992-93 |
| 9. Sharda Sahayak Canal (A) | 869.70 | 659.51 | 49.00 | 42.50 | 1582.00 | 1082.98 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | Spilling over to IX Plan |
| 10. Madhya Ganga Canal Stage (I) (A) | 356.55 | 236.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 178.00 | 84.98 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 1994-95 |
| 11. Saryu Nahar Pariyojana(A) | 1010.00 | 293.60 | 24.00 | 40.00 | 1404.00 | 34.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | Spilling over to IX Plan |
| 12. Eastern Ganga Canal (A) | 223.52 | 118.91 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 105.00 | 19.67 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 1994-95 |

| Name of Project and Status of Approval | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Latest Estimated cost | Expenditure upto end of VII Plan | Expenditure during 1990-91 | Recommended outlay for 1991-92 | Ultimate Potential | Potential created upto end of VII Plan | Potential created during 1990-91 | Target Potential for 1991-92 | Plan of competition |
| 13. Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal (A) | | | 51.65 | 36.83 | 2.50 | 6.25 | 73.14 | 53.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 1992-93 |
| 14. Sone Pump Canal (A) | | | 57.22 | 36.24 | 2.00 | 1.12 | 42.90 | 5.50 | 2.50 | 20.00 | Spilling over to IX Plan |
| 15. Maudaha Dam (B) | | | 69.54 | 38.79 | 1.00 | 13.50 | 28.24 | — | 7.50 | 2.00 | 1992-93 |
| 16. Remodelling Bhim Ghoda Barrage (A) | | | 34.12 | 33.16 | 0.44 | 0.52 | — | — | — | — | 1991-92 |
| 17. Raising Meja Dam (B) | | | 37.66 | 33.66 | 4.00 | — | 17.88 | 14.30 | — | 3.58 | 1990-91 |
| 18. Okhla Barrage (A) | | | 40.38 | 40.33 | 0.05 | — | — | — | — | — | 1994-95 |
| Medium Projects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gunta Nala Dam (A) | | | 13.79 | 5.68 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 3.88 | — | — | — | 1993-94 |
| 2. Revised Kwano Pump Canal (A) | | | 17.04 | 10.88 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 10.60 | 6.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1992-93 |

| Name of Project and Status of Approval | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Latest Estimated cost | Expenditure upto end of VII Plan | Expenditure during 1990-91 | Recommended outlay for 1991-92 | Ultimate Potential | Potential created upto end of VII Plan | Potential created during 1990-91 | Target Potential for 1991-92 | Plan of competition |
| 3. Revised Tons Pump Canal (A) | | | 18.51 | 13.46 | 3.20 | 2.00 | — | — | — | — | 1992-93 |
| 4. Remodelling Ken Canal (A) | | | 3.88 | 3.22 | 0.41 | 0.25 | — | — | — | — | 1991-92 |
| 5. Yamuna Pump Canal (A) | | | 16.09 | 15.34 | 0.75 | — | 37.16 | 37.15 | 0.01 | — | 1990-91 |
| 6. Kishanpur Pump Canal (A) | | | 22.84 | 20.04 | 0.75 | 2.05 | 38.45 | 28.64 | 2.80 | 5.10 | 1991-92 |
| Modernisation Projects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Modernisation of Lachura Head Works (A) | | | 46.70 | 2.60 | 0.10 | 2.00 | — | — | — | — | Spilling over the III Plan |
| Conjunctive Use of Water Projects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Gyanpur Pump Canal (B) | | | 99.13 | 46.49 | 6.50 | 8.00 | 65.42 | 16.50 | 3.00 | 4.00 | Spilling over the IX Plan |
| 2. Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pump Canal (A) | | | 35.33 | 32.53 | 2.60 | — | 78.42 | 69.78 | 4.82 | 3.82 | 1990-91 |

Note: A: Approved by Planning Commission

B: Techno-economic appraisal completed in Central Water Commission

221

**Public Telephones with STD
Facility**

5835. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public telephones (P.C.Os.) with STD facility proposed to be installed in the country during 1989 and 1990, state-wise;

(b) whether these P.C.Os have been installed and if so, the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS:(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Targets and achievements of STD PCOs statewide is given in the attached statement. The department has licensed agencies/individuals to instal and operate at their cost.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in achievement of targets is shortage of equipment and technical feasibility.

STATEMENT*Information regarding STD PCOs during 1989-90 and 1990-91*

| | Telecom Circles | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | |
|-----|------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 500 | 270 | 700 | 701 |
| 2. | Assam | 50 | 1 | 100 | 28 |
| 3. | Bihar | 100 | 82 | 300 | 60 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 400 | 71 | 1100 | 782 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 50 | 2 | 100 | 7 |
| 6. | Haryana | 50 | 16 | 200 | 178 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 50 | 9 | 50 | 7 |
| 8. | Kerala | 500 | 279 | 500 | 635 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 500 | 188 | 900 | 902 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 400 | 105 | 1000 | 656 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 500 | 69 | 600 | 314 |
| 12. | North East | 50 | 24 | 100 | 10 |
| 13. | Orissa | 100 | 14 | 200 | 30 |

| | Telecom Circles | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | |
|-----|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | | Targets | Achievements | Targets | Achievements |
| 14. | Punjab | 150 | 38 | 450 | 462 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 150 | 8 | 400 | 63 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 400 | 894 | 900 | 1193 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 500 | 122 | 1300 | 259 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 50 | 3 | 200 | 15 |
| | Metro Districts | | | | |
| 1. | M. T. N. L. Bombay | 500 | 19 | 1400 | 141 |
| 2. | M. T. N. L. Delhi | 500 | 56 | 1600 | 249 |
| 3. | Calcutta | 500 | 13 | 1600 | 44 |
| 4. | Madras | 500 | 21 | 1300 | 456 |
| | Total | 6,500 | 2,222 | 15,000 | 7,192 |

Jammu and Kashmir
**Stand Taken by Organisation of
 Islamic Countries on J & K**

[English]

5836. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand taken by the Organisation of Islamic countries in relation to Jammu & Kashmir problem; and

(b) whether the Ram Janam Bhoomi/ Babri Masjid issue has adversely affected India's relation with traditional friends in the Islamic Block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS: (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The 20th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Istanbul on August 3 - 8, 1991 has passed a resolution on situation in Jammu & Kashmir which is onesided and totally unacceptable to India.

(b) No, Sir.

227
Drought resistant oilseeds

5837. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR have formulated any programme for developing drought resistant varieties of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether seed certification programmes are proposed to be implemented in an effort to provide quality seeds to the farmers?

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

(b) Some of the recently evolved drought resistant varieties are Girmar-1 in groundnut, Vaibhjav in Mustard, Malviya Kusum in Safflower and Kiran in linseed.

(c) Under the Seed Act 1966, the Seeds of notified varieties are being certified by 19 Seed Certification Agencies and are being supplied to the farmers through public and private seed agencies in the country.

228
**Commemorative Postal Stamp on
 "Veer Damodar Savarkar"**

5838. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a commemorative postal stamp on "Veer Damodar Savarkar" a great freedom fighter; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A commemorative stamp has already been issued on Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the great freedom fighter popularly known as "Veer Savarkar", on 28th May 1970. There is no proposal to bring out another stamp on this personality.

228 Agriculture
Cashewnut Plantation

5839. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored scheme on Cashewnut and Multi-State Cashew Project with World Bank Assistance are being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the funds allocated, state-wise and achievements made under these

schemes during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of demonstrations carried out to educate framers, and the extent of planting materials provided during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Central Sector Programme for Integrated Development of Cashew in India is being implemented. The Multi-State Cashew Project with World Bank assistance was imple-

mented till September, 1987.

(b) The Statewise allocation of funds and achievements made under Centrally Sponsored Package Programme for Development of Cashew during 1988-90 and Central Sector Programme for Integrated Development of Cashew in India during 1990-91 are given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) The Statewise number of demonstrations laid out and the number of planting materials provided for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the attached statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

| States | Rs. in Lakhs | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| | Financial Target | | | Financial Achievement | | |
| | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 31.591 | 27.337 | 2.321 | 12.688 | 16.060 | 1.496 |
| Goa | 11.569 | 9.817 | 9.203 | 5.464 | 8.045 | 8.918 |
| Karnataka | 38.716 | 29.158 | 8.173 | 17.160 | 8.357 | 7.295 |
| Kerala | 38.348 | 32.411 | 4.792 | 23.934 | 23.647 | 2.820 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5.177 | 5.949 | 1.888 | 1.554 | 3.403 | 1.580 |
| Maharashtra | 9.913 | 10.514 | 3.872 | 2.408 | 4.970 | — |
| Orissa | 38.354 | 27.789 | 4.030 | 11.039 | 0.025 | 0.690 |
| Tamil Nadu | 35.195 | 30.084 | 9.336 | 20.176 | 29.298 | 9.931 |
| Tripura | 4.607 | 7.088 | 0.600 | 3.078 | 1.540 | 0.600 |
| West Bengal | 4.334 | 7.502 | 0.476 | 2.220 | 3.993 | 0.400 |

STATEMENT - II

| <i>States</i> | <i>No. of demonstrations</i> | | | <i>No. of planting material provided</i> | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
| 1. Kerala | 815 | 511 | 350 | — | N.I. | 16,000 |
| 2. Karnataka | 305 | 134 | 175 | N.I. | 12,000 | 48,000 |
| 3. Andhra Pradesh | 720 | 417 | 227 | — | — | 4,800 |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | 545 | 399 | 400 | — | 48,000 | 40,000 |
| 5. Maharashtra | 510 | 516 | 250 | 9,600 | 18,720 | 32,000 |
| 6. Orissa | 350 | N.I. | 150 | 31,200 | — | — |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | 123 | 34 | 47 | — | — | 23,680 |
| 8. West Bengal | 135 | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| 9. Tripura | 184 | 84 | 150 | — | — | — |
| 10. Goa | 300 | 264 | 220 | 20,000 | 50,720 | 64,000 |
| Total | 3987 | 2459 | 2069 | 60,800 | 1,29,440 | 2,28,480 |

N.I. = Not Implemented

[Translation] Jammu and Kashmir

In terrorist violence remains quiet high.

Killings and Kidnappings in J & K

5840. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA

WASNIK:

SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA

VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of killings and kidnappings of innocent persons by the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir have increased recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons kidnapped in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years;

(c) the number of kidnaped persons killed, got released and still under militants detention during the said period and the number of terrorists released in lieu thereof; and

(d) the details of the concrete steps being taken by the Government to make the security forces more strong to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). While the abductions have gone up, the number of persons killed

2. The State Government has informed that the total number of persons abducted in 1989, 1990, and 1991 (upto 15.8.91) are 1,169 and 192 respectively. Of them 67 were killed in 1990 and 36 in 1991. 4 persons are still in captivity of the terrorists.

3. 15 arrested terrorists were released in exchange of release of abducted persons.

(d) Additional powers have been vested in security forces and they have been appropriately equipped. Their deployment has been increased and patrolling intensified.

Opening of Post Offices in certain Districts of Uttar Pradesh

5841. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices opened in Varanasi, Ghazipur and Jaunpur districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to open new post offices in these districts during 1991-92 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The information is furnished as under:-

| District | No. of post 1988-89 | offices 1989-90 | opened during 1990-91 |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Varanasi | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| 2. Ghazipur | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| 3. Jaunpur | 2 | - | 16 |

(b) During 1991-91, the number of post offices proposes to be opened, subject to

justification according to prescribed departmental norms is as under:-

| <i>Name of district</i> | <i>No. of post offices proposed to be opened</i> | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | <i>Extra departmental branch post offices</i> | <i>sub post offices</i> |

| | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| 1. Varanasi | 25 | - |
| 2. Ghasipur | 10 | - |
| 3. Jaunpur | 10 | - |

New Telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

5842. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new telephone exchanges in Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of Kerakal Telephone

Exchange and to connect it with the important places in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A place is identified for provision of a new telephone exchange in rural areas when the registered paid demand reaches 10.

The places identified so far on the above basis are as below:-

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Name of Exchange place</i> | <i>Name of District</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Shivapuram | Varanasi |
| 2. | Sarnath | Varanasi |
| 3. | Itauribazar | Jaunpur |
| 4. | Kotwa Raj | Mirzapur |

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. Expansion of existing exchange at KERAKAT is planned during 1992-93 and its connection to important places in the country during 1994-95.

SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of jawans belonging to Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes working in various para-Military Forces;

(b) whether their number is adequate; and

5843. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

237 SC/ST Jawans Working In Para-Military Forces

(c) If not, the steps being taken to encourage more and more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes into those forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The percentage of Jawans belonging to SCs/STs in para-Military Forces is as follows:-

| | | S.C. | S.T. |
|-------|--------------|--------|-------|
| (i) | ITBP | 16.5% | 5.67% |
| (ii) | CISF | 18.92% | 8.44% |
| (iii) | CRPF | 14.45% | 7.55% |
| (iv) | BSF | 14.41% | 7.62% |
| (v) | Assam Rifles | 15% | 7.5% |

(b) Their number is adequate except in the case of Scheduled Tribes in the ITBP. In case of Scheduled Castes the representation is marginally below 15% in CRPF & BSF.

(c) After giving wide publicity, intensive recruitment drives are being regularly carried out in certain Border Districts of UP and HP in addition to various other places where ST population is more.

New Telephone Connections in Rampur District of Uttar Pradesh

5844. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for the telephone connections in Rampur District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which they are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of per-

sons on the waiting list for the telephone connections in Rampur District of Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.91 is 159.

(b) They are planned to be provided with telephone connections by March 93.

Areas Affected by Floods

5845. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the extent of increase in the areas affected by flood as during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): There has been no increasing trend noticed in the areas affected by floods. The flood affected areas reported during the last three years are as under:-

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1988-89 | 162.90 lakh hectares |
| 1989-90 | 80.60 lakh hectares |
| 1990-91 | 93.03 lakh hectares |

[English]

241

**Electronic Telephone Exchange at
Joggiahpetta, Andhra Pradesh**

**5846. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an electronic automatic exchange at Joggiahpetta in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the date by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir A 1500 lines Electronic Exchange is proposed to be set up in Joggiahpetta in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1993-94.

242
**C-Dot Telephone Exchanges in Krishna
District of Andhra Pradesh**

**5847. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made in to the functioning of C-DOT system in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department propose to provide C-DOT telephone exchanges in some places in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the date by which the Tiruvuru exchange is likely to be provided with direct dialling facility with Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No special study has been undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At present there are twelve C-DOT 128 port exchanges working in Krishna District. It is proposed to commission 8 nos. of 128 port C-DOT exchanges during 1991-92 at the following places tentatively subject to availability of equipment:-

1. Banthumilli
2. Chinnapuram
3. Moturu
4. Koduni
5. Chandralapadu
6. Jamilgolvepalli
7. Mustabad
8. Kuchipudi.

It is further Proposed to install C-DOT MAX exchanges at

1. Gudivada
2. Joggiahpetta
3. Machilipatnam
4. Nuzvid

during 8th Five Year Plan

(e) STD at Tiruvuru is likely to be provided after automatisation and building up of stable media by 1993-94.

243

**Telephone Connections in Vijayawada
City of Andhra Pradesh**

5848. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for new telephone connections during last two years in Vijayawada City of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken to clear the waiting list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of applicants on the waiting list for new telephone connections during last two years in Vijayawada City are:-

(i) As on 31.3.1990 = 5466

(ii) As on 31.3.1991 = 5858

(b) and (c). Expansion plans have been drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively by March, 1995.

[Translation]

243

Import of Groundnut Oil

5849. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import groundnut oil in co-operation with the National Dairy Development Board;

(b) if so, the price and quantity of groundnut oil proposed to be imported; and

(c) the extent to which shortage of edible oils is likely to be removed as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). In view of the above, the question does not arise.

[English]

244

**Licences for Possession of Fire
Arms**

5850. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for possession of fire arms, separately for non-prohibited or prohibited bores, issued during 1990-91, State-wise:

(b) whether the Union government propose to lay down any uniform policy or guideline in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) and (c). Central Government has laid down police guidelines for the issue of licences for prohibited bore weapons. Licences for prohibited bore weapons are now issued by the Central Government in respect of the following categories:-

(i) Army Officers who were allotted such weapons from army quota prior to June, 1982;

(ii) legal heirs of deceased licence holders;

(iii) persons who have grave and imminent threat to their lives by anti-national and terrorist elements.

The above policy guidelines are uniformly applicable all over the country.

The licencing powers for non-prohibited bore weapons have been delegated to the State Govts./UT Govts./Administrations and they are competent to lay down their own policy guidelines taking into consideration all the relevant factors like the genuine need of the applicants, maintenance of public peace and safety and other local factors.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Details of Licences for Prohibited Bore Weapons Granted by The Central Government During The Period 1-1-1990 to 31-8-1991

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of State/Union Territory</i> | <i>Number of P.B. licences granted</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 01 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 02 |
| 3. | Assam | Nil |
| 4. | Bihar | 01 |
| 5. | Goa | Nil |
| 6. | Gujarat | 03 |
| 7. | Haryana | 08 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 07 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | Nil |
| 10. | Karnataka | 04 |
| 11. | Kerala | 05 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 02 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 01 |
| 14. | Manipur | 01 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 01 |
| 16. | Mizoram | Nil |
| 17. | Nagaland | Nil |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of State/Union Territory</i> | <i>Number of P.B. licences granted</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 18. | Orissa | Nil |
| 19. | Punjab | 202 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 05 |
| 21. | Sikkim | Nil |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 01 |
| 23. | Tripura | Nil |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 03 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 06 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | Nil |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 13 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | Nil |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | Nil |
| 30. | Delhi | 58 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | Nil |
| 32. | Pondicherry | Nil |
| Total | | 324 |

No information is available with reference to the number of licences granted in respect of non-prohibited bore weapons as these are issued by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations under the delegated powers.

[Translation]

Guest House In Delhi

5851. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:**
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised guest-house in Delhi detected during last two years; year-wise;

(b) the number of authorised guest-houses opened in Delhi during the above period, year-wise; and

(c) the criteria laid down for issuance of "No-Objection Certificates" to guest-houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a). The Delhi Police have reported

that the number of unauthorised guest-houses in Delhi detected during the last two years and upto 28th August, 1991 is as under:-

| Year | Number of un-authorised guest-houses |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1989 | 42 |
| 1990 | 37 |
| 1991 (upto 28.8.1991) | 23 |

(b) The number of authorised guest-houses opened in Delhi during the aforesaid period is as under:-

| Year | Number of authorised guest-house |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1989 | 14 |
| 1990 | 2 |
| 1991 (upto 28.8.1991) | 5 |

(c) The Delhi Police has reported that regulations have been framed regarding places of public entertainment in the Union territory of Delhi which inter-alia relate to the suitability of the applicant, fitness of the locality and the place which is proposed to be used for the purpose of entertainment. While determining the fitness of the locality and the place, the police authorities also obtain "No Objection Certificates" from the concerned agencies.

249 *Uttar Pradesh*
New Telephone Circle in Jaunpur
District of U.P.

5852. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

set up new telephone division of Ghazipur and Jaunpur in Jaunpur by decentralizing Robertsganj, Ghazipur, Bhadohi, Mirzapur and Jaunpur Telephone Circle Office of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]
250

Foreigners

Restriction on entry and exit of Persons from the Country

5853. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons on whom restrictions on the entry into and exit from the country imposed is increasing;

(b) if so, the number of persons on whom such restrictions has been imposed during the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to reduce this number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Restrictions on the entry exit of persons are imposed on security, economic etc. considerations. Such restrictions are imposed by various agencies. It is, therefore, not possible to say the number of persons on whom such restrictions have been imposed at a given time. The matter, however, is reviewed from time to time.

251 Foreigners
Foreigners having links with CIA and LTTE Apprehended

5854. SHRI SHARVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreigners having links with CIA and LTTE have been apprehended in Bombay in July this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government there to along-with action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No such report has come to notice.

(c) Do not arise.

251
Crimes in Delhi

5855. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Easy Targets for Delhi Criminals' appearing in the Hindu dated July 4, 1991;

(b) if so, the number of old men and women hit by criminals during this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A news item captioned 'Easy

targets for Delhi criminals' appeared in the Hindu dated 4th July, 1991. The news item primarily related to the murders of the aged and the elderly people in Delhi.

(b) During the period from 1.1.1991 to 15.8.1991, 13 aged women and 11 aged men were murdered by criminals.

(c) A senior Citizens Security Scheme has been introduced. All senior citizens have been identified beat-wise and division-wise in every police station. Beat staff of the Police Station visit these senior citizens to offer them advice on security steps to be taken by them and for their reassurance. They are advised to have all possible home security devices like magic-eye, door-chain, burglar alarm, to raise their boundary walls, fix iron grills in their doors & windows and to have the antecedents of their servants/domestic help verified.

2. For the education of the public, these measures are circulated freely through printed pamphlets.

3. Meetings with Residents' Welfare Associations are held where such preventive measures are discussed and areas of cooperation between the public and the police are identified.

4. The antecedents of servants and other domestic help working with the senior citizens are verified.

5. During the beat and division patrolling, special vigil is kept at the premises of the senior citizens.

252 Dams and Reservoirs, Orissa
International Team of Experts to study Cracks in Hirakud Dam

5856. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought the approval of the Union Government to form an international team of experts to study the cracks developed in the Hirakund Dam over river Mahanadi in Sambalpur district of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for the formation of an International Team of Experts to study the cracks developed in the Hirakund Dam over river Mahanadi in Sambalpur district of Orissa was received from Government of Orissa in November, 1990. The Government of Orissa has been requested to reconsider its proposal as Hirakund Dam Cracks Review Panel comprising of Indian Experts has already been constituted by them in August, 1990. Government of Orissa has not communicated its decision.

253
**Blackmarketing and Hoarding of
Fertilizers**

5857. **SHRIRABIRAY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers at present are affected by hoarding and blackmarketing of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers to farmers at fair price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Budget announcement, fertiliser prices were revised w.e.f. 25th July, 1991. The ensure that the benefit

of the increased price was not cornered by traders, the Government announced that stocks held by retail dealers prior to the price revision Notification, would be sold at the pre-revised prices. This led to some complaints about hoarding and black marketing, especially from Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of India issued instructions to the State Governments/U.Ts to ensure the identification of retail stocks, and their sale at pre-revised prices. Subsequently, by its Notification date 14th August, 1991 further revising the fertiliser prices, the Government also instructed that stocks held by retailers or wholesalers other than manufacturers or pool handling agents, and acquired at pre-25th July, 1991 prices, shall be sold by at the pre-25th July, 1991 prices. The Government of India again issued detailed instructions to the State Governments/U.Ts to ensure the supply of these fertilisers to the farmers at the correct prices.

254
**Quick Customer Service Centres of
MTNL in Delhi**

5858. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.T.N.L. has set up some Quick/Computerised Customer Service Centres in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the timings of these centres to deal with grievances of subscribers;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up such centres in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 18

Quick Service Centres and 8 computerised customer Service Centres are functioning in Delhi. Details of their locations is given in Annexure the attached Statement-I

(c) The timings of the Quick Service Centres is from 9.30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. (Monday-Saturday) except 2nd Saturday and that of Computerised Customer Service Centres is from 10.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.

(Monday-Friday) on all working days. The service provided by these centres are given in the attached Statement-II.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. At present, 34 Quick Customer Service Centres are functioning in Bombay and 8 Quick Service Centre in the remaining part of Maharashtra. Also 2 computerised customer service centres are functioning at Pune and Ahmednagar.

STATEMENT-I

I. Quick Customer Service Centres in Delhi

| <i>Exchanges covered</i> | | <i>Locations</i> |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Janpath and Kidwai Bhawan group of exchanges | Connaught Place (under shift to Mohan Singh Palace) |
| 2. | Sena Bhavan, Rajpath exchanges | Shastri Bhavan |
| 3. | Jorbagh and Lodhi Road | Defence Colony under bridge |
| 4. | Delhi Gate | Delhi Gate exchange at Asaf Ali Road |
| 5. | Laxmi Nagar | Laxmi Nagar exchange |
| 6. | Shahdara | Shahadara Exchange |
| 7. | Idgah group of exchanges | Idgah exchanges |
| 8. | All exchanges of Tiz Hazari | Tiz Hazari exchange |
| 9. | All exchanges of Shakti Nagar Rohini, Alipur, Badli, Narela, Lawrence Road | Shakti Nagar exchange |
| 10. | Chanakyapuri | 11 A, Safdarjung Enclave |
| 11. | Hauz Khaz, Chhatarpur, Vasant Kunj | Hauz Khaz exchange |
| 12. | Okhla Group of exchanges | Okhla exchange |

| <i>Exchanges covered</i> | <i>Locations</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 13. Nehru Place group of exchanges | Nehru Place exchange |
| 14. Karol Bagh, Cantt, IGIA | Karol Bagh exchange |
| 15. Rajouri Garden group of exchanges | Naraina Community Centre |
| 16. Karol Bagh | Bentex Towers |
| 17. Paschim Vihar, Najafgarh and Nangloi. | Paschim Vihar exchange |
| 18. Janakpuri exchange | Janakpuri Telephone exchange |
| II. Computerised customer service centres in Delhi | |
| 1. Khurshid Lal Bhavan | Central Area |
| 2. 10 Darya Ganj | East Area |
| 3. ISBT | North Area |
| 4. Nehru Place Exchange | South Area |
| 5. Rajouri Garden exchange | West Area |
| 6. Jorbagh exchange | Jorbagh and Lodhi Road exchange area |

| Exchanges covered | Locations |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7. Laxmi Nagar exchange | Laxmi Nagar exchange area |
| 8. Eastern Court | for non-voice services, Delhi. |

STATEMENT - II

Services provided by Quick Customer Service Centres

1. Speedy provision of almost all telephone accessories.
2. Shift within same premises.
3. STD barring/Dynamic STD control
4. Phone plus services.
5. Closure of telephones under safe custody and their restoration.

Services provided by computerised customer service centres

1. On-line enquiry for outstanding bills.
2. Issue of duplicate bills.
3. Issue of Demand Note for restoration.
4. On-line processing of Shift request
5. On-line processing of request for split bills.

Bilateral Relationship with Bangladesh

5859. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take any new measures to strengthen the bilateral relationship with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Government accords high priority to enhancing our relations with Bangladesh. At the invitation of the External Affairs Minister the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh visited India from 26-29 August, 1991. In-depth discussions were held on matters of mutual interest and on the steps to be taken for the further strengthening of Indo-Bangladesh relations. Two economic agreements, one on the Avoidance of double Taxation and the other on the extension of a Rs. 30 crore credit to Bangladesh, were also signed during the visit.

63 Telecommunication
Nomenclature of Extra Departmental Agents

5860. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to change the nomenclature of the Extra Department Agents was considered on April 4, 1991 in a meeting between the representatives of the Ministry, Bhartiya Postal Employees Union Postmen and Class IV and Bhartiya ED Employees Union; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No decision has been taken in the matter.

264 Telecommunication
Compensation to E.D. Employees

5861. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to compensate the E.D. Mail carriers and E.D. packers who perform duty beyond their prescribed duty hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The terms of service of ED Agents and the nature of duties entrusted to them as also the manner in which they are performed do not call for payment of O.T.A.

264 Wildlife
Yak Population

5862. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether yak population in the country is dwindling;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any census of yaks population in Sikkim and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the yak population?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the Fourteenth
Livestock Census, the population of yak in
Sikkim was 5354.

(c) As the Yak population in the country
has not shown decline over the years, the
Government have not taken any steps so far
to increase their population.

[Translation] 265

Exploitation of Minerals in Bihar

5863. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the
Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the minerals exploited
in Bihar during last three years, year-wise
alongwith their total value;

(b) the details of the minerals exported;
and

(c) the share of Bihar Government from
the income earned by export during last
three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM
SINGH YADAV): (a) The quantity and value
of different minerals produced in the State of
Bihar during 1988, 1989 and 1990 are given
in the attached Statement-I

(b) The figures and value of principal
minerals exported from India during 1985-86
to 1987-88 are given in the attached State-
ment-II

(c) While royalty and other State levies
on the minerals accrue to the State Gov-
ernment, the income earned from the export
goes to the individual exporter of minerals.

| <i>Mineral</i> | <i>Unit of Quantity</i> | 1988 | | 1989 | | 1990 (P) | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> |
| Kyanite | Tonne | 18,817 | 1,74.08 | 19,287 | 2,41.28 | 22,800 | 2,08.14 |
| Iron ore | '000 Tonnes | 8,624 | 69,98.22 | 8,854 | 77,27.13 | 8,434 | 79,92.60 |
| Limestone | Tonne | 1,846 | 21,38.10 | 1,812 | 22,73.16 | 1,345 | 15,54.98 |
| Manganese ore | Tonne | 24,682 | 33.89 | 21,895 | 29.46 | 24,724 | 30.86 |
| Mica (crude) | Tonne | 1,969 | 1,43.08 | 2,258 | 1,51.79 | 1,854 | 1,40.81 |
| Mica (Waste & scrap) | Tonne | 1,603 | N.A. | 1,079 | N.A. | 1,054 | N.A. |
| Ochre | Tonne | 586 | 44 | 733 | 99 | 376 | 34 |
| Pyrites | Tonne | 29,656 | 1,18.97 | 38,868 | 1,55.50 | 94,023 | 3,76.10 |
| Quartzite | Tonne | 6,942 | 3.80 | 5,280 | 2.97 | 3,969 | 2.98 |
| Quartzite | Tonne | 15,271 | 6.49 | 4,932 | 2.96 | 11,325 | 6.63 |
| Silica sand | Tonne | 84,572 | 48.26 | 80,156 | 45.93 | 86,789 | 49.41 |
| Silver | Kg | 12,665 | 7,30.35 | 12,162 | 7,27.95 | 14,148 | 8,46.93 |

| Mineral | Unit of Quantity | 1988 | | 1989 | | 1990 (P) | |
|----------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Steatite | Tonnes | 5,743 | 3.49 | 1,911 | 87 | 2,254 | 1.27 |
| Minor Minerals | (Value) | — | 90,53.58 | — | N.A. | — | N.A. |

1. Recovered as by - product from copper slims.

2. Waste and scrap include mine waste and that obtained while dressing of crude mica at the mine site.

3. Recovered as by - product from lead concentrates.

P. Provisional

N.A. Not available

(Sources : Indian Mineral Year Book 1991 Vol. I and Monthly Statistics of Mineral Production December, 1990 of Indian Bureau of Mines)

STATEMENT - II

Export of Minerals 1985-86 to 1987-88

| Mineral | Unit of Quantity | (Value in Rs. Crores) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | |
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| All Minerals (Value) | — | — | 2343.99 | — | 2721.24 | — | 3313.08 |
| Alumina (Aluminium Oxide) | Tonne | 40,987 | 8.37 | 39,756 | 7.60 | 7,014 | 2.21 |
| Barytes | Th.t | 375 | 14.23 | 26 | 1.33 | 123 | 4.55 |
| Bauxite | Tonne | 38,436 | 0.65 | 85,148 | 1.69 | 147,402 | 2.31 |
| Bentonite | Tonne | 21,348 | 1.59 | 6,843 | 0.40 | 39,312 | 1.64 |
| Borax (Borate) | Tonne | 443 | 0.22 | 486 | 0.24 | 494 | 0.26 |
| Chromite | Th.t. | 230 | 38.16 | 119 | 34.60 | 185 | 17.96 |
| Coal | Th.t | 190 | 9.92 | 102 | 5.71 | 150 | 7.96 |
| Copper ore & Conc. | Tonne | 45,350 | 26.57 | 7,900 | 8.50 | 18,000 | 17.33 |

| <i>Mineral</i> | <i>Unit of Quantity</i> | <i>1985-86</i> | | <i>1986-87</i> | | <i>1987-88</i> | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> |
| Diamond (Mostly Cut) | Carats | • | 1374.46 | N.A. | 1943.79 | N.A. | 2457.09 |
| Dolomite | Tonne | 7,786 | 0.15 | 7,569 | 0.20 | 3,175 | 0.14 |
| Emerald | Carats | N.A. | 1.96 | N.A. | 13.93 | N.A. | 33.67 |
| Felspar | Tonne | 16,781 | 0.71 | 20,033 | 0.81 | 44,811 | 1.06 |
| Felspar (gem) | Carats | N.A. | 0.12 | N.A. | 0.60 | N.A. | 0.49 |
| Garnet (Natural) | Tonne | 1,225 | 0.12 | 322 | 0.10 | 1,320 | 0.78 |
| Garnet (gem) | Carats | N.A. | 0.13 | N.A. | 0.59 | N.A. | 0.48 |
| Graphite (Natural) | Tonne | 1,045 | 0.67 | 1,028 | 0.82 | 312 | 0.32 |
| Gypsum & Plaster | Tonne | 3,449 | 0.06 | 724 | 0.02 | 5,879 | 0.18 |
| Ilmenite ¹ | Tonne | 17,956 | 1.78 | 14,605 | 2.14 | 42,532 | 3.17 |
| Iron ore | Ton | 30,150 | 578.80 | 28,226 | 546.61 | 29,410 | 554.49 |
| Kaolin | Tonne | 8,329 | 0.73 | 5,713 | 0.67 | 16,638 | 1.57 |

| <i>Mineral</i> | <i>Unit of Quantity</i> | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> |
| Limestone | Th. t. | 230 | 1.03 | 214 | 0.95 | 258 | 1.09 |
| Magnesite | Tonne | 1,371 | 0.31 | 2,192 | 0.51 | 1,826 | 0.54 |
| Manganese dioxide electrolytic | Tonne | 33 | 0.03 | 10 | .. | 582 | 0.28 |
| Manganese ore | Th.t | 486 | 20.36 | 222 | 9.25 | 226 | 7.59 |
| Marble | Tonne | 6,140 | 0.37 | 7,565 | 0.45 | 21,487 | 1.78 |
| Mica | Tonne | 33,886 | 36.12 | 28,344 | 36.10 | 38,099 | 41.99 |
| Petroleum (crude) | Th.t. | 528 | 135.15 | — | — | — | — |
| Precious & semi-precious stones (natural n.e.s.) | Carats | | 26.78 | N.A. | 25.34 | N.A. | 23.23 |
| Quartz (natural) | Tonne | 70,775 | 3.98 | 67,689 | 3.67 | 69,136 | 4.24 |
| Red Oxide or Red Iron Oxide | Tonne | 3,619 | 0.39 | 5,029 | 0.70 | 5,571 | 0.66 |

| Mineral | Unit of Quantity | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | |
|--|------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Salt | Th. t | 116 | 0.30 | 20 | 0.36 | 44 | 0.69 |
| Sand (excluding metal bearing sand) | Tonne | 6,269 | 0.43 | 390 | 0.03 | 15,751 | 1.07 |
| Slate (including worked) | Tonne | 7,632 | 1.82 | 14,423 | 3.27 | 13,997 | 3.61 |
| Steatite | Tonne | 12,444 | 1.51 | 12,340 | 1.57 | 23,331 | 2.58 |
| Stone (Building Monumental granite etc.) | Th. t | 358 | 53.69 | 400 | 66.73 | 575 | 108.35 |
| Vermiculite | Tonne | 1,055 | 0.11 | 2,283 | 0.21 | 1,047 | 0.07 |
| Others (Value) | — | — | 2.20 | — | 2.30 | — | 6.65 |

Note : Th. t. — Thousand Tonnes. 1 Includes beneficiated Ilmenite. 2 Data received from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, n.s.s. — not elsewhere specified. N.A. — Not available.

* Quantity figures not given due to partial coverage. The value figures, however, have full coverage. Figures for earlier years have been revised wherever necessary.

** Negligible

Source : DGC & S, Calcutta.

281 *Bihar*
Development of Mines Located Area

5864. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess realised from the bauxite mines of Lohardaga and Gumla districts in Bihar during the last three year;

(b) whether there is any provision for spending one per cent of such cess so realised for the development of the area where such mines are located;

(c) if so, the amount spent on the development of the above districts; and

(d) the details of the development work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Uttar Pradesh

281
Waiting list for telephone Connections in U.P.

5865. SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections in Districts of Tehre Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Ghakrota and Mussoorree in U.P.; and

(b) the time by which new electronic telephone exchanges are expected to be commissioned at the above places and telephone connections likely to be provided to all applications on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of applications on the waiting list for telephone con-

nections as on 31.3.91 is: (i) in District Tehri Garhwal, 7. (ii) in District Uttarkashi, 33. (iii) in Chakrota exchange area, 2. (iv) in Mussoorree exchange area 268. (Chakrota and Mussoorree Exchanges are in Dehra Dun District).

(b) Chakrota already has Electronic Exchange. The Manual exchange at Uttarkashi and Electromechanical Exchange at Mussoorree have been planed to be replaced during 91-92 by Electronic exchanges. Replacement of other exchanges by Electronic Exchange in the districts will be carried out progressively as per the policy of replacement of all the life expired exchanges. The waiting list is likely to be cleared by March 1993.

282
New Job Opportunities in the Gulf Countries

5866. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to secure new job opportunities for Indians in the Gulf countries especially in Kuwait, Saudi, Arabia, Iran and Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The Government is in constant touch with both the Government and employers in the various Gulf countries to promote and secure new job opportunities for Indian nationals in those countries. Over 30,000 Indian nationals have returned to Kuwait, while there has been a substantial increase in the number of Indian nationals proceeding to other countries, particularly Saudi Arabia.

282
Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Orissa

5867. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of Central assis-

tance asked for by the Government of Orissa for the implementation of irrigation projects during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Central assistance is given to the State in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular sector of development or project. The outlay proposed by the State Government during the last three years for irrigation sector were as under:-

| | Rs. in crores |
|---------|---------------|
| 1988-89 | 220.68 |
| 1989-90 | 189.13 |
| 1990-91 | 287.71 |

283 Railways, Telecommunication
RMS Sorting Offices

5868. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of RMS Sorting Offices in the country;

(b) whether all of them have the required structural accommodation with minimum facilities and amenities; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Sir, there are 548 RMS Sorting Offices in the country.

(b) While accommodation is provided to all Railway Mail Sorting Offices, in the case of units functioning in rented or Railway premises, due to various constraints, it is not always possible to provide desired level of facilities and amenities in them.

(c) Subject to availability of resources, in a phased manner, better accommodation is arranged, wherever possible.

284 Railways, Telecommunication
Sorting Machines in RMS Offices

5869. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to instal sorting machines in RMS Offices;

(b) if so, the cost of each machine and the country from which the Government propose to import such machines; and

(c) the number of RMS offices which are being provided with this machine and the number of employees likely to be rendered surplus as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A decision has been taken to instal automatic integrated mail processing system in Bombay.

(b) This technology is available only in some developed countries and the equipment has to be imported. Action for procurement of equipment is under way.

(c) A study of the project for Bombay show that 85 sorters would become available for deployment else where to sort the rest of the non-machineable articles and increased work-load in other spheres of Postal and RMS activity, after the proposed equipment is installed.

284 Fisheries, Orissa
Fishing Harbour at Paradip

5870. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an abnormal delay

in the construction of fishing harbour at Paradip in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely date for completion of the construction of this harbour and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no delay so far in the construction of the fishing harbour at Pradeep.

(c) The fishing harbour project is likely to be completed by February, 1994. The progress of the fishing harbour is being monitored by a Central Monitoring Committee.

Demand and Supply of Milk in Delhi

5871. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total daily demand and supply of milk in Delhi; and

(b) the total capacity of milk dairies in Delhi and the quantity of milk procured from neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The total estimated daily demand for milk in Delhi is 20-25 lakh litres and the total average supply through Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) is about 10.5 lakh litres per day.

(b) The combined installed capacity of Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme is 11.5 lakh litres per day. The average daily procurement by these two dairies from the neighbouring States and Delhi Cooperative Societies is about 3.00 lakh kgs.

[Translation]

286

Agreement between India and Uzbekistan Republic of USSR

5872. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two agreements were reached between India and Uzbekistan Republic of USSR recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the period of validity of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Agreement on economic cooperation provides for appropriate measures by both sides to facilitate and develop on a stable and lasting basis inter-change in the economic, commercial, scientific-technological and other spheres.

The agreement on cultural cooperation provides for maintenance and strengthening of mutual cooperation in the fields of culture arts, education, science, tourism, sports and mass media.

Both the Agreements are valid for five years and would stand extended for further periods of five years if neither side notifies the other of its decision to terminate them 6 months before the expiry date.

[English]

286

Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh

5873. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tubewells set up in Uttar Pradesh especially in Saidpur and Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituencies and Dehra Dun districts with the assistance from the World Bank;

(b) the number of tubewells out of them which are out of order;

(c) the time by which those tubewells are likely to become operational; and

(d) the number of tubewells proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh especially in

Saidpur, Jaunpur and Dehra Dun during 1991-92 with World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The number of Tubewells set up in Uttar Pradesh with assistance from World Bank is 4799 of which 113 are in Saidpur Parliamentary Constituency, 26 in Jaunpur Parliamentary Constituency and 22 in Dehradun district.

(b) The number of tubewells out of order as on 26.8.91 are:-

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Saidpur parliamentary Constituency | 23 |
| 2. | Jaunpur parliamentary Constituency | 4 |
| 3. | Dehradun district | 1 |

(c) The time by which tubewells out of order are likely to become operational:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Saidpur parliamentary Constituency | 15 within 15 days and 8 within one month. |
| 2. | Jaunpur parliamentary Constituency | 2 within 15 days and 2 within one month. |
| 3. | Dehradun District | Within one month. |

(d) No tubewell has been proposed to be set up in Saidpur, Jaunpur parliamentary Constituency and Dehradun District of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92 with World Bank assistance.

have sneaked into Kashmir to supervise the ongoing militant movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to nab them?

Sneaking of Pak Military Experts Into Kashmir

5874. SHRI MUTUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether military experts of Pakistan

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). There are unconfirmed reports that some Pakistani military officers have sneaked into the Valley.

Government has already stepped up

vigil on the border to check infiltration. Government of Jammu & Kashmir has identified vulnerable pockets and active gangs for gearing up anti-terrorist operations, organising Naka ambushes and effective deployment of para-military forces in the affected/sensitive pockets. Day and night patrolling in vulnerable areas, raids on hide-outs of terrorists and extortionists have been intensified.

289 *Delhi*
Service of Ambulance Vans

5875. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain ambulance vans are under the control of the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details of the services being provided by those vans along with the source of their availability in emergency;

(c) the criteria laid down for availing of the services of those vans by the public;

(d) whether the services of these vans have been publicised for the awareness of general public;

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

(f) whether the Government propose to increase the number of those vans with the establishment of various new colonies in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Fifteen ambulance vans are at the disposal of the Delhi Police. These include five vans supplied by the Directorate of Health Services, Delhi

Administration. These vans have been placed with the Districts/Traffic Units of the Delhi Police and are stationed at strategic points for shifting the victims of road accidents, natural calamities, riots, etc. to the hospital. These vans also administer necessary medical aid at the spot.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Police have reported that the public is aware of the scheme which is under operation since 1976.

(f) and (g). There is no specific proposal before the Government for increasing the vans. 290

Emergency Horns in Delhi Police Vehicles

5876. DR. C. SILVERA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vehicles of the Delhi Police have been fitted with emergency horns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down for the use of these horns;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following vehicles have been fitted with emergency horns:-

| | | |
|----|------------|-----|
| 1. | Cars | 102 |
| 2. | Jeeps | 489 |
| 3. | Pick-ups | 124 |
| 4. | Ambulances | 13 |

| | | |
|----|------------|----|
| 5. | Mini-Buses | 11 |
| 6. | Buses | 7 |
| 7. | Trucks | 31 |
| 8. | Jail Vans | 21 |

(c) and (d). The Delhi Police has reported that the vehicles used as ambulances of fire fighting or salvage purposes or used by the Police Officers in the course of their duties, where the exigencies so warrant are permitted to use emergency horns.

at telephone
S.T.D. Facility in Towns of Nasik District of Maharashtra

5877. SHRI Z.M. KAHANDOLE: will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones in Western part of the Nasik district of Maharashtra remains dead for most of the time;

(b) whether customers are required to pay telephone bills although the phones remain dead for over two months;

(c) if so, whether any complaint has been received in this regard by the Government;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) the towns in the Nasik district which are proposed to be connected by S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. The working of telephones in Western part of Nasik District is generally satisfactory.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following stations in Nasik District are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the 8th Plan.

-
- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| 1. | Niphad |
| 2. | Malegaon |
| 3. | Oxar |
| 4. | Satana |
| 5. | Sinnar |
| 6. | Pimpalgaon (Baswant) |
| 7. | Lasalgaon |
| 8. | Igatpuri. |
-

at telephone
 [Translation] *Uttar Pradesh*

Disconnection of S.T.D. Service in Aligarh, U.P.

5878. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of S.T.D. telephone subscribers connections found disconnected from June to August 1991 in Aligarh, of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) Whether any high level enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No subscribers connections were found disconnected. How-

ever, seven number of STD telephone subscribers meters were found tampered/disconnected from June 1991 to August 1991.

(b) and (c). On the basis of preliminary investigation, two officials in Aligarh Telephone Exchange have been placed under suspension.

[English]

International Satellite Monitoring Earth Station

5879. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of the International Satellite Monitoring Earth Station was laid down in December, 1983;

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

(c) when Station is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The then Minister of State for Communications, Shri V.N. Gadgil, formally took over the land from the then Deputy Chief Minister, Maharashtra State in a simple ceremony, at Jalna on 11 December, 1983.

(b) The civil work for the antenna pedestal has been completed. The Space Application Centre of the Department of Space has been developing and integrating the 'receive' electronics system, which is now under final test at Ahmedabad. The construction work for the building of the station is in progress.

(c) The facilities at the station are likely to be ready for initial testing around mid 1992.

Threat to Indian Ambassador in Romania

5880. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Romania was warned several times about the threat to Indian Ambassador from the militants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Indian Embassy in Romania was informed several time about the treat to Shri J.F. Ribeiro, Indian Ambassador, from the militants. Recently, on August 17 also information about the threat to Ambassador was conveyed. This information was further conveyed to the Romanian authorities who had strengthened the uniformed guards at the Residence of the Ambassador, our Embassy and the road on which the Ambassador travelled.

Blue Print Pkn of Terrorists

5881. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the terrorists activities and their blueprint plan;

(b) if so, the areas where the blue print plan is to be executed; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). While no such 'Blue Print Plan' has come to notice, Government is fully alive to the situation created by terrorist elements in the country and is determined to ensure that a durable climate of peace and stability prevails throughout the country. Various steps are being taken by the Government in this direction with the close cooperation of the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Madhya Bharat Notified Area Land Distribution and Transfer regulation, 1954.

5882. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought the permission of the Union Government to repeal the Madhya Bharat Notified Area Land distribution and Transfer Regulation, 1954;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting permission; and

(c) the time by which the permission is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Madhya Bharat Anusuchit Kshetra (Bhumi Bant Taha Hastantaran) Viniyam, 1984 for repealing the Madhya Bharat Anusuchit Kshetra (Bhumi Bant Taha Hastantaran) Viniyam, 1954 has been referred by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the assent of the President.

(b) and (c). The existing Regulation,

sought to be repealed by the Act, projects tribals against alienation of land. Attention of State Government was drawn to the reports that in number of cases tribal land have been alienated in favour of the non-tribals. Since it was feared that the regulation if repealed would only result in regularising the alienations, State Government was pressed to provide a satisfactory reason as to how the interest of Tribals was to be secured. A reply from the State Government is awaited.

[English]

S.T.D. Facility to Burugum-PADU Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh

5883. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide S.T.D. facility in Burugumpadu Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which such facility is likely to be provided there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Not applicable.

(c) **BURUGUMPADU (BURGAMPAHAD)** does not fall within the norms for providing S.T.D. within the 8th Five Year Plan.

Statement on Jammu and Kashmir by The British Labour Party Leader

5884. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Labour Party leader had discussions with various personalities of Jammu and Kashmir during his recent visit to that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he made any statement on Jammu and Kashmir after visiting that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Mr. Gerald Kaufman, Shadow Foreign Secretary of the UK had discussion with the Governor and other senior officials and met a large cross-section of political leaders, jurists, representatives of the press and other personalities in Jammu and Kashmir during his recent visit to the State.

(c) and (d). The Government have seen various press reports about remarks made by Mr. Kaufman after visiting that state, calling for a solution to Kashmir problem taking into account the view of the Kashmiris and suggesting a role for the Commonwealth in this regard. The Government hopes to resolve this matter with Pakistan bilaterally under the Simla Agreement. There is no question, of any mediation, good offices or intervention by any third party, including the Commonwealth.

97 Satiguda Irrigation Project

5885. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satiguda Irrigation Project in Orissa is at a stand-still position;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the union Government for the project and the amount released so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Satiguda Irrigation Project is being executed by the Government of Orissa with funds provided by the Government of India. The State Government has never reported that the Irrigation Project has, at any time, been in a stand-still position.

(c) The amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the Project is Rs. 318.20 lakhs. The amount so far released to the Government of Orissa is Rs. 37.45 lakhs.

(d) As per the Terms & Conditions laid down for the release of funds by the Government of India, the entire expenditure is to be incurred by the Government of Orissa by August, 1992. The remaining amount would be released to the State Government against actual expenditure incurred, as and when reimbursement claims are submitted by the State Government along with required documents.

298 Amendment to Official Secrets Act

5886. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Official Secrets Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the changes likely to be effected in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). There has been a proposal to carry out certain amendments to the Official Secrets Act, 1923 which are generally aimed at making the relevant provisions more liberal to provide greater access to official information. The Government has, however, not yet taken a final view in the matter.

[Translation]

Uttar Pradesh
Opening of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in U.P.

5887. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during 1991-92 in Uttar Pradesh district-wise;

(b) the amount allocated therefor; and

(c) the number of S.T.D. and I.S.D. connections given in the Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh during last year along with their details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The information with regard to proposal for opening of P.Os and T.O's is given in the attached Statements I & II, respectively.

As regards Telephone Exchanges, 40 Exchanges are proposed to be opened in U.P. during the year 1991-92. The District wise details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(b) Information shall be laid on the Table of the House after finalisation of the allocations.

(c) One S.T.D. and I.S.D. connection has been given at Hathras in Aligarh District during last year.

STATEMENT - I

District-wise targets for opening of post office in U.P. Circle in 1991-92 subject to justification.

| Sl. No. | Name of District be opened. | No. of Post Office Proposed to |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Barabanki | 12 |
| 2. | Faizabad | 15 |
| 3. | Rai Bareilly | 15 |
| 4. | Sitapur | 15 |
| 5. | Sultanpur | 18 |
| 6. | Lucknow | 25 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of District be opened.</i> | <i>No. of Post Office Proposed to</i> |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 7. | Kanpur City | 6 |
| 8. | Kanpur Dehat | 7 |
| 9. | Unnao | 7 |
| 10. | Fatehpur | 6 |
| 11. | Farrukhabad | 6 |
| 12. | Banda | 6 |
| 13. | Hamirpur | 6 |
| 14. | Allahabad | 17 |
| 15. | Ghazipur | 10 |
| 16. | Jaunpur | 10 |
| 17. | Mirzapur | 15 |
| 18. | Varanasi | 25 |
| 19. | Pratapnagar | 15 |
| 20. | Bijnore | 12 |
| 21. | Meerut | 12 |
| 22. | M. Nagar | 12 |
| 23. | Saharanpur | 12 |
| 24. | Ghaziabad | 12 |
| 25. | Dehradun | 3 |
| 26. | Pauri | 2 |
| 27. | Chamoli | 3 |
| 28. | Tehri | 13 |

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of District be opened.</i> | <i>No. of Post Office Proposed to be opened.</i> |
|----------------|--|--|
| 29. | Agra | 10 |
| 30. | Mathura | 10 |
| 31. | Aligarh | 15 |
| 32. | Jhansi | 15 |
| 33. | Bulandshahar | 6 |
| 34. | Etah | 6 |
| 35. | Etawah | 6 |
| 36. | Mainpuri | 5 |
| 37. | Almora | 5 |
| 38. | Bareilly | 5 |
| 39. | Badaun | 5 |
| 40. | Hardoi | 5 |
| 41. | Kheri | 6 |
| 42. | Moradabad | 4 |
| 43. | Rampur | 4 |
| 44. | Nainital | 3 |
| 45. | Pilibhit | 3 |
| 46. | Pithoragarh | 7 |
| 47. | Shahjampur | 5 |
| 48. | Gorakhpur | 11 |
| 49. | Maharajganj | 10 |
| 50. | Deoria | 15 |

| Sl. No. | Name of District be opened. | No. of Post Office Proposed to |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 51. | Bansi | 5 |
| 52. | Ballia | 10 |
| 53. | Bahraich | 10 |
| 54. | Gonda | 10 |
| 55. | Azamgarh | 8 |
| 56. | Mau | 7 |
| 57. | Basti | 5 |

STATEMENT - II

District-wise information regarding Combined Offices where Telegraph facilities are proposed to be provided during the year 1991-92 on phonocom basis in Uttar Pradesh.

| S.No. | District | No. of Offices |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 11. | Deoria | 2 |
| 12. | Etawah | 1 |
| 13. | Faizabad | 2 |
| 14. | Gorakhpur | 2 |
| 15. | Gonda | 1 |
| 16. | Ghazipur | 2 |
| 17. | Jhansi | 1 |
| 18. | Jaunpur | 1 |
| 19. | Lakhimpur Kheri | 1 |
| 20. | Mirzapur | 1 |
| 21. | Moradabad | 2 |
| 22. | Partapgarh | 1 |
| 23. | Rae Bareilly | 2 |
| 24. | Sultanpur | 1 |
| 25. | Sitapur | 1 |

| S.No. | District | No. of Offices |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Agra | 2 |
| 2. | Aligarh | 2 |
| 3. | Allahabad | 2 |
| 4. | Almora | 1 |
| 5. | Ballia | 2 |
| 6. | Banda | 1 |
| 7. | Basti | 1 |
| 8. | Bareilly | 1 |
| 9. | Bahraich | 1 |
| 10. | Bulandshahr | 1 |

| <i>S.No. District</i> | <i>No. of Offices</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. Varanasi | 2 |
| 27. Bara Banki | 1 |
| 28. Bijnore | 1 |
| 29. Budaun | 1 |
| 30. Etah | 1 |
| 31. Farrukhabad | 1 |
| 32. Fatehpur | 1 |
| 33. Hardoi | 2 |
| 34. Hardwar | 1 |
| 35. Hamirpur | 1 |
| 36. Lucknow | 2 |
| 37. Lalitpur | 1 |

Central Allocation for Irrigation and Flood Control Project In Uttar Pradesh

5888. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of irrigation and flood control projects during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spend out of it and the amount surrendered year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). For the implementation of irrigation and flood control projects, the amount allocated under State Plans and spent by Uttar Pradesh Government during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

| <i>Years</i> | <i>Amount Allocated</i> | <i>Amount spent</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1988-89 | 439.12 | 462.74 |
| 1989-90 | 421.65 | 429.53 |
| 1990-91 | 429.40 | 463.28 (Anticipated) |

The saving is utilised by the State Government in other development sectors of their State Plan.

[English]

Welfare Organisation In Kerala Getting Foreign Contribution

5889. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of welfare organisation in Kerala getting foreign contributions; and

(b) the number of applications pending for registration to avail foreign contributions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) About 1200 associations in Kerala have sent intimation of receipt of

foreign contribution in the year 1990 to this Ministry.

(b) At present 88 cases from Kerala are pending registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

Foreign Visits of Ministers

5890. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of ministers who visited foreign countries during the period from January 1990 to July 1991 for participate in various seminars/conferences;

(b) the total foreign exchange released for this purpose;

(c) whether any ministers visited abroad more than three times during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount spent on each visit of every minister?

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

Assets of Azad Hind Government

5891. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have retrieved the cash and assets amounting to Rs. 114 crores belonging to the Azad Hind Government set up by the Netaji Subbhash

Chandra Bose from the Government of Japan and other foreign countries; and

(b) if so, how the Government propose to utilise the money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There is no evidence available with the Government regarding cash and assets amounting to Rs. 114 crores belonging to the Azad Hind Government set up by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as being due from the Government of Japan and other foreign countries. The facts available with the Government on the subject are as follows:

2. After the Second World War, some assets, consisting of various types of currencies, some gold bullion and miscellaneous valuables including ornaments belonging to the Indian National Army (INA) and India Independence League (IIL) were confiscated by the Custodian of Property in Singapore. It was agreed by Government that these assets, would be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of 2:1 with the Indian share working out to approximately 1,52,681. This figure was also given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1501 of September 9, 1954. With the consent of the then Prime Minister, India's share of money derived from these INA and IIL assets was thereafter deposited in the Indian Scholarship Fund created in Malaya. The Fund was meant for student of Indian origin in Malaya.

3. A box said to contain articles that were salvaged from the aircraft in which Netaji Subbhash Chandra Bose was reported to have met his death, was brought to Delhi from Tokyo by an official of the Government of India under instructions from the then Prime Minister in November, 1952. The box was entrusted to the national Museum, New Delhi for safe custody on 30th September, 1953 and has remained with the National

Museum ever since. The box contained medals, rings, chain, wrist watches, ear ring, pendants, ear studs, brooches, bangles, fragments of stones, shirt-buttons, signet rings, nose-ring stones, iron nail and other miscellaneous items almost all of which are in damaged and charred condition. The net weight of the box without wrappers, was found to be 13491.25 gms.

311
Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi

5892. SHRISUDHIRSAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bill for the takeover of the Indian Council of World Affairs passed in the Rajay Sabha was introduced in the Ninth Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the present status of the Bill;

(c) when the bill is proposed to be re-introduced in the parliament; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the declining standards of ICWA Library?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bill has since lapsed.

(c) and (d). Government are considering various measures including the possibility of reintroducing a Bill in Parliament to improve the ICWA and restore its original standards.

[Translation]

312

Increase in Production of Foodgrains

5893. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the production of foodgrains like wheat, oil-seeds etc. in the country during 1990-91 as compared to the year 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the State-wise percentage increase in production?

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

(b) A Statement giving percentage of increase/decrease in production of wheat, total foodgrains and total oilseeds during 1990-91 as compared to the year 1989-90 State-wise is Annexed.

STATEMENT

Percentage increase/decrease in Production of Wheat, total Foodgrains and Total Oilseeds during 1990-91 as compared to 1989-90*

| <i>State</i> | <i>Wheat</i> | <i>Total Food Grains</i> | <i>Total Oilseeds</i> |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | — | (+) 3.8 | 36.7 |
| Assam | (+) 30.7 | (+) 16.2 | 43.2 |
| Bihar | (+) 2.5 | (+) 4.2 | 31.4 |
| Gujarat | (+) 24.5 | (-) 0.8 | (-) 16.5 |
| Haryana | (+) 8.2 | (+) 10.6 | 61.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | (-) 16.7 | (-) 6.6 | 20.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | (+) 33.1 | (+) 30.3 | 31.0 |
| Karnataka | (-) 17.5 | (-) 11.5 | (-) 9.7 |
| Kerala | — | (+) 2.0 | (-) 27.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | (+) 43.4 | (+) 20.0 | 33.0 |
| Maharashtra | (+) 1.3 | (-) 8.9 | (-) 1.6 |
| Orissa | (-) 9.2 | (-) 10.9 | 8.3 |
| Punjab | (+) 2.7 | (+) 0.7 | 97.2 |

| State | Wheat | Total Food Grains | Total Oilseeds |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|
| Rajasthan | (+) 27.1 | (+) 28.7 | 35.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | — | (-) 6.6 | (-) 2.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | (+) 3.2 | (+) 4.0 | 12.8 |
| West Bengal | (+) 5.4 | (-) 7.3 | 4.8 |
| Others | (+) 23.8 | (+) 7.0 | 20.0 |
| All India | (+) 9.8 | (+) 3.4 | 14.0 |

* Likely

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my belongings were thrown out.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly 30 to 40 MPs belonging to Congress (I), BJP, Janta Dal, CPI and CPM met you in connection with the continued atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Country despite the issue being repeatedly raised and discussed in the House. Just two days before we have received a report that even today in Maharashtra people of these sections are not allowed entry in 90 per cent of villages and 80 per cent of temples. I have written a letter to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Chavan about the killing of the persons of these sections in Andhra Pradesh. In other States also.....(Interruptions)...I have photograph of Nagpur incident. You may see it. The son of a Scheduled Caste Professor of Ambedkar College studying in IX standard was brutally beaten to death by another Professor of the college because of feeling of enmity. Such incidents are on the rise. This issue is above party politics. Leader, of all the political parties including Shri Buta Singh, met you in connections with the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are going to meet the Hon. President also.

Earlier, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs during discussion on these issues always shared the responsibility, but unfortunately now a new convention has been set up where the hon. Minister of Home while replying to the debate in Lok Sabha or Rajya

Sabha always states that the subject relates to the State Governments. As a result of such postures even State Governments are feeling that the Central Government is not serious on these matters. Earlier, the Government of India used to view the incidents of atrocities seriously, but it is not so now, you had expressed your concern and had stated that the hon. Prime Minister is going to hold a meeting with the Chief Ministers. I would like to know as to when this meeting is going to be held. All the hon. MPs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other MPs also have decided to march to the President House either tomorrow or day after tomorrow. The march will start from the statue of Dr. Ambedkar to present a memorandum against the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different part of the country. This issue is above party politics, so why does the hon. Minister keeps on reiterating that it is a state subject and the Central Government cannot interfere. I think the issue of constitutional protection and the Central Government has failed to provide that protection. Therefore, this matter needs to be viewed seriously and the dates for holding Chief Ministers meeting may please be finalised at the earliest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): No doubt, this matter pertains to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but responsibilities to remedy the situation is not confined just to these sections. If the incidents continue to take place, it becomes a matter of concern for the whole country and the House. I urge upon Shri Ram Vilas Paswan not to go alone to the Rashtrapati Bhawan as the division on this issue will neither be in the interest of the country nor in the interest of these sections. No doubt, the incidents of atrocities are being brought to the notice of the Centre and the Ministry of Home Affairs has the constitutional obligation to keep an eye on these incidents, but if the State Governments are not able to dis-

charge their duties, they will not be able to do justice and if they are not pulled up, they will become lax. That is why the State Governments should always be prompt and Centre should also discharge its obligations, but the issue should not be made a cause of division in society. Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are a matter of concern.

Sir, I agree with the suggestion of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for convening a meeting of the Chief Ministers for discussion. One thing is clear that if the State Governments show any laxity, the Centre cannot protect these people, whatever goodwill it may show.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I fully associate myself and my party with what has been said. It seems that the discussion in this House has been treated as a ritual. And although, we are expressing our gravest concern and then the hon. Ministers have expressed their concerns, yet it seems that it has no effect, and such gruesome incidents, inhuman incidents are recurring in different places in our country.

As I had commented last time, are we living in a civilised country? People are being killed or brutalised and tortured because they belong to a particular caste or a particular area or a particular religion or they speak a particular language. Are we going to allow division of the country on such basis? Therefore, this is a matter which we have always treated to be above party considerations and party lines. This should be a matter of national concern. And obviously, the Government has a particular responsibility. Our Constitution contemplates that the Central Government will have direct responsibility so far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Therefore, the Government of India, if necessary, and we demand, should take a lead in the matter. I agree with what Ram Vilasji

has said that it seems that the State Governments in some areas do not think that the Central Government is very serious about it except making some observations or comments from time to time. Therefore, this is a matter on which I appeal to all sections of the House.

I have no manner of doubt that anybody feels differently, this is a matter which should be taken up with the gravest of importance and urgency and the Central Government should provide a lead in this matter. We must provide exemplary punishment to those people - I should say, debased and deformed people - who take such action. They should receive exemplary punishment in this matter. And let us take that commitment and vow that we shall never let these poor people, oppressed people down in the country in future...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIS.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in full agreement with the views expressed here on the floor of the House. When we had discussions on atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, we had given this assurance that we treat this as a national issue and there is no question of running away from it. I do not know how the hon. Members got this impression that we are treating this very casually. It is not a fact. In fact, we are trying to monitor the whole thing. We have a Cell which look into the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If there is anything anywhere happening in the country so far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the Central Government takes the initiative and writes to the Chief Ministers concerned. We do not treat this matter casually. On this issue, we have taken a decision to call for a meeting of all the Chief Ministers. I do not remember the exact date, but a date has also been fixed. The Chief Ministers' meeting is being called to discuss this issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): You had stated that a meeting of the National Integration Council will be called(*Interruptions*)...Sir, he had stated that a meeting of the NIC will be called on this issue. What has happened to that?

[*English*]

On the National Integration Council, you made a commitment on the floor of the House saying that the National Integration Council meeting will be called to discuss especially the issue of atrocities on the weaker sections. What about that?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That meeting is also going to be called. But first, we will have a meeting of all the Chief Ministers to discuss this issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise an important issue in the House, because I have myself been its victim. I was also a Member of the 7th Lok Sabha. My good friend Shri Chhabil Ram Argal was residing near me in flat Nos. 47 and 49 in South Avenue. He was also from BJP. He lost election this time. Unfortunately, he died in an accident. Since he was my class friend. So I stayed with him for sometime. I was to be allotted official accommodation in this Lok Sabha term and was told that the Senior Members are allotted corner double flats. I applied to Shri Bhuria. He stated that this time it has been decided....., I told him that I was occupying a double flat and I should be allowed to retain the same. However, he stated that accommodation will be allotted to a Member who had three terms. I was given accommodation in Meena Bagh. I wrote a letter to him and

MR. SPEAKER: Such matters are not

discussed in the House and I will call both of you.

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: My belongings were thrown out.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): This is never done. The hon. Members was staying there.....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what had happened.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): A sitting Member has been thrown out of his house. How was it allowed to happen? Did he get permission from you?..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: The House Committee is there.....(*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Leave aside the House Committee. If a sitting Member who has not been allotted flat is living at some Senior Member's residence, then instead of resolving the issue through discussion, will the Member's belonging be thrown out on road..(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out how it has happened. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who passed that order?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know through you, whether there are any rules and reg:-

lations for getting the residence of and MP vacated. The former Congress(I) Ministers have been continuously residing in the residences allotted to them, irrespective of their being Members of Parliament or not, but the elected Members are being evicted. *...(Interruptions)...* My submission is that first those ex-Members should be evicted who have been occupying official residences for the last 20 years though they are not Members at present. Let the Government evict these persons in the first instance. This should be above party politics. Only the people from Congress(I) are occupying the official residences....*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first get the official residences vacated from persons who have been occupying the flats for 20 years. *...(Interruptions)...* Please direct the authorities concerned to get those persons evicted who though not Members now are living for many years in official residences. We want to know who ordered eviction of a sitting MP?...*(Interruptions)...*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please also allow us to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for that. Shri Sonkar, please sit down. I say please, sit down...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sonkar, please sit down. When I am on my legs you should listen to me.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak. The similar has been done with me also.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need. Communication between us is perfect. I have followed what you all want to tell. I wanted to say that whatever has taken place should not have taken place...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what happened, but I will find it out.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: An incident has occurred which is beyond words. A very humiliating situation has arisen...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed; please sit down. When you stand up once to speak, I came to know every thing. If what has been said is true, then it is definitely humiliating and I will get it enquired. Necessary action will definitely be taken.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please also have a concern for the precious belongings of the hon. Members lying outside the flat...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that necessary action will be taken.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, it is a question of honour and prestige of the hon. Member. His belongings are lying outside the flat....*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, such an incident is unprecedented in the history of the Lok Sabha. Such treatment has never been meted out to a sitting hon. Member. About the former Member one or two such incidents have of course occurred.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It took place in 8th Lok Sabha.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Since the matter concerns an hon. Member, Sir, it becomes your responsibility. Our complaint with the Government is totally a different issue, but

please immediately intervene in the matter and get his belongings kept in the flat and get the Member's rights protected fully. If at all and action has to be taken, then first get those ex-Members evicted who have been living in official residences for years.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: It is a question of prestige of an hon. Member. First his belongings should be placed back in the flat. We want your protection.... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat. We function according to certain conventions of the House. We never debate Budgets of the Legislators in the House. The issue of allotment of residence is also not debated here. This is so....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first. All these matters are not allowed to be raised in the House. The hon. Member should not have been evicted....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Do not interrupt. I am saying the same thing.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH(Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also staying in the hotel for the last two to two and a half months....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying that it is not proper to evict an hon. Member from residence. Many hon. Members ask for residences they should be provided residence; but that does not mean that other Members belongings should be thrown out. A way should be found out maintaining a balance in the matter. The matters of this nature are never discussed in the House. We have to uphold the respect of our hon. Members. If any wrong has been committed then the matter will be enquired into and appropriate action will be taken. We are also looking into as to what can be done regard-

ing allotment of residences. Please listen to me and do not raise these matters in the House. It is not appreciated anywhere... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheoher): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to raise an important issue in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has been insulted. His belongings have been thrown out....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter has been brought before the House and you are not interested to hear the sentiments of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Sonkarji, such matters cannot be brought before the House for discussion. You may ask your senior Members....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Sonkarji, such a matter cannot be discussed in the House and for further confirmation in this regard you may ask your senior Members. This is your committee and the Chairman is of your choice. I will discuss it with him. I assure you that it is my responsibility to look into any act of disrespect towards any hon. Member but let me look into it. I will look into the matter and work accordingly but certainly not in this manner. This matter should not be discussed here.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): No sitting Member's accommodation should be interfered with without any express permission from you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, not in this manner.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It should be. Otherwise, it cannot be left to an Estate Officer.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman & Nicobar Islands): After one has lost the election and is still occupying the accommodation illegally, he should be evicted immediately... (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two and a half months have lapsed and yet we have not done anything so far.

[English]

No new Member can stay with another Member. If he is staying, he is not allowed to have a telephone.

MR. SPEAKER: I will discuss ... these things in my Chamber

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: These matters are not being discussed on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. It is very unfortunate that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation has yet not been installed at India Gate despite the decision taken to do the same. As per my information the statue is ready but the Government has failed to instal it at India Gate. As such, through you I request the Govern-

ment to instal this statue on 2nd October at India Gate.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ten thousand advocates are on strike for last two weeks. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Bill relating to the question of jurisdiction between High Court and Administrative Court was expected to be moved through which jurisdiction worth Rs.5 lakhs was to be given to the subordinate Courts by the High Court. However, the aforesaid Bill was not moved in the current session with the result that there is dissatisfaction on both the sides, many people are behind bars and no heed is being paid to their applications for grant of bail. Tremendous loss had to be borne on account of it. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Law to resolve this problem by immediately convening all the Members for a round table conference. The issue of division of subordinate courts among the five regions is also a part of this issue and the same should be taken into account to enable people to get justice speedily and at a low cost. As such I would request the hon. Minister of Law to immediately look into the prevailing situation in Delhi due to which functioning of judiciary has come to standstill.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time also I mentioned (Interruptions) It is a very serious matter. In the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the public distribution system has completely broken down. No rice and sugar are available in the fair price shops. From different islands, particularly from the tribal areas, the people have sent me telegrams and have also telephoned that the situation is very bad.

Last time also I mentioned about it. But the Government did not take any action in the matter. The Home Minister is not there. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is

present here. I request that he should pass on the information immediately to the Home Ministry. They should call the Chief Secretary. Some special arrangements should be made immediately so that sugar and rice are available through the public distribution system in the fair price shops.

During this time, the festival months are coming. So, some special allocation of sugar should also be made. This is a very serious matter. Nobody is taking any cognisance of it. There is a possibility of law and order problem in the Union Territory and the things will deteriorate from bad to worse in that part of the country.

That is why through you I request again to the good sense of the Government to take immediate steps so that the people of the far-flung islands do not suffer under these conditions.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bahubali statue is one of the wonders of the world and it is in Sharvanabelagola in Karnataka State. There are three other like statues in Dakshin Kannada District of Karnataka, that is, at Kargala, Belur and Dharmasthala. Sir, you are aware that the Government has introduced a Bill for giving necessary protection to places of worship. But here, we are much afraid that some of the LTTE activists have given a threat to blast off the Bahubali statue at Shravanabelagola. Bahubali has spread the message of peace, love, ahimsa and thyag in the world. As I have already said, this is one of the world wide known monuments and one of the wonders of the world. So, this statue will have to be given full protection. I would request the Central Government to make necessary provisions to give protection to these statues. The LTTE activists have become more active all over Karnataka. They have even given a threat to the life of the Chief Minister. So, I am afraid that the Government of Karnataka will not be

in a position to provide the necessary protection to these statues and I think, when there is a threat to the life of the Chief Minister there, protection of these statues may probably be forgotten. So, necessary protection may be provided by the Government of India as this is a national monument and a world wide known monument, if I may say so. Therefore, necessary protection may kindly be given to these statues.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: (Rajapur): Sir, with your permission, I want to raise a very vital issue and place it in front of the House and the Government. This is regarding collapse of agricultural operations specially in backward and hilly areas.

MR. SPEAKER: But only day before yesterday we had discussed the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: But Sir, I did not get an opportunity to raise it. This is a very vital issue. It violates Article 14 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I had given you an opportunity and you did not use it. But you are misusing it.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I did not get the opportunity to speak on that Demands for Grants.

MR. SPEAKER: We discussed the Demands for Grants for Agriculture only day before yesterday for 18 hours.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: But I did not get an opportunity to speak on that. Let me raise this issue as it violates Article 14 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: You young Members should understand that only day before yesterday we discussed Agriculture for 18 hours.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: But there is nothing to stop me from raising it today.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a private House where we can discuss like this. It is all right. You say what you have to say.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, it concerns the collapse of agricultural operations in backward and hilly areas. In 1990, the National Front Government announced the Rural Debt Relief Scheme. But unfortunately, one condition was introduced in this Scheme regarding eligibility to be covered under this Scheme, that is, the revenue of the farmers who are non-wilful defaulters will be determined by the Annewari system. This Annewari system is discriminatory. It is different in different parts of the country and it is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution as it is iniquitable. I will just explain this system a little.

Annewari system is determining revenue. This is not a system for determining the pecuniary of the farmers. What is happening is that if a farmer owns two acres of land in a progressive area and cultivates sugarcane, then that crop falls under the Annewari system and he does not pay the revenue and he is covered and eligible for Debt Relief Scheme. But if the same farmer has two acres of land and cultivates paddy in that two acres, then....

MR. SPEAKER: You have to make a brief mention about the urgent matter now.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, today the farmers in my area, specially, have been indebted. Agricultural operations have totally collapsed. This is an urgent matter which requires immediate rectification. This condition of the Annewari crops must be removed because norms are different in different parts of the country. Secondly, Annewari system is not applicable universally and in many places of our country, there is no Annewari

system at all. It is a subjective matter left to the administration to decide and that is why, it is discriminatory and violates Article 14 of the Constitution. It is a vital issue and is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Therefore, this condition must be removed.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I urge upon the Home Minister, who unfortunately is not present at the moment, the need to institute a high level inquiry about the Ameena Case to investigate the powerful rackets operating around Hyderabad as also in other States. While we can speculate on the socio-economic causes behind such events where parents have to sell their children, I am sure that there is need for the Central Police Department to intervene and find out what is obviously a part of a very widespread racket of trafficking in girls. I cannot go into the details now. But there is big money involved in this. If there is any delay in this, the matter goes into cold-storage and the trails will be lost. Just at the moment, public are on alert. Only the day before yesterday, there was another incident in Hyderabad where one such so called marriage was prevented by the intervention of a CPI(M) worker, who alerted the police and the press. It has also been agreed by Muslim religious leaders that the so called marriage of Ameena does not fall within the purview of the Muslim Personal Law. And a number of Members of Parliament in this House, cutting across religious beliefs, have also raised their voice in favour of such an inquiry. As for the State Government, I think the State Government may be glad to receive any help from the Central Government to bust such rackets that may be existing.

When we last met the Minister along with the members of women's organisations like CIWA and Saheli, the Minister gave us an assurance that he would take a speedy decision in this regard. But so far, we have not heard of the decision. As a mother of a

girl who is of the same age as Ameena, I would request the Government to institute an inquiry without any delay, so that all our minor young girls, right across the country, may be protected from such traffickers in human flesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is 5th September and the birth centenary of Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan. For years together the Nation has been celebrating this day as Teachers day. The objective behind it on one hand is to make the teachers conscious of their responsibility and on the other hand to make the society realize its responsibility towards the teachers as they play a vital role in nation building.

Many years ago a National Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Chattopadhyayji was set up to look into the interest of the teachers. In 1987 this Commission presented a detailed report to the then Minister of Education who is at present our Prime Minister. The report contained many recommendation regarding the pay scales of the teachers and their welfare. I regret to say that although the Government has implemented some of the recommendations but the attitude of the Government regarding the Committee's report is confined to the answer which I am quoting underneath. It is an answer to this subject.

[*English*]

"Copies of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers have been made available to all State Governments. It is for the State Governments concerned to suitably revise the pay scales of their teachers and implement such other recommendations as they may consider acceptable".

[*Translation*]

The Ministry of Education, while setting up this National Commission on teacher's appointment could never at least imagine that its function was more or less similar to the nature of a postman's job. Today, on the eve of teacher's day I would urge the Government to play an active role in this respect because owing to financial constraints the State Government will not be in a position to implement all the recommendations as they are many in number. The position of the teachers will remain precarious unless the Central Government extends financial assistance. It is not possible to carry out reforms and improve their role as we expect.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this context I would like to point out that on one hand the teachers appointed in the schools of Delhi and on the other hand the teachers recruited in the industrial training centre of Delhi are continuously demanding that their pay scales should be at par with the other teachers appointed in Delhi schools. Today, on the occasion of Teacher's day I urge upon the Government to take concrete steps in implementing the recommendations of Chattopadhyay committee all over the country.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Delhi is a union territory and as such on the eve of Teacher's Day the Central Government should make an announcement in this respect...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this Teacher's Day, 5th September, 1991, the birthday of our beloved philosopher and former President of India, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, I hope the hon. Members

will join me in congratulating the teachers who are moulding the younger generation for a bright future in every nook and corner of our country.

While appreciating and praising the teacher's noble task, we should also try to redress their grievances and sufferings. So many Commissions have been constituted for the pay revision and for giving better facilities to the teachers but their recommendations are yet to be implemented.

In this context the Chattopadhyay Commission's recommendations may be implemented for the school teachers. For the College teachers, though the U.G.C. scales have been announced in 1986 and implemented in some States, many States have not yet adopted them. The problem of taking into account the services of Tutors and Demonstrators in the ratio of 1:1 should be solved.

Tamil Nadu Government has taken a policy decision to appoint only women teachers up to Standard V and 30 per cent reservation for women is made for all other posts. The same policy may also be adopted by the Central Government.

If all these demands are accepted and implemented it will be a great honour that we will be doing for our beloved teachers on this Teacher's Day.

SHRI SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Sir, today is Teacher's Day. Throughout the country the teachers of such schools, which are under private management and Trust are not getting their dues. In Rajasthan the teachers and lectures of schools and colleges do not enjoy the pay scales which the teachers of Government colleges enjoy. Sir, they do not enjoy the pay scales which the teachers of Government colleges enjoy. Sir, they do not enjoy any retirement benefits and the service security. The Rajasthan Assembly

passed a Bill which provides equal scales and benefits for the aided school and college teachers.

As education is a concurrent subject, the Bill now awaits President's assent. But the President has informed us that the Bill is lying with the Home Ministry. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would request the Home Minister to give green signal to the Bill so that the President expedites his assent.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, many districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are adversely affected by the floods. Just now I have received information to this effect that the water level of Ganga is increasing at an alarming rate and is much above the danger mark. Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ghajipur and Mirzapur districts are totally in the grip of this devastating flood. Thousands of villages are in perilous condition. Houses are collapsing, animals are dying due to scarcity of fodder, ration is not available and there is acute crisis of kerosene oil. The situation is beyond description. The flood water has entered the houses and there is no electricity and kerosene oil. Sir, the assistance extended by the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not reached the villages... I have recently visited the flood affected areas. In scores of villages at Gazipur and Jaunpur the District officers or any other concerned officers have yet not visited that place. To add to their plight any kind of assistance given by Government has not reached them. The Uttar Pradesh Government is sitting silent. Keeping in view the aforesaid situation, I would urge the Government to issue instructions to this effect to provide relief to the thousands of victims of flood affected areas.

[*English*]

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN (Ramnathapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

attacks and atrocities on Fishermen or Rameshwaram by Sri Lankan Navy in the mid-sea are mounting day by day. About eight fishing boats were seized by the Sri Lankan Navy and the Sri Lankan Navy are using the seized boats for the patrolling purposes.

Therefore, I would like to request, through you, the concerned Ministries to take necessary action for protecting our fishermen and get back all the seized boats.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

We want friendly and cordial relations with our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, China, Burma, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, but certainly not at the cost of national integrity and sovereignty.

According to Indo-Bangladesh Agreement, if Tin Bigha which is an integral part of India is given to Bangladesh on perpetual lease for 999 years, then Kuchlibari Panchayat would be turned into a new enclave within Bangladesh. Kuchlibari Panchayat is measuring about 30 square miles with a population of 41,000. According to the Agreement, if an offence is committed by a Bangladeshi involving another Bangladeshi or an Indian citizen at Tin Bigha, the criminal procedure in the matter would be determined by Bangladesh law and would be dealt with by Bangladesh Agencies. It means India would not be able to exercise its sovereignty over Tin Bigha which is an integral part of India.

Sir, why this appeasement policy?

Lakhs of North Bengal people are ready to sacrifice their lives but will not sacrifice the sovereignty and integrity of our country.

Why is the Government trying to follow

the path of appeasement? It is a matter of regret that we cannot give any protection to about one lakh Indian citizens who are staying in Indian Enclaves. According to 1951 census, the population was 37,000 after that, you have not taken any Census.

There is no law and order. No Police is there. No school is there. No hospital or for that matter an Elected Assembly is there since 1952. The Central Government did nothing for these people but on the other hand, the Indian Government is very much eager to give a passage to Bangladesh enclaves.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a regular speech. You have just to bring to the notice.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Indian enclaves within Bangladesh is 32.5 square miles but Bangladeshi enclaves within Indian is 19.3 square miles.

So, why this appeasement? Lakhs and Lakhs of Indian citizens are ready to sacrifice their lives but not the sovereignty and integrity of our country.

Hence, I would like to request the Government to give a fresh look to the Indo-Bangladesh agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan is continuously firing on the border areas of Kashmir. Consequently our soldiers and citizens are suffering injuries. I would like to point out that China had also raised such slogans earlier....(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Vermaji, I cannot allow you for this because today we are going to discuss the budget for Ministry of Defence.

You should keep all these factors in mind...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are not using the time properly. I will not allow it. Please take your seat. I will explain to you what to do. Please come to my Chamber.. (Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The budget for Ministry of Defence will be discussed today.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me permission to speak

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Verma ji I am withdrawing my permission I have withdrawn my permission

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: You start behaving in this manner I will have to think before giving you time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a question concerning the collective responsibility of the cabinet of this Government. The Minister of State for External Affairs of this very cabinet had for a long time been objecting to a decision taken by the Government. His objection related to the Railways of Konkan and Goa from where Eduardo Falerio hails. He spoke about the functioning of railways in those places. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one can understand as long as he raised this question and other miscellaneous topics but three days back he called a group of journalists in Panaji and informed them that now

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Have you brought this to his notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying this with full confidence and I owe the responsibility of every word that I have spoken. I am prepared to be penalised for anything wrong that I have uttered. I am responsible for whatever I am saying.

[English]

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): He is specifying a particular Minister and making an allegation. The normal procedure is—he is a senior Member; he was also a Minister—he should have given notice to the Minister and should have consulted him. This is not a proper method.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need of notice.

[English]

The Government has been charged with indulging in vandalism...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that he has made that statement?

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have the authority of the people who were present on the spot.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is not the point; the point is that the Minister should have been given

notice. Whether he certifies it or not is a different thing. But you could have given notice to the Minister. He should not use this Zero Hour for this purpose.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have still not moved a Censure Motion. When I move a Censure Motion, then I will give notice...(Interruptions)...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): If it were a charge of lack of integrity or corruption or anything of that type, then we can understand. But here is a statement which he says the Minister had made it at a Press Conference. If the hon. Member says that he knows it from his personal knowledge that statement is correct, the Minister can deny it or whatever clarifications he has to give he can give. But on that account if he has not given notice, then the Member should not be refrained from raising it here...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: You are a pretty senior Member; and you know your responsibility. Whatever you are saying you would be saying with full responsibility and understanding. It will be very difficult for me to obstruct you when you get up and say certain things. But, at the same time, I do feel that if you are saying that a certain Minister has made a statement outside the House which goes against the policy of the Government or speaks against the Government, courtesy would require that you will bring this matter to his notice and ask him whether he has made it or not, because this is a matter between Members in the House. And supposing he sticks to it, then you are very well within your right to raise it. If it is not a defamatory, then rules do not provide that you should give a notice and all those things. But certain courtesy between Members is required, I suppose so, but I am not giving my final ruling on this thing; it is just to deal with each other on the Floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Eduardo Faleiro may take my statement which I am making now as a notice and I may kindly be permitted to raise this issue in the House tomorrow... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: For this both of you should talk to each other first. I appreciate.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not our personal issue. It will delay the construction of Konkan railway (project) by one year and there will be cost escalation to the tune of Rs.300 crores.

[English]

It is mentioned here, "The Union Minister of State for External Affairs has accused the Central Railway Ministry...."

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate the stand taken by you. I would like to thank you for this kind of courtesy you are showing to your colleague. If it is necessary, we will take it up tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): I support the demand made by Shri Amar Roypradhan it is indeed a very serious matter. It involves a major human problem in that area. Whenever the issue of Bangladesh enclaves is taken up, this issue ought to be discussed. I reaffirm my support to Shri Roypradhan.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): We are happy that the teachers are honoured today. I would like to suggest, on this occasion that we should get rid of one-teacher schools at

the earliest. It is a major problem for teachers and students.

My second suggestion is that overcrowding in the classrooms should be avoided. Throughout the country one-teacher classrooms and overcrowding in classrooms have created a problem for teachers and students. So, in the interests of both, I demand that these two things should be avoided.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, today is Teachers' Day. I am raising a different type of problem faced by the teachers of Orissa. One lakh and twenty-five thousand Primary and Upgraded Middle School teachers who have been declared as Government servants by the Orissa State Government with effect from the 5th September, 1989, are being deprived of their pension and other benefits. By July, 1990 after having settled the modalities, the State Government had sent the GPF Schedule and pension cases of these teachers to the Accountant-General, Orissa at Bhubaneswar. But the AG, Orissa has declined to take over the matter. As a result, these 1,25,000 teachers face an unsecured situation with regard to maintenance of GPF accounts and pension cases, etc. Had the State Government possessed the necessary expertise and manpower, then they would not have handed over these cases to the AG, Orissa. But after the AG, Orissa has declined, the net result is that the teachers are suffering.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter so that these low paid primary school teachers do not suffer.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, 1,25,000 primary school teachers of Orissa are facing a problem after they have been declared Government teachers. The CAG is not permitting the AG, Orissa to take over their case. As a result, the primary school teachers are facing serious problems and

that is why we urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter and ask the CAG to see that the AG, Orissa takes up their cases. At least the AG, Orissa should be allowed to see that pension, GPF and other matters are taken up immediately.

The Government of Orissa has also requested the CAG but the CAG has refused to accept this proposition. That is why the Government of India should intervene immediately in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Panigrahi, I think you are also endorsing this view.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Late Shri Raj Narain, then Minister of Health in the Janata Party Government in 1977 had launched a scheme namely 'Swasthya Rakshak Yojana' (Health Visitor Scheme). Initially this scheme was introduced just on experimental basis in selected blocks of all states. Under that scheme, one Health visitor was to be appointed in each village having one thousand population. An amount of Rs. 50 for medicines and an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month was to be paid to each health visitor. That scheme was implemented in some Blocks all over the country. The rural folk were much benefited from that scheme. That scheme was proposed to be extended all over the country, but it is yet to be extended.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government to extend the Health visitor Scheme and to appoint a Health visitor in each village with thousand population in all the blocks. Taking the sky-rocketted rise in prices into account, the amount of Rs. 50 for the medicines and the Honorarium which were fixed earlier Rs. 50 per month for them must also be increased to Rs. 500 each per month so that they may provide good services to the people. This is a very beneficial scheme

for the people of villages. At present, the persons who are working as a Health Visitor in the villages are in a very miserable condition. They along with their families are on the verge of starvation as they still get only Rs. 50 per month as honorarium. Hence, I request the Government to enhance their honorarium at least to Rs. 500 per month. Additional posts of the Health Visitors should also be created.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late the Government of Orissa have brought the Primary Teachers under the category of 'Government servants'. And now the question regarding their pension, GPF, etc. is coming up. As far as this is concerned, the teachers themselves want that the AG Office should deal with it...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking that you also endorse that statement.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This was recommended by the Government of Orissa. In some other States also, both the teachers and the Government wanted that it should be dealt with by AG Office and that was considered. Now, in the case of Orissa also, the same facility should be given to Primary Teachers.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I urge upon the Government to take this issue with utmost seriousness.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you also endorse that statement.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, it has become a serious issue. AG has agreed to keep their GPF accounts and their GPF accounts were sent to the AG Office. And after they were sent to AG Office, CAG

came in their way with an unjust reason and thus violated the constitutional principles. So, a serious situation has arisen. That is why, we impress upon the Government to influence the CAG to solve this problem immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BRIJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want. (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Your name will be added to the statement made on this point

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, your observation can give some sense to this Government and the CAG can be asked to solve this...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BRIJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, you are not allowing me any day. It is not good...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: I take strong objection to this kind of behaviour. I am not going to take things lying down. I cannot oblige each and every Member. There are 522 Members in this House. Please desist from behaving like this in the House.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The United Liberation Front of Assam is trying to form an anti-India international front in collaboration with Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front and pro-Khalistani outfits. These militants are also trying to contact British Members of Parliament and Senators of the United States who are sympathetic to their cause. We have seen how a Member of the Labour Party came to India, visited Jammu and Kashmir

and made observations about the situation in Jammu & Kashmir. We know the conspiracy of American imperialism because we have seen in "Operation Brahmaputra" how they conspired to secede the north-eastern parts of our country. So this is a very serious matter. This thing came to light from the diary which was found from a militant belonging to the United Liberation Front in Assam who was arrested in Jorhat, that they are trying to have contact with these militants. So I want to know from the Government as to what information it has got. So the Government should come out with a statement how the United Liberation Front of Assam along with JKLF, Jamat-e-Islami and pro-Khalistani forces are trying to internationalise the situation. So I demand that the Home Minister should come out with a statement on this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I also want to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is brought to the notice of the House, that is more than enough.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have to add something more to this. It is not only the question of ULFA activity to internationalise the issue, but we are also in grave concern because of the failure of the Government of Assam to secure the release of those hostages who have been kept under captivity for about a month or so. About two weeks ago, I mentioned about this in this House and I requested the Home Minister to make a statement about the position taken by the Government of Assam particularly in regard to ULFA. It is reported that the Government of Assam has entered into some kind of a deal with ULFA through the mediation of the so-called Assam Branch of International Amnesty. We do not know the identity of that Assam Branch of International Amnesty. As a matter of fact, that is creating the problem there. ULFA people are making new demands everyday as the day passes. The situation has become very complex and very

alarming. Many hostages have been kept and many more are kidnapped everyday. The law and order situation there has broken down. The Assam Government should take proper action against these forces which are actively working for secessionism in our country. I also want that those who have been kept under captivity should be released. I do not know what has happened to the arrangement between ULFA and the Assam Government. The Government of India should make a statement about the arrangements made between the two with regard to the release of those who have been kept under captivity for over a month....(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay-North-West): Through you I want to bring to the kind notice of the House that today is the teachers' day. There is a lot of disparity between the teachers of a normal school and the teachers of a disabled school. To teach a handicapped child is more difficult than to teach a normal child.

But on the salary basis, there is a lot of disparity as far as salaries of the teachers of the handicapped schools are concerned. They are getting very much lesser salaries than those in the normal schools. I want to bring it to the kind attention of this House and of the Government that their salaries should be on par with those of the salaries in the normal schools. Actually, their salaries should be much more because they teach the handicapped children and it takes more time and more energy for a teacher to teach a handicapped child. So, their salaries at least should be on par with them. if not more.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR (Beed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Beed district deserves to be declared a scarcity stricken district by the Government. This year, there has been no rain in that area, as

a result thereof Kharif crops have been destroyed and Rabi crops have not been sown. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in the rural areas of that district. Due to drought, green fodder is not available for the cattle which are facing drinking water problem also. Population of 15 lakhs of our area have been affected by the severe drought and the people are facing many difficulties there. Panic has gripped the farmers in particular. To cope with the situation some concrete steps are required to be taken by both the Central Government and the State Government. Hence, Beed must be declared a scarcity stricken district and immediate relief must be provided to the people of that district. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to despatch immediately a Central team there and employment programmes be started at once. The compensation for their crops which have been damaged due to severe drought must be paid immediately to the farmers of that area.

13.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Kudremukh Iron ore company Ltd. Bangalore, for the year 1990-

91

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the Year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the Year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-539/91]

Copy of the Corrigendum to the detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Mines for 1991-92

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigendum to the Detailed Demands for Grants* of the Ministry of Mines for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-540/91]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-541/91]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg

*The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Mines for 1991-92 were laid on the Table on the 22nd August, 1991.

to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O.516(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1991 fixing the maximum price of fertiliser with immediate effect to be sold in bags to tea, coffee or rubber plantations or to cultivators under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-542/91]

13.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 1991, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1991:-

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL 1991

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Wild Life(Protection) Amendment Bill, 1991, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

31 (I) Need for Central assistance to curb the growing activities of Naxalites in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla):
The Naxalite activities are gaining ground

day by day in Madhya Pradesh and their activities could not be controlled at all. In the short span of just one month three big tragic incidents have occurred in Madhya Pradesh, in which lives of 25 policemen were lost. How long such loss of lives will continue? I request the Central Government to provide necessary sophisticated arms and ammunition to the State for curbing the growing activities of Naxalites there. It should also be provided latest equipments to detect mines to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

352
(II) Need to supply adequate quantity of diesel and kerosene to fishermen and transport corporation in Tamil Nadu on Subsidised rates (MOR 377)

[English]

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITAN (Tiruchendur): Sir, in Tamil Nadu many bus services have been cancelled due to diesel shortage. Though the oil crisis is over yet diesel cut has not been relaxed to the transport corporations.

In my Parliamentary Constituency also more than 30 routes are closed by the KTC and NTC due to the diesel shortage. Likewise the availability of kerosene and diesel to the fishermen for their boat engines has also been lessened.

The fishermen are working hard to catch fish to meet the domestic consumption as well as to earn foreign exchange. The Central Government should provide kerosene and diesel on subsidised prices and ensure the availability of kerosene and diesel to them on top priority. The Government should distribute kerosene to the fishermen out-board engines on ration card basis.

So, urge upon the Petroleum Ministry to lift the diesel cut for transport corporation (whether it is direct or indirect) and ensure prompt supply of kerosene and diesel to fishermen on subsidised rates for their fishing activities.

253
(III) Need to construct convenient like roads to West Kallai of Calicut city in Kerala (MUR377)

* SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (CALICUT): SIR, West Kallai of Calicut city is a thickly populated area. People of this area are facing difficulties to enter the main road or to take vehicles to the main road because of the various railway lines laid parallel to one another, which separate West Kallai from the National Highway. Goods trains and shunting wagons are stationed for hours together on these railway lines. So, even to cut across the railway to reach the main road, people have either to wait till these engines are moved or climb over the compartments, due to which, sick people and pregnant women on way to hospitals are facing severe hardships. If the existing road from Premier up to Kallai goods yard is extended to the south up to the Kupperi temple and if the vacant railway land between Payyanakkal level level crossing near the south cabin and the Mariyadath lane at the Koonikude pedestrian crossing is cleared to form a road, it would help to solve the problems which the residents of West Kallai are presently facing. So I invite the attention of the Government to the plight of the people of West Kallai, Calicut, and request that emergent steps be taken by the Government to improve the situation.

53 25/5/55/08/CS
(iv) Need to recognise Aheria, Bahellia etc. as Scheduled Caste all over the country (MUR377)

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House the pitiable conditions of some of the castes such as Aheria, Bahellia Karwal, Pasi etc. who had not accepted even the suzerainty of the English and Muslim rulers. They are the people who had been oppressed by the English ruler. The Central Government has categorised some of these castes under the Scheduled Caste and some under the Vimukta Caste. These castes are mainly the sub-castes of Aheria which has been recognised some-

where as Scheduled Caste and somewhere as Vimukta caste. So the persons belonging to these castes are deprived of the facilities granted to the Scheduled Castes are deprived of the facilities granted to the Scheduled Castes at many places. In Delhi, these castes have been recognized as the Scheduled Castes but they have been enlisted under the Vimukta castes in Uttar Pradesh where their population is about 20 lakhs they are about 5 crores in whole India.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

I would like to mention that these castes were categorised as Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Castes during the post independence period and even after independence till 1952. Due to some unknown reason they were separated from the Scheduled Caste lists of there (that State). The Criminal Tribe Act (the Jarayam Pasha Act) of 1871 was imposed on them. It was revoked on 31st August, 1952.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to include these castes and Vimukta castes either in the category of Scheduled Castes or in the category of Scheduled Tribes so that they may be able to improve their wretched condition through the Government's Aids. If it is not possible, then all the facilities being given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be given to them also.

354
(v) Need for early implementation of the schemes for the improvement of slum areas in Delhi

(MUR377)
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Delhi a number of housing schemes have been formulated by the Delhi Development Authority during the last ten years. In 1984, a scheme for the improvement of the D.D.A. slum areas was made and flats were to be allotted to the slum dwellers. But that scheme has been lying pending for the last three

[Sh. Tara Chand Khandelwal]

years. The conditions of the quarters constructed under the scheme in very pitiable. Those houses may collapse any time. For the last one year, they have not been repaired. I would like to request the Minister concerned to take action and ensure implementation of the scheme and allotment of quarter and repairs thereof.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri D.P. Yadav

(vi) Need to develop Chikna railway station (North-Eastern Railway) into a crossing railway station.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV

(Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my name is being written as D.P. Yadav instead of Devendra Prasad Yadav, which led to misunderstanding and uproar in the house in the past....(Interruptions).

Chikna railway station which lies at the distance of 7 km. East of Tamuria station and 6 km. west of Ghogardiha station on the Darbhanga Niramali Rail line under Samastipur Division of the North-Eastern Railway Zone, was constructed in the year 1952. In view of the demands of the local public, the Divisional Railway Manager (Eng.) of Samastipur already issued orders for converting and developing that station (railway station) into (a full-fledged) crossing railway station. But surprisingly in July, 1991 a departmental tender was issued for converting that station into merely a Halt-station. There are about 20 villages including Chikna, Kewatria, Jaypatti, Virali, Sadui, which are catered by this station. This is a flood-prone areas and sugar-cane is grown in abundance in the area. It will create great difficulties for the thousands of the people of that area, if that station is converted into a Halt.

So, I demand withdrawal of that tender

in public interest keeping in view the inconvenience in transportation and the difficulties of sugar-cane growers. And I further demand that of Chikna Station be developed as crossing station.

356 (vii) Need to convert Krishnanagar telephone exchange into electronic exchange. (MOR 377)

[English]

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY

(Krishnanagar): Sir, Krishnanagar, the district headquarters of Nadia situated on the Indo-Bangladesh border is one of the oldest towns of the country having a rich heritage of culture and a seat of learning. After the partition of Bengal, the importance of the district including Krishnanagar town has grown to a great extent with huge influx of population from the other side of the border. But the telecommunication system in the district has not been updated and is in a very bad shape. The manually operated telephone exchange at Krishnanagar is causing much inconvenience to the people.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to convert the Krishnanagar telephone exchange into an electronic exchange.

356 (viii) Need to complete track renewal work on shoranur-Nilambur line

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): The Railways have stopped the track renewal work on Shoranur-Nilambur line, in spite of fact that this was a sanctioned work. Out of 64 kilometres, renewal work of only 44 kilometres track has been completed. Though funds were provided for it and more than 200 workers were allotted for the work, the work for the remaining 22 kilometres suddenly stopped. Four years ago the Railway Board sanctioned the track renewal work and funds were also provided. Had it been continued,

the 64 kilometres work would have been completed. If the entire track renewal work is completed, the present speed of the trains could be raised from 40 k.m. per hour to 60 k.m. per hour. Further, the entire money already sanctioned may lapse due to this unjustifiable decision of the railway authorities of the Southern Railway. The people of that area (backward Ernad area) are very much agitated over this issue.

I request the Minister of Railways to look into the matter and ensure completion of the said track renewal work.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GEN-
ERAL), 1991-92

Ministry of Defence

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Now, Shri Jaswant Singh may speak:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What about the quorum, Sir?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I won't raise this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is hot the question of raising, but the Minister should at least ensure this. But I am not raising it... (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Why all Congressmen are absent on such an important debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are coming. They are anxious to hear.... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Those who are responsible to run the House are absent.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are coming now.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Allies are here in full strength to support the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you please direct the Government.... (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Sir, I hold that this discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1991-92 is of particular importance to our country.

Sir in a situation of rapidly transforming, indeed transformed international and internal situation where the boundaries of yesterday's certainties have altered irrevocably the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1990-91 makes for very unhappy reading. I really do not know to which period or to what particular difficulties, problems and challenges it is referring because I am sure the ...

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Vikram ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no

[Sh. Ram Prasad Singh]

quorum in the House even when such an important issue pertaining to the defence of the country is being discussed in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The bell is being rung—

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh may continue.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to start from the very beginning, because I had submitted only very few sentences when the question of quorum was raised. I had started by saying that I hold that the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1991-92 is of particular importance to our country. I submitted that in a situation of rapidly transforming, indeed transformed international and internal situations where the boundaries of yesterday's certainties have altered irrevocably and beyond recognition, the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence makes for very unhappy reading. I do not know to which period it is referring or to what problems it is addressing itself, because it is so out of synch with everything else that is happening both internally and internationally. I have often said in this House and the other House that the Defence Budget is the price that we pay for our foreign policy. I would like to modify that by submitting that now-a-days the Defence Budget is the price that we pay not only for our foreign policy, but it is also the price that we pay for the mismanagement of our domestic policy.

Sir, I had said that the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence makes for very un-

happy reading and I will come to the international part and aspects of it in a very shortwhile, but if you were to reflect that we are talking about an expenditure of roughly Rs. 20,000 crores on Defence of which, it is and has been, on an average, about one-third of our Non-Plan expenditure, then we are talking of very substantial sums of money, repeatedly year after year. But the particular year to which we are now addressing ourselves is of specific and of unusual importance. The present Government has come forward with three new initiatives, the new Industrial Policy, the beginnings of a new Fiscal Policy and a new Trade Policy. I submit that when so much is changing internally and when these three new initiatives have been taken, you can no longer continue with a Defence Statement or Annual Report or continue to plough the same furrow as of yester years. While going through the Annual Report, I was struck by a very small observation which illustrates the outdatedness of it. It is referring to the previous Ministers, it is referring to Shri Lalit Vijoy Singh, as being the Minister of State. I am sure this document was published some months back and has only been updated to meet the political uncertainties and changes that have taken place. It would have been my expectation from the Minister that at least the Report itself would be updated and made current enough to make the discussion on the Demands for Grants relevant and timely. What is then of particular significance is an analysis or assessment of the National Security Environment that this Annual Report has informed us about. It has started and perhaps rightly by a very short analysis of 'Operation Desert Storm'. I will not quote everything, but it does tell us that:

"India together with other like-minded countries, had actively worked for bringing about a cessation of hostilities, restoring peace and promoting durable security in the region."

This is pure fiction and pure myth making because in the context of the Iraq's invasion on Kuwait and Operation "Desert Storm", what I am particularly unhappy about is the total irrelevance of the initiative taken by the Government of India, leave alone these boastful claims that have been made here that India worked actively for bringing about cessation of hostilities. Not only India did not work actively, in fact, India had no role to play whatsoever.

The very second paragraph of this Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence starts with such a fanciful assertion, I do not know why one should pluck and go through almost 100 pages of this piece of fiction.

There is a brief mention here in para 3 about the process of *detente* and what is happening in the relationship between the two superpowers—now only one—that is United States of America and the Soviet Union. I can accept that this particular paragraph has been so outdistanced by the events that have taken place that possibly the very logistical aspects of publishing it etc., would necessitate keeping it constantly updated. I concede to the Government that the sheer velocity of international change and transformation that is taking place is such that nobody could have possibly foreseen, leave alone arranged for it to be published in an annual report of this kind. But this is begging the question. Because the velocity of transformation and international change is so rapid, it is all the more necessary that a discussion of the security environment that the country faces today is made meaningful by making it a topical. I do not want to quote everything from this. But I do wish to highlight the aspect of proliferation of nuclear weapons which concerns us. But whereas this report departs markedly from the previous report is the internal. That is what has led me to make an assertion that now in our security consideration, the "internal" has also become a factor as in paragraph 5 of the report about

security environment and I commend the Government for the recognition of this in the paragraph on internal situation and it merits mentioning.

"There are certain developments that have cast their shadow on the security environment of our region. Terrorism, religious extremism and ethnic chauvinism have fomented separatist tendencies. In many cases, these have received support from external sources...."

It is an admission and correct and rightful admission.

It further says:

"Traffic in narcotics has markedly increased in our neighbourhood and its coupling with terrorism has created serious problems for national security."

But traffic in narcotics has not increased only in our neighborhood, India is now the transit area in the traffic of narcotics and it would have been better if the Ministry of Defence had recognised this problem that the country faces internally. It also recognises that the traffic in narcotics or narco-terrorism is now a factor of security and it is an internal factor which is what has led me to add to the external the internal factor.

About relations with Pakistan, inevitably there is a paragraph. There is a mention here of the support that Pakistan is providing to terrorists, subversive elements in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Then, there is also a statement that Pakistan continues to pursue procurement of military hardware and technology from other countries far beyond its legitimate Defence requirements.

"In addition, it has continued with its clandestine and weapon-oriented nuclear programme and its efforts to

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acquire ballistic missiles and technology."

I have quoted this really for one purpose. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Defence which organisation has carried out this assessment of the security environment of the country. What collective thinking, what input has gone into it, because if one were to examine this with the annual report of the Ministry of External Affairs for example, one would find variations, not merely of details, but of emphasis also. I am ready to concede that the security environment assessment of the Ministry of Defence need not always be necessarily that of the Ministry of External Affairs. But nevertheless, granting that the differences the two different Ministries might have on the same problem, the question that is begged is, the institutional arrangement that has provided the Ministry of Defence with this analysis of the security environment that the country faces. That is one of the questions that arises out of the Report.

What is this concept of national security? National security is not just a concept of Defence and it is not my function here in this debate to go into any prolonged analysis of what constitutes national security. Indeed, I would find that in the absence of information that I have, I am not perhaps even equipped to go into a detailed analysis or definition of what national security would be. But national security is a much wider and more holistic concept of which the ingredients, very broadly, and not exhaustively, would be the military, the internal and also the economic, for example. I think that is where, perhaps, the challenge that the country faces today is so much marked that, if the total national security concept would encompass within it the military, the international and the economic, then I submit that the nation has never had as adverse a national security environment as we face today. This, when it is combined

with a rapidly transforming and transformed international situation is one more difficulty that we face when discussing the Ministry of Defence.

Our discussions on this Ministry are invariably and perhaps inevitably, defused the unfocussed. I say 'inevitably' on purpose and, 'defused' and 'unfocussed' by choice, because there is I submit an absence of clarity of our concepts and this absence of clarity of concepts is not of today's making. It is a continuing process which repeated efforts over a number of years have not yet clarified.

There is a second difficulty which is that we always invariably discuss the Ministry of Defence with insufficient, always with inadequate information.

I would submit that despite these difficulties, I would put it to you, through you to the hon. the Defence Minister that in my assessment, the issues confronting the Ministry of Defence today are the following:-

1. What are our security and defence policy perceptions in this transformed world?
2. In that altered world, how do we manage our defence most efficiently and most cost-effectively? What ingredients ought to go into the management of that defence?

The third issue confronting the Ministry of Defence and I am not happy that it confronts the Ministry of Defence is the internal situation within the country and how does the Ministry of Defence address itself to that internal situation which has now become a very important factor of our total security. I believe that the Ministry of Defence cannot keep itself isolated from that. The fourth issue related to security facing us is the economic dimensions of our security particularly in the context of the total economic crisis that the country is confronted with. The fifth is for

clarity because it is an issue that faces us four-square internationally and regionally. The fifth issue is: What is the thinking of the Ministry of Defence in relation to A B C concepts which are the Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare concepts in the context of our region?

Sir, I will undertake a brief but a more detailed examination of all these five issues that I have identified. But before I do that, I would like to share with you a quote and this quotation is from, an Address to the National Defence College of Pakistan by Miyan Nawaz Sharif, who is the Prime Minister of Pakistan. While addressing the National Defence College of Pakistan at Rawalpindi on the 6th of June he said this. I have no doubt that the Ministry of Defence is aware of this. But what struck me was almost the use of the same language both by our Ministry of Defence and by the Prime Minister of Pakistan when assessing the roles and the threats in the context of one another. This is what Miyan Nawaz Sharif has to say. He has stated:

"India's military build-up, development of medium-range missiles and the military potential of its unsafeguarded nuclear programme pose a serious threat to Pakistan's security. The threat is accentuated by India's refusal to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully and its attempt to suppress the indigenous uprising in Occupied Kashmir.. and brutal use of force.. "Here, one word is illegible".

It further reads:

"India has concentrated over 400,000 military and para-military forces in Occupied Kashmir for this purpose. The heavy deployment of its forces along Pakistan-India border also serves to heighten tension. This cannot, however, prevent us from offering moral and political support to the struggle of the

Kashmiri people for the exercise of their right etc. etc..."

Then, very briefly he quotes about the nuclear aspect which is:

"The issue of Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South-Asia is another complicating factor in Pakistan-India relations. It is, therefore, necessary to place the issue in its proper perspective..."

Then the Prime Minister of Pakistan goes on to explain the view point of Pakistan. I found it necessary to briefly make a mention of this because most of our military doctrine, military thought, military planning is Pakistan-oriented because the Ministry of Defence itself in its Annual Report has spoken of improving relations with the People's Republic of China.

Before I go further to a more detailed examination of the five issues that I have presented, there is one additional point that I would leave for the consideration of the hon. Minister of Defence. No Ministry of Defence, no Armed Forces of the world can operate in a situation in which you are placing the Indian Armed Forces. There is not a single part of the total international border that surrounds us except the Rajasthan border that can be called a secure border or an established, recognised international border.

No Ministry of Defence and no Armed Forces in the world can be given responsibilities of the kind that we are placing on them in having a situation of either hostility, near hostility or potential hostility with almost our entire neighborhood. Our southern peripheries unhappily are also no longer secured. In such a situation, the task that is given to the Armed Forces, under the Ministry of Defence, is almost an unattainable task. That is why, it is so important that our concepts be clear and we be clear about where

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the international situation has now brought us to.

Before I go to a detailed submission, not very detailed, but a mere elaboration of the issues that I have identified, I find it necessary to share my views with the hon. Minister about what I feel are the dimensions of this transformed world, and what the possible consequences of this could be to us. I am not going to labour the point of myth-making about our role in the Gulf war. But the Gulf war has indeed transformed beyond recognition a great many certainties that we were functioning with up till yesterday and they do have security related consequences for us. I am not going into the aspects of doctrines and tactical concepts. I am covering or attempting to cover a much wider canvas, like a situation in which the possibility of a West Asian Peace Conference in October has now emerged, a situation wherein Israel is to sit with the Arab countries, a situation wherein the certainties of our Indo-Arab relationship of which Iraq was a fulcrum, a kind of a linchpin has now gone. When those issues no longer obtain, it would be an error of profound dimensions for the Ministry of Defence to continue to harp on yesterday's cliché.

The war that has broken out and I deliberately chose to call it war that has broken out in the Balkans, the near certain dismemberment of Yugoslavia, one of our allies and founder member of Non-aligned Movement, the request that is being made by Egypt in Accra that the Non-Aligned Movement should now amalgamate itself with the Group of 77, other voices that have been raised in Accra in the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Group, raise questions which the Ministry of Defence can no longer not address itself to.

The developments in the Soviet Union

are really of profound importance to us. I do not know what the Presidium has decided up till early this morning, the two-thirds of the votes that President Gorbachev sought for at least 14 of the 15 republics to virtually be independent, was not obtained by him. But it is now imminent. The debate is continuing. I believe that when a situation has arisen in the Soviet Union where the building from where Lenin started the Revolution of 1917 is now seized, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is debarred and banned; the republics of the Soviet Union now declared independent, the future of that Union in whatever transformed form or shape it might emerge in six months from now, has a direct nexus with our total security thinking.

And not just in a logistical sense; not just in the sense of the 70 per cent dependence that the Indian armed forces have on Soviet related equipment and Soviet related supplies and spares of that equipment. There are many questions connected with it. I will take a minute to submit to you. Has the Government addressed itself to them? For example, take just three aspects of the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union.

First, in the recent conference of the G-7 countries, to which the Soviet Union was a special invitee, the G-7 countries including the Soviet Union had agreed to maintain a register of transfer of weapons, which they will share with each other. Has the Government examined the implications of that on India's defence preparedness or our weapon supplies? Secondly, when the Republics of the Soviet Union are coming close to independence, when questions about unified and control over their nuclear arsenal are in the fore-front today of the world's concern, for us of immediate concern, not just of an immediate concern as of today, but for the past two years, it has been a matter of concern because the stretching at the seams of this Union was obvious then what are we to do. We have a 70 per cent dependence on

Soviet weapons, weapon systems, spares, ammunition and supplies and the Soviet Union is going the way of hard currency. Whether the Soviet Union remains as a union or not, whether weapons manufacture is distributed over the Republics, whether the Republics are going to be independent, they would inevitably ask for renegotiations and in that case, where would this 70 per cent dependence of the Indian Armed forces on weapons, equipment be filled from? I will say it is a very big lacunae. I ask this question in the context of identifying the security threat. I also ask it because it is underlined in importance. By the reports that have appeared that about 300 AFEs, possibly T-62s and T-72s, captured by Saudi Arabia, courtesy United States of America, in the cave of Saudi Arabia, have been shipped to Pakistan. There will be similar other equipment that will find its way to Pakistan. Pakistan will continue to receive this equipment, lending importance to the points that I am making, about re-thinking, the totality of our Gulf policy and the totality of our approach to the Soviet Union.

There is then the third aspect, very important for the Ministry of Defence to address itself to. We had, over the past 44 and odd years, become lazy, on account of the certainty of the Soviet veto that we knew will always be there. Should an international situation arise in which if a UN-Pak sponsored debate takes place on Jammu and Kashmir, the Soviet veto would rescue us. It made us lazy. It prevented us from thinking out the options. It prevented us from working out our own security interests to their logical conclusions. I put it to the hon. Defence Minister that the certainty of this veto when it is no longer there, how will the Government of India be addressing itself to this immediate and potential or a possible difficulty that India might face. These are only some of the consequences. I possibly cannot go into a more detailed analyses of what the international situation has done to transform the totality of our defence and security related

thinking. But I put two more points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I think there are serious limitations on the independence and autonomy of our defence budget making.

I don't wish to elaborate this point much further. It is no great secret that one of the conditionalities of the IMF is cutting back on Defence expenditure. If, in the context of a loss of initiative on account of international developments, in the context of our being ham-strung on account of internal developments and if there is a third and simultaneous difficulty that the country faces which is on account of the IMF conditionalities...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would beg your consideration Sir. Because of this limitation the autonomy of our Defence budget making is now severely curtailed and the Minister of Defence has to share with us his concern over this aspect. We would recognise, we appreciate the need to sort out the economic mess-this is not a debate on the economic mess-but unless the hon. Defence Minister shares with us the constraints that are placed on him on account of IMF conditionalities, he would not be able to have our consensus on as important an issue as national defence. Consensus is not merely conformity. Consensus is not merely agreeing to whatever the Government says. If the Government has to get our consensus both on the IMF conditionalities and the need for limitations that the Defence budget making has today, then the hon. Defence Minister has to share with us what constraints he is operating through.

I submit yet another thought and inevitably I have to leave them as thoughts with the hon. Defence Minister. I submit that in this transformed world both internationally and internally it, I were to look at the Ministry

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of Defence; problems only from the military angle and not from any other angle, even then I would submit that our reactions today are reactive, and only reactive. Hence our policy has become a reactive policy. I put it to you that the decade of the 80s is the decade of great loss by the country. It is my belief that till the beginning of the decade of the 80s, the country held the strategic initiative, the country had regionally a position wherein we had value dominance. We had a strategic initiative and we had a value dominance. It is not possible for me to elaborate on these concepts. I would leave them as thoughts or seeds of thoughts with the hon. Defence Minister. It is in the decade of the 80s that we lost this strategic initiative, we lost a position of value dominance in the region, and criminally, we lost the entire decade of the 80s and lost the strategic initiative on the nuclear question as well.

I have no time to elaborate these points. But I leave these thoughts because the totality of the problems that the Ministry of Defence faces are essentially increasing today. Therefore, I submit that if there has to be a change, if we have to address ourselves to the five issues that were identified, then I think the first change that has to come about is in our thinking.

I put it to the hon. Defence Minister, what about that mental shift of gear which moves the Ministry of Defence from being merely a reactive Ministry? What about moving into a gear-shift where we are able to strategically and tactically exploit opportunities instead of merely reacting to situations as they arise? What about thinking and thought being applied to the possibilities of reshaping this strategic environment that the country today faces?

I put it that in this decade of 90s, and in the context of what is happening, would the

hon. Defence Minister consider my thought that our Defence thinking has to shift from a policy based on confrontation to security through cooperation?

14.00 hrs.

If the factors are international, regional and internal, then I think this qualitative change in thinking will have to come about. I am not filling in the details. The details are a matter of subsequent examination. But I do believe that both globally and nationally, we have come to a situation wherein we have to transform our security doctrine, thoughts, from a security based on confrontation to security through cooperation.

The first issue that I have identified before the Ministry of Defence is, therefore, related to this concept of cooperative security. Time does not permit me to analyse this in great detail, but some advantages of this are obvious. It would be in harmony with the global atmosphere that prevails. It would certainly be much more cost-efficient and effective. It would be relevant in the internal security angle which confronts the country today. I put it to you that even if applied in the Indo-Pak context, wherein if we could reassert ourselves and take the offensive about strategic domination, then a policy of security through cooperation could perhaps be of greater use to the country.

There are some other aspects—if I had more time, I would have dealt with them of crucial importance. That is where the nuts and bolts come. The other point that I had identified was management of defence. In management of defence, I will put my thoughts to the Hon. Minister of Defence. The very first aim is that you must be clear about your national aims. What are the national aims? What is it that the nation wishes to achieve. It is only after the national aims are clear that you can have a security concept and only then you can distil the defence

policy out of it. Therefore, it is vital that there should be long-term planning in relation to matters connected with the Ministry of Defence. Here, I would share the advice and views of my good friend who has earlier held this responsibility. He has been though in name only a Minister of State for Defence—*de facto* he was a Ministry of Defence. I share his view entirely that the Ministry of Defence, or the Government rather, must receive a single-point advice on matters relating to security from the Ministry of Defence. What are the mechanisms for this single-point advice? Here again, I find the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence as a very unhappy document. The Hon. Ministry of Defence would find that there is a reference made here to an organisation called the National Security Council. The wordings of that paragraph are as if the National Security Council is still working.

I had something to do with the setting up of the National Security Council. In the one and only meeting of this National Security Council that took place, I put it to the then Prime Minister that in India, we have a very high rate of infant mortality. It would be my hope that this new-born NSC would also not go the way of the routine average of infant mortality in the country. I am afraid, this NSC, so-called, met only once and has not met ever thereafter. I do not know why the Minister of Defence has taken the trouble to include a reference to the NSC in this document as if the NSC as a body was existing. It is non-existent. Therefore, this whole question of an institutionalised mechanism, which would enable the Government to receive single-point advice, after advice has flown into it from diverse and various channels, acquires greater importance.

Sir, time has now come for a fiscal decentralisation of financial powers in the management of Defence. A great deal of criticism here and in the earlier years has

been made about the working of Ministry of Defence being hamstrung on account of their being a specific financial advisor to the Ministry of Defence, as some kind of an overseeing ambassador of the Ministry of Finance. If you think in terms of greater and greater decentralisation, in terms of financial matters in other respects, I can say that time has come for the Ministry of Defence also to decentralise the decision making in financial terms and if necessary, give the three Armed Forces their respective Budgets and let them manage their Budget by themselves. I can go into an endless discussion and details on this point but I will give it again as only a suggestion.

I know that this point comes up and therefore, I will make only a brief reference to it, that is, about the business of teeth to tail ratio. I think this is an outdated concept. In today's warfare, there is no such thing as teeth to tail. A much better phraseology and much more accurate would be combat forces, combat support forces and logistic support forces. Now, no combat element can function unless there is combat support to it and simultaneous logistic support to it. While I am on this point, I will make one more suggestion to the Ministry of Defence.

Please do away with this artificial division within the Ministry of Defence and the totality of the Government of India and particularly, in the context of the Ministry of Defence regarding Plan and non-Plan expenditure. It is only then that these arithmetics that come pretending before the Defence Budget will begin to make more sense. Sir, I believe and again I am in harmony with my good friend, Shri Arun Singh. Let Defence procurement become a separate function of the Ministry of Defence all together. Please separate the civil services, separate the Armed Forces and separate yourself from day to day pre-occupation with Defence procurement. We know the damage that has been caused because for years together,

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attempts were made to cover up the enormous scandal of Bofors. But on deleterious effect that Bofors has resulted in is that it has stopped the decision-making processes in the Ministry of Defence.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): But now it is too late.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is not a question of late. I have always held this view...*(Interruptions)*...you cannot. But that is precisely begging the question because if you cover up a scandal and then you say that having covered up the scandal, you will cover it up year after year that will make the decision making processes paralysed. It is not good for my good friend, my colleague, the hon. Member from Tripura to laugh sardonically at what has been caused in consequence. You are guilty. You are not free from guilt at all.

Sir, I am suggesting an escape now for the Ministry of Defence because Ministry of Defence can possibly not afford to have a situation wherein decision making is delayed year after year, particularly in issues relating to security and weapon system. That is why, I suggest that time has come for the Ministry of Defence to think in terms of having a separate procurement wing all together.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: When everybody becomes an expert in gun, then that is what happens to the country.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Regarding Defence R&D, this is a subject which is very close to my heart and I want to spend a great deal of time on it. But I have no time. So, I will leave it at the present moment. I will also not go into the questions that have arisen about the tactical lessons of the Gulf War or what the Gulf War teaches us about mobile war-

fare, the importance of missiles and anti-missiles, air power, importance of reconnaissance in a mobile warfare or the questions which are very relevant to us, that is, the relative importance of Advance Early Warning Aircraft Versus Fighters or the question of MBT versus Advance Light helicopters.

14.10 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the chair*]

These are very technical and very involved questions. And I think Demands for Grants is perhaps not the right occasion to raise all these points. I leave them as thoughts because these are some of the questions that have arisen as a consequence of the Gulf War.

Madam, there is one other consequence and I find it necessary to share my concern with the Ministry of Defence. I believe that with the loosening of the Soviet Union, the Southern Republics of the Soviet Union which are largely Islamic, will come under the influence either of Iran or of Iraq. It is a matter for us to reflect upon and to start reflecting from now. Whether it is Uzbekistan or Tajikistan or Kazakhstan or Turkmenia or Kirghizia, change is coming about. We would do ourselves a grave harm if we did not recognise that change in the Central Asian concept of India's security that is now imminent. Please recognise what it would do to our security if such a change went in a wrong direction. So, we must apply ourselves to that from now onwards.

I have taken a great deal of time. I will just share with you a thought and conclude. I was fortunate to chair a Committee in the last Parliament which addressed itself to some important questions relating to the Ministry of Defence. It is not customary to refer to the work that that Committee had

done and I will not go into the details of it. But there were two subjects that that Committee did examine. One was the question of Force levels, manpower, policy and management of that manpower. On the question of Force level, I just leave some aberrations with you and then I come to specific suggestions. As I had occasion to mention this to you earlier, the Naval Dockyard and the Mazgaon Dockyard are within a stone's throw. But in the Naval Dockyard, you do not pay your personnel what you pay to those in the Mazgaon Dockyard. In the Mazgaon Dockyard, they can go on strike but in the Naval Dockyard, they cannot go on strike. You are duplicating efforts and wasting resources.

Then, what is the ratio between off-shore and on-shore in the Indian Navy? It is not a question of whether it ought to be a Blue Water Navy, whether we ought to dominate what. First let us start by examining the off-shore and on-shore ratio and see whether it is the best and the most economic ratio. I am given to understand that the number of combatant and non-combatant Airforce personnel per combat aircraft in India is 140. In Israel it is only 38. Why is it that we need 140? You have Hindustan Aircraft Limited and you also have the Base Repair Depot at Kanpur. Do you need both of them? Can they not be integrated somehow in these days of difficulty?

I find the whole business of promotions very unhappy. I find it unhappy that promotions to the highest ranks, whether of the Army, Navy or the Air Force, should become issues either of contention, or of litigation and worst of all, of public controversy. I will not go into details of specific cases or individual names. But I would request the Minister of Defence to address himself to this question and examine the number of court cases that have come up lately, largely relating to promotions. Why are they taking place? Please also examine this whole vexed question of two streams that the Indian Army

had introduced—the command and staff streams and the differential in their retirement age and please examine what it has done to the morale and job satisfaction of this particular category of officers.

Madam, I must share with the Ministry of Defence a particular concern about the officers deficiency, both in the Air Force and in the Army. I am given to understand, my figure could well be wrong, that the officers deficiency in the Army is about 30,000 to 33,000. What has gone wrong; why does such a deficiency exist; are our recruiting processes to be blamed or is the right material not coming? It needs to be examined. In an Air Force Squadron, instead of the established complement that ought to be there, there are barely 11 to 12 pilots. Please examine that.

I am now on the question of defence land. The Ministry of Defence is possibly, after the Ministry of Railways, the largest land owner in the country. The hon. Defence Minister sits literally on hundreds of thousands of acres of prime land. A Committee has done this work. I would not go into the details of what this Committee had done. I had the privilege of examining this whole question of defence land range reorganisation etc.—what can be done about these defence lands—in great detail. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to address himself to this particular point because in this reorganisation and reform of defence lands you will find that you are sitting on a gold mine and if you reform it properly, organise it properly, a great many of your current economic difficulties if not solved would certainly be mitigated.

I will conclude, Madam, by making just five recommendations. There is one brief, parochial point which I mentioned to the hon. Defence Minister earlier. In the Shahgarh bulge of Rajasthan, there is a belt roughly 30 km. wide and almost 100 km. long which is

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virtually in unadministered territory. I showed him the map. He is aware of it. The BSF, security forces are put 30 to 35 km inside the international boundary. Between the BSF post and international boundary, it is the smugglers' raj that now prevails. Being a desert, there is very little inhabitation there. And, if you find that Narco-terrorism is a factor leading to national security problem, then please examine this aspect.

My requests, in conclusion would be; firstly, either please revive this N.S.C. or do not continue to play this joke on us about having it on the book and yet it not doing anything. If the National Security Council is to be there, then form it. If it is not to be there, please scrap it. But, let us know what you intend to do with it. I think time has come when we need a White Paper from the Ministry of Defence. This is an oft-repeated request, but I do not make it lightly, make it in all earnestness and in all seriousness. We need from the Ministry of Defence a White Paper giving, in detail, all aspects: what consequences will all these international, internal logistic etc. cause to our security because of these changes. Madam, we need a White Paper on this.

My good friend Mr. Arun Singh has given a very fine report as the Chairman of the Committee on Defence Expenditure. I request, Madam, that this Report of the Committee on Defence Expenditure, if not in its totality, certainly the basic recommendations of this Report, be shared with the House when the hon. Defence Ministry gives reply. Let us examine that and let us also have the Government's response to the recommendations of this Committee on Defence Expenditure as chaired by Shri Arun Singh.

I put it to the hon. Defence Minister that all these problems that we face about pen-

sion, benefits, etc. which we have discussed over the past two days and the benefits to the ex-Servicemen relating to pension will not be resolved finally or fully unless you have a comprehensive National Manpower Policy. Unless you combine this Manpower Policy with a detailed examination of your force level, this problem will continue to surface.

Sir, my final recommendation to the hon. Defence Minister remains, for him to make public to the House, what we have collectively and all of us agree to with him and with hon. the Prime Minister in regard to the claim that has been pending for a very long time about the demands of various Ex-Servicemen's Leagues for benefits to Ex-Servicemen and improvement of their conditions.

Madam, I am very grateful to you for all this time given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yellaiah Nandi. He is not present.

Shri Kodikkunil Suresh. He is absent.

Shri Shravan Kumar Patel.

380 SHRI SHRVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Respected Madam, being an ardent believer in Gandhian philosophy and a staunch supporter of the principles of non-alignment and world order, I am basically an idealist and an optimist so far as the question of bringing peace and order is concerned to this world.

Our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi also conceived of a world free of nuclear weapons by the end of the twentieth century and it is indeed encouraging that the major world powers have, in the last few years, made a positive effort to make this world a better place to live in.

The recent treaty START is a step in

that direction. However, before the world reaches a stage free of strategic arms, we cannot ignore that designs of some of the powers which constantly strive to disturb the peace of the world in pursuit of their ambitions. Only last year the international community had to deal with a highly ambitious and expanding power in Iraq. The culmination of that misadventure was the Operation Desert Storm. The military disaster that Iraq has suffered as a result of United States-led attacks neutralising within hours Iraq's substantial air force, nearly the same size as ours, underlines the compelling need for a searching reappraisal of our military planning.

Soviet Defence Minister Dimitri Yazov's statement that his country has to review its entire air defence system in the light of the Gulf War is very important in this context. Like Iraq, India's potential for air combat and defence is based largely on Soviet equipment.

Thus the picture that has emerged from the Gulf War is that countries having superior Air striking power dictate the course of war. Henceforth India will have to give greater emphasis on harnessing our air striking capabilities vis-a-vis the recruitment, maintenance and deployment of a large size human army.

Another lesson that we have learnt from the Gulf War is the military power can best be used and made most effective by pooling all available resources from which follows the need for a unified command. General Norman Schwarzkopf exercised overall control of all the forces of coalition partners.

The difference with the way the Indian Armed Forces operate is best illustrated by the report of the late Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal's recollections wherein he categorically writes about the lack of integrated planning. India is a vast country having an enormously long border and a vast sea coast and we can ill afford any slackness in regard to our

Defence preparedness for Defence preparedness is the sheet another of our freedom. Thus an overriding national priority has to be accorded to Defence expenditure. It goes without saying that any imminent external threat has to be dealt with first regardless of the cost factor.

The present Budget however comes in the wake of extreme economic pressures arising, besides the normal factors, from the Gulf War, the depletion of our balance of payments, the erosion of confidence in our economy abroad and the consequent devaluation of the rupee.

Coming as it does from such unprecedented economic crisis, the Defence Budget has been pegged at just Rs. 16,350 crores against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 15,750 crores.

In real terms it may appear to be a decrease over the last year's allocation; since sustained and healthy growth rate of economy is absolutely indispensable for maintaining an adequate level of defence "Nothing" say Engels "is more dependent on economic conditions than precisely the Army and the Navy." Inevitably, every year during the Budget Session views are expressed about the affordability and adequacy of our Defence allocations. Much, of course, depends on the criteria used to determine the external threat perceptions.

According to a British General "No country or alliance can consider itself adequately defended unless it has a range of capabilities available to its opponents." Translated in terms of India's geopolitical situation it means that we cannot consider ourselves adequately defended unless we can match full range of capabilities of our potential adversaries, namely, Pakistan and China at least singly if not collectively. Yet it is indeed relevant that for determining affordability the main criteria should be in

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terms of human development. I quote "The military expenditure of a nation cannot be considered affordable unless certain minimum standards of health, education and welfare of the people have been met." Looking to these parameters the present allocation seems to be rather adequate.

Viewing the situation in the present context we see a continuing effort on the part of Pakistan in augmenting and reinforcing its military power. Besides acquiring M-11 missiles from China it is acquiring at least 40 F7 fighter planes from China and striving to secure the second package of 60 F-16's from U.S.A. In this context, our scientists and technicians deserve our heartiest congratulations for successfully testing Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Akash and Nag missiles. One disturbing news is that some 300 tanks captured intact from Iraqi retreating forces are somehow finding their way to Pakistan. Indian Government should take necessary action.

As an aftermath of Glasnost and Perestroika the process of increasing co-operation between USA and USSR continues to gather momentum. Fundamental political changes are occurring in the East European countries. Because of these momentous changes the military role of the Warsaw Pact has ended. The recent development in Russia are further going to have a far-reaching impact on global non-proliferation of nuclear weaponry provided their nuclear submarines do not fall in wrong hands. Even the conventional weapons and forces in Europe will be reduced to significantly lower level.

The recent signing by France and China of nuclear non-proliferation programme should induce India to follow suit subject of course to the fact that Pakistan gives up all its designs and efforts to building a nuclear weapon. I am sure the Super Power can play

a key role in making South East Asia a nuclear free zone. Perhaps the recent visit of Gen. Rodrigues to USA could throw some light to this aspect.

I agree with the views of the hon. Member, Jaswant Singh. There are certain developments that have cast their shadow on the security environment of this entire region. Terrorism, religious extremism and ethnic chauvinism have fomented separatist tendencies and in many cases they have received support in India from our neighbouring countries which is greatly regrettable.

Traffic in narcotics has markedly increased in our neighbourhood and its coupling with terrorism has created serious problems for national security.

Perhaps the formation of National Security Council could play a pivotal role in times to come, taking into account linkages between the evolving external situation in the political military and economic field and our domestic situation.

The Ordnance Factories in India need to be urgently technologically upgraded. The process of modernization should start at the earliest. With the possibilities of spares procurement from the Soviet Union and erstwhile Eastern Block countries being converted to Hard Currency we must embark on crash reorientation programme to service the Soviet Block equipment in terms of earning foreign exchange. These same factories can meet the requirements of a phenomenal global market wherein other countries are facing similar problems as India, but they do not have the infrastructure to meet their defence requirements.

This has become even more necessary with the recent trend of events in the USSR.

The defence production factories at

Jabalpur should be kept foremost in mind while deciding upon the modernisation plan so as to safeguard the interests of over 40,000 Government employees there.

Jane's Defence Weekly of 24th August 1991 clearly quotes that Soviet scientists who visited India recently have suggested that the missile systems could be overhauled using the existing material in India in our factories.

In the end, I would like to state that India being a peninsula has vast coastline with an enormous exclusive economic zone. This area is going unexploited which we can only ill afford in the context of a growing population. An area where defence efforts will have direct spin offs in the economic sphere is in maritime and ship building industry. The Research and Development wing may be suitably directed to formulate an action plan in this respect.

I support the Demands for Grants.

14.13hrs.

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SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH
 (Fatehpur): Thank you Madam for giving me this opportunity.

Before I come to the general issues, I want to take the issue of the pension of ex-servicemen. This is something which is agitating the ex-servicemen for quite a long time. And recently the Opposition leaders met the Prime Minister on his invitation and the hon. Defence Minister was also there. Here, on the floor of the House, I would pointedly want to put this issue.

The ex-servicemen have been agitating for 'one rank one pension' for quite some time. The usual argument that was being given is that it will not be possible to make a reasonable distinction between ex-servicemen and the other Government employees,

civilian employees. In this regard, I had a consultation with the Attorney General, Mr. Soli Sorabjee when we were in the Government and he had told us that a reasonable distinction can very clearly be made. The tenure of Jawan or Army man is much shorter than the tenure of the civilians. In fact, for the Jawan, it is only 17 or 18 years and it a very short tenure of employment. So, the duration of employment opportunity is small. The risk is much higher. Certainly, the last risk that one takes is when one goes to the Army or the Air Force or the Navy. Also, the time of stay away from his family, you have to calculate in the defence service.

So, the hardships are much greater than any other service.

At the same time, even in the Constitution, it is given that the President of India is the supreme commander of the force. This is a very very special provision. This specific provision itself distinguishes this force from the other.

I want to assure the hon. Minister that if any legislation is required or anything of that sort is required to protect the ex-servicemen, we are ready to cooperate with the Government and the Government can bring a legislation where there can be no doubt about their separate classification.

In this regard, the National Front Government had taken a decision in October 1990 to give benefits of pension to the ex-servicemen. The CCP had taken the decision of giving benefits from sepoy to subedar major level. The Government had in mind to give it to all the officers also. The point was that at that time do we hold back this decision of giving benefits from sepoy to subedar major who constitute more than 90 per cent of the ex-servicemen, till we take the final decision in respect of the officers also or we announce this and then process in respect of the officers. We took a decision to announce

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what we have already processed and the Government's announcement was made after the CCP's decision. Then the package for the officers was also being processed. The commitment of the Government for the officers was also made clear through a press release on behalf of the Government that whenever is finalised for the officers, they also will get the benefits from the same date as other ranks. Here I would request the hon. Defence Minister that he should make it clear on the floor of the House that whatever proposals he may have in this regard, no account the benefits to the ex-servicemen should be less than what had already been decided by the National Front Government. This is just the minimum. In fact, I would look upon you to improve it. When all faults are being found, I will be happy to find one more fault here also and then an improvement is made in this. Here also it has been our understanding that this is the intention of the present Government that in no way the benefits will be less to the ex-servicemen than what the National Front Government had decided upon.

I want to state it clearly on the floor of the House that in matters of public interest there is no question of secrecy because we are all concerned with a matter in which the ex-servicemen are emotionally involved and so also all of us. May I state that from the meeting we had with the Prime Minister in the presence of the Defence Minister, we clearly understood and we were given the assurance that the benefits that will accrue to the ex-servicemen will not be less than what the National Front Government had agreed to give them? Here also we were given the assurance that a statement to this effect would be made on the floor of the House by the Defence Minister. I look forward to that statement and that clarification on the floor of the House. I want to make it clear on behalf of the Janata Dal that unless this

clarification is coming forth very clearly and categorically that the benefits to the ex-servicemen will be not less than what had already been decided, it will not be possible for the Janata Dal to further get into any committed or any other proposal of this nature because this is the minimum assurance that we look forward on the floor of the House. Governments may come and Governments may go. But any assurance given on the floor of the House has much greater weight. This is what we have understood. If there is any difference in understanding between the hon. Minister and what I am saying, it may be clarified. But this is what we demand on the floor of the House today. The announcement must come right now from the Defence Minister that the benefits will not be less than what had already been decided upon.

Now coming to the general debate, though there is a 4 per cent increase, a nominal increase, in the budget provisions of the Defence Ministry, if we take care of global inflation and devaluation, in real terms there is a cut in defence budget. We know that there is an economic hardship. We are in difficult times. But import of real cut in real terms should be fully understood. I will elaborate on this as I deal with various points.

Here it is necessary that a holistic view is needed when it comes to the defence and security and we cannot take only a fiscal approach to it. Security is not merely now a matter of the Defence Ministry, because of international environment, foreign policy, economic situation, various social forces in the country, any elements of alienation that may be taking place in any part of the country, drugs and their connection with terrorism and also of clandestine operations. We have now come across BCCI. So, now the defence of the country and its security is no longer with one Ministry. Therefore, it is necessary to take a holistic view, an integrated view and for this propose it is necessary that the

concept of the National Security Council that was approved by the National Front Government should be carried forward and as Shri Jaswant Singh just now said that it should be made operative. It is also necessary because the way the Government runs, the Minister changes, the Prime Minister changes and even the Chiefs of Staff also change because their tenure is about two or two and a half years. So, there is no memory bank today, no continuity is there and with the individuals their cannot be changes of policy. Now, this is what we are being subjected to and the policies are falsified. So, it is all the more necessary to have a National Security Council. It was considered that it will not be above the Cabinet. It was decided within the Cabinet that the National Security Council will be there, a Planning Policy Committee in which Chiefs will be involved and a permanent Secretariat thereof which will provide the necessary material to the National Security Council as well as Planning Policy Committee.

So, here I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement to this effect that National Security Council will be made operative because that is necessary to meet the challenges of security that we have.

At the same time, it is necessary to have an assessment of the threat perception for a longer period. Because of this flux in the Government, I suppose, every one is more concerned about the immediacy and the immediate and what during his tenure will be the possible things that will crop up, perhaps, the long-term perspective is lost. Therefore, defence plan of 15 years for the minimum because that is the life of our weapon system also would be the appropriate time frame to assess the various threats-not only assessment of security threat, but there should be also an assessment of what our goals are now, what positively we want to achieve? We certainly want to achieve peace in this region. How do we achieve that? So, it is not

only to react to a security threat, but also what the positive initiative we should take. So, here it is necessary to take a holistic view. Not only the Defence Ministry but everybody will have to be involved and that is why we made the concept of National Security Council. It should be under the Prime Minister who can coordinate with all the Ministries and real decisions could be made.

Now, along with this security, we have also to take into account a new form of threat of low level insurgency. Now, low level insurgency we are facing in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. I think in our assessment of how to deal with this, it is not the Defence Ministry alone that can deal with it, the Home Ministry has to be involved, the economic Ministries will have to be involved, the political leadership will have also to be involved. So the real threat today requires a collective responsibility. Also this low level insurgency, although it poses a threat which we have not faced in earlier wars or conflicts, is what will happen behind the lines. I suppose there should be an analysis of this and a thinking on this as to how we meet such a contingency.

All this has now become necessary to weave into a long-term plan and find out solutions for it.

Along with this, the threat perception is also of weapon acquisition policy. We do not have a weapon acquisition policy which will fit into the contours of our assessment of threats and how do we respond to it. What happens today? The budget allocation is made and the various Chiefs are allotted that money-the Army, the Navy and the Air Force-in a certain proportion, which has been going on. In that way the money is distributed. But no integrated view is taken. What will be the optimum mix? The same money can buy you tanks. It can also buy you aeroplanes. It can also buy you missiles. Now, what is the proper mix in the threat environment that we have? Do we need to put more of aircrafts or

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a combination of missiles or of tanks? Which will be the best combination? Now, this exercise is not done. So, an integrated view has to be taken and this is what is very necessary because we have seen in the Gulf war. Now it is technological war. So, just mechanically going on the way we are going on will not do. We have to take the new reality into account because we have seen technological upgradation, technological surprises across the border. How do we respond to it? This is what concerns the present budget.

The cut has come in R&D. The cut in R&D will mean ten to fifteen per cent cut. Let us see what does this budget really mean. USSR has been one of our very reliable friends. Even today our friendship is as firm as ever and we must cultivate it further. But there the situations are changing. They have all the good reason. They all will stand by India. But, at the same time, with the economic changes that are taking place and with all that is happening many times, it is now the question of whether at the same rate the supplies of spares and all that will be available. That has come on one side. The other side is that with our balance of payment problem and also the availability with the West, how much will be there, because we know that there are political considerations when it comes to arms supply. Then what is the answer? Except self-reliance in these matters and the strengthening of our R&D, there is no other answer. And precisely that is where the cut has come. I think this is something very dangerous and it should be stopped. Any delay in Arjun tank or LCA will be much more costlier in the long run, whatever savings we may try to do at this juncture.

Coming to public sector units in the Defence, with these budget cuts, what is happening? Lot of money has gone into

public sector investment. While money has been put in and we need these units for our self-reliance, budgetary provision for purchases is not there. So, these public sector units are going in the red or just do not have orders. It is not the private sector which will buy their products. So, where do they go? In this how do we match? When we put in a public sector unit, I think a longer-term commitment of the Government will be necessary as to its purchases so that our public sector units in the Defence do not become losing and redundant units. At the same time, the spin off benefits of space research, of atomic energy and also of Defence, should flow to the economy. So, in a way, for strengthening the economy, the contribution from the Defence Ministry is there.

One thing now we should take note of is how do we respond to what we now see as daylight of the nuclear capability of Pakistan.

I think it is time that we recognise that even the U.S. Administration has not been able to give a certificate under the Preslar Law that Pakistan does not have nuclear capability or nuclear weapon. For that sake, money has also been denied to Pakistan. I think it is time that we cannot close our eyes to this fact. It is much better if we openly say: Yes, Pakistan does have nuclear capability. Pretences in this matter are not going to help us nor it will be clarifying our responses. By accepting the fact that Pakistan does have nuclear capability- it is clear as daylight- now even U.S. realised that if it did not have it, it could not certainly certify as such.

Now where are we? We are living in oblivion. I do not know how the Government will make a response. What will be the response? I am not saying that we should get into a nuclear race. At the very outset, I want to make it very clear. But the fact and the reality have to be recognised and an open dialogue on that basis with Pakistan will be

more realistic rather than trying to put it under carpet and trying to behave as if nothing happened.

At the same time it is very clear; once this reality is understood, there is a radical change in the strategic situation. Conventional weapons and conventional warfare have no meaning. How do we face this situation? I would like know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he could assure that the country will not be faced with a position of dis-advantage in any symmetry of this nature. At the same time, we should also enter into a dialogue of confidence-building. What will this lead to? Once this position is clear that we do not go into nuclear race pact, a dialogue of confidence-building will be needed. Because the economic compulsions of both sides will be so harsh that I think there should be more realistic approach to our foreign policy between each other and from measures of confidence building to measures of reduction of arms. As everybody knows, nuclear war cannot be won. It is not worth fighting. This logic will bring us closer to reality and also once we openly recognise the fact that Pakistan does have nuclear capability, there will be international pressures; it will not be able to put cover on Pakistan and to desist from this path.

Coming to N.P.T., I want to put a poser to those who have been trying to pressurise India to sign the N.P.T. ? What is N.P.T. ? What are you forcing us? I think it will lead to much healthier and more realistic debate. I think the objection should not be of nuclear race between the two countries but should be towards agreement to non-use of nuclear Capabilityt against each other and non-first-strike of nuclear weapons. I think there was some dialogue earlier for this purpose, for telling each country that its atomic installations should not strike on the other. I do not know how much progress has been made or whether Pakistan has given the details thereon etc. I think pressure on that side

should go on. And then we can jointly put pressure on other countries who have nuclear capability and whose weapons can reach the sub-continent. And then we can fall into arrangement on non-use of nuclear capability against each other.

Now, in this situation, while on the side of Pakistan in the long-term certainly we have to aim at finding more practical solutions and it can be more sagacious for us that our relations improve and the ultimate goal should be in that direction, but the realities in between have to be taken note of. I think the security environment is very important that we improve our relations with China which we started and we continue to make efforts in that direction and it was a good sign that China and India agreed to pull their forces on the border because if there is no intention on either side to try to occupy territory, there is no point of heavy concentration of troops on the Sino-Indian border and the positive progress that has been made on either side, I think we should continue with China. The whole security environment changes once with China we have our relations improved and for our security I think that should be Agenda No. 1 of our foreign policy of improvement of relations with China.

With USSR already we have got relations, they have to be further strengthened. Certainly it does concern when 11 missiles are transferred to Pakistan and there is now talk of co-production with Pakistan. I think we should use our offices and our diplomacy there and try to cancel this and see that it does not further increase.

Regarding U.S., I think we have a problem of US arms reaching Pakistan and that has been our problem for a long time and the country will be telling them, that is one of the serious problems that we face. But we have noticed that there has been a shift in US position so far J. & K. is concerned, and I think there is a better appreciation in the

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sense that they are now talking about talks. So bilateral solutions should come.

The interest of US in curbing narcotics I think we should try to cooperate because here narcotics laundered money adversely. This is a nexus which is a nexus which is a real security threat for us and US interest in stoppage of narcotics should be watched. Ultimately it is the US that is doing and I think we should divert their interest in terrorism that they have.

These are the points which, I believe, we should take note of. Now, I think with USSR, in the new situation, identifying the co-production will be a more fruitful line than the supplies from one side. That will be the healthier approach and I think the USSR would also be interested in co-production. I think we improve the relations with USSR on the one side and ours with China and China and USSR on the other side bilaterally. This can be a basis of our future security framework. When I say 'security', I mean not formal arrangements with any Bloc etc. Certainly not. That is not what I mean. But certainly an improvement of relations between the three will have a stabilising effect in this area, in this region, and this alone we should aim at.

Now, after the bipolar world evaporating, we have seen that the US as one force has come and is exercising its muscle power of money and arms and all that and trying to impose its will. That is one of the fears that we have. But still as I visualise, there will be fierce economic competition between US and Europe, and US and Japan. The economic sanctions will be there and I don't think it is going to be reduced in the near future.

It is these tensions that will continue to give us leeway and in the new orientation

that we have, we should be able to exploit the opportunities that would open up on this account to our advantage.

15.00 hrs.

Then, I want to say one thing about ex-servicemen. The National Front Government decided that 75 percent of the personnel would be drawn to Rashtriya Rifles from the ex-servicemen. It was a very good proposal where the ex-servicemen would have had an opportunity for re-employment, because many times, we have sent either police or the Army to States like Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. So, the Rastriya Rifles could have filled this need and I would request the hon. Minister that the Rastriya Rifles concept should be pursued with because that will give job opportunities to the ex-servicemen.

Lastly, I want to say that the Nobel Company which owned the Bofors Company has now been taken over by the Government of Sweden. If the Government of India does apply pressure, I think, much of the information that the Government of India needs could be forthcoming. In a short duration, we could freeze the Swiss Bank accounts. Even in the Phillippines case, they were not able to get the documents of Macros, but we could succeed in two course against A.E. Services. With in a few months we could get the documents of the A.E. Services with us which has Jordanian connections and also we could get the secret part of the Swedish Audit Bureau Report. Our blacklisting of the Bofors had started telling on them and had started showing cracks in the Bofors. Now, with the new management in Government, why should we pay for anything or pay for the sins of the earlier management ? This is the correct time and if the Government applies pressure, further information on Bofors would come. I look forward to an assurance from the hon. Defence Minister on this account.

With these words, I reiterate and I look

forward to assurance on the ex-servicemen in the spirit in which we had a dialogue with the hon. Defence Minister.

397 SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Midnapore) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a very wide canvas has been covered by the contributions to this debate which have been made by some of the eminent speakers on this side of the House, particularly. (*Interruptions*) As far as the question of ex-servicemen is concerned which has been very much in the headlines in the last few weeks and which has caused a considerable amount of public agitation with all parties, I think, irrespective of party differences and labels expressing broadly their sympathy and support for the demand of the ex-servicemen—I agree with Shri V.P. Singh that today in a short time we are going to conclude the voting on the entire Budget, actually by 6.00 p.m. and the Defence Minister has got an opportunity here now on the floor of the House to state quite clearly as to what the Government proposes to do in this matter. Personally I am of the opinion that, that phrase or formula whatever you would like to call it, 'one rank one pension' is not strictly an accurate formula in its implication and definition. It is not accurate; it is a convenient way of expressing of what the ex-servicemen have been wanting. But the main point is that, all these arguments that civilian side being neglected or they will raise these demands once the ex-servicemen get, we should be quite clear that these are two different entities altogether.

It is not only a question that the majority of the Servicemen have a very short period of service, though that is a very major factor, but also something else. Approximately 50,000 people are retiring annually from the Defence services below the age of 40, well between the age of 35 and 40 years. This is being done, in the words of the Ministry, to maintain what is called, the youthful profile of our Defence forces. They should be young; they should look young. They should not be

full of people who are ageing. But the fact of the matter is that these 50,000 people who are coming out of the Services every year at the age of 40 years or below 40 even are trained people and are disciplined people. Perhaps they are the most disciplined group of people in the country today. I have to admit it. We have to think where they are to go and how they are to maintain themselves and their families. In the case of civilians, there is generally some sort of a retiring age and the age of superannuation is fixed and they retire at that age. Here, there is nothing of that kind.

Secondly, when a civilian employee is disabled, let us say, he meets with some accident or is injured or loses hand or leg or something, generally it is the practice that such civilian employee is given some alternative job, which is described as some lighter form of work, which he can manage despite his disablement. That kind of attitude towards them helps many of them when they are disabled. But this is not a case with the servicemen. When you lose hand or foot or something, when you are a soldier in the Army, that is the end of it for you. There is no question of getting any alternative job or lighter job or anything. You go out. So, we have to bear these things in mind.

This is a different lot of people. I am not going into all the questions. For example, other Members here have raised about housing. I know civilian employees also do not get adequate housing. But after all, these are people who are prepared to risk their lives in the service of the country. I was really quite emotionally moved when I saw all these ex-servicemen who had gathered here the other day for a very disciplined and peaceful kind of dharma. Many of them, you see, were wearing gallantry awards. They came with their medals and gallantry awards as veterans of the Bangladesh war, veterans of so many other wars. These are the people who are prepared to sacrifice everything

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including their lives. We remember them only at the time of war. This is the whole trouble. At the time of war, the whole country is in euphoria singing loudly and praising our soldiers, our airmen and our sailors. But when there is no war, in normal peace time, it is very easy to forget the fate of these people. That is why, this demand has assumed particular significance, I think, in the public mind also.

We do not know why the 1990 decision which was taken by Mr. V.P.Singh's Government which we were supporting, though it was limited and was described as an ad hoc decision and it extended only from the Sepoys up to the Subedar Majors was not implemented. The next instalment if it had come—but did not come because the Government fell—would have covered the officers also. But we do not know why that whole scheme which was prepared, which was finalised, which was worked out, whose financial implications were calculated, which went up to the Cabinet and approved by the Cabinet, was not being implemented. We do not know. Why had Mr. Chandrashekhar's Government kept it in abeyance? What were the reasons for keeping it in abeyance have not been disclosed. I do not think, this is a correct method to go about these things. Of course, everybody knows that there have been intensive discussions going on for the last two or three days.

I do not venture to say that there is complete identity of the points of view of the leaders of political parties and the Government, but I am hopeful that a kind of broad agreement can be reached, as Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh said, provided the Defence Minister makes it amply clear on the floor of the House that whatever they propose to do now whether they want to set up another Committee and go into further details and all those things but that must be preceded

by an assurance that whatever may be given in future will not in any case be less than what was decided by the V.P.Singh Government. We cannot go back. We have to go forward. It means that whatever pensionary benefits the Government may decide in future—first of all, of course, the decision should not be delayed for months and months but there should be some time-bound arrangement made—whatever is given henceforth, should be extra. That means additional, over and above, what was decided in October, 1990. That should be clearly stated here. Without that, the ex-service men will not find any credibility in the offer. They will feel that this is just another Committee. We have already had three or four Committees. If you just try to hand them out and another committee without anything else, well, I do not think the ex-service men will react favourably to that. There will be a feeling of bitter disappointment and disillusionment.

Therefore, since the country owes so much to these old soldiers, I hope the new Defence Minister will make things clear here on the floor of the House.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has also spoken at length about the National Security Council which was set up during his time. In fact, much of his speech today was outlining the tasks which the National Security Council should take upon itself. I do not know what the National Security Council is doing. We should be told something about it. It was set up over a year ago and its task was to make certain assessments of a strategic nature. We do not know what assessments they have made so far. In this changing world, not only changing world but largely changed world, what are the new strategy assessments that this National Security Council has been discussing or has been formulating?

I do not want to go into all those things about the nature of the Pakistani threat.

Even this morning, the Minister of External Affairs was asked about the visit of the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan recently and he has replied saying that he had conveyed the message from the Prime minister of Pakistan to our Prime Minister that the Government of Pakistan was sincerely interested in resolving all bilateral problems through serious and constructive dialogue for normalising relations between the two countries. Well, so far so good. But we are worried, all of us are worried, because the experience on the ground, the reality on the ground does not always conform to these admirable sentiments which the Pakistan Foreign Secretary stated when he was here.

What exactly is our assessment ? The National Security Council must think of this. They must have thought about it and spell out.

We are having some quite serious type of exchange of fire and hostilities in the Poonch sector of Kashmir. Now may be things are quiet again because the Army Commanders on both sides have met and tried to come to some kind of a truce or a settlement. But what was it ? It is not a symptom of peaceful intentions at all. They are giving help to the terrorist activities, particularly, I would say, in Kashmir.

After the Gulf War and so-called victory of the US armed forces over Iraq, there is a big sea-change in the whole equation of forces in this area, that is to say, in the Gulf area.

The United States may be feeling now that their technology, their superior technology and their tremendous concentration of fire power which they have demonstrated during the Iraqi war is something against which no other power, no other country will in any case be able to stand. They are left as the sole Superpower now, dominating this whole area, dominating the oil-rich area. It

was after all a war for oil. It was not a war for anything else. But what are the repercussions going to be in this area, in Indian Ocean area, in the Western part of our country? There must be some assessment by the National Security Council in this regard. Sir, I would like to hear something about the new change in the Soviet position, as has already been mentioned. I do not want to go into that again. But certainly it has some impact on our national security. Of course, Shri S. Krishna KUMAR intervened yesterday and had given some assurance to the House of the outcome of his recent talks with the Soviet authorities regarding the continuation of cooperation between the two countries in defence matters particularly. I hope that his assurances are well-founded because changes are taking place all the time. We do not know about it. It is not a question of intention. It is a question of capacity. The Soviet Union also cannot for ever go on behaving like a sort of a Santa Claus, handing out things for the Christmas, free of charge, to everybody right and left. They are in a tremendous economic crisis themselves, in a crisis of resources. Therefore, the terms of these cooperation and supplies and all that, the terms if they are amended or changed to some extent, we should not be surprised or should not take it amiss. It does not mean that the supplies will not come anymore. But they may not come on the type of terms on which we are getting them earlier. But we have to get those supplies, I believe, because 80-85 percent of our weaponry has been supplied from that country. We cannot suddenly turn-over; switch over to some other sources of supply. In any case such sources of supplies may not be available.

Sir, in this Annual Report of the Ministry— I am not quoting it—they have, in a particular section, dealt with— what they said was the main thrust of the Seventh Defence Plan which is now coming to an end. We have been having the five-yearly Defence Plan since 1963. This report refers to, what it

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considers to have been, the main thrust of the Seventh Plan. Now, the Eighth Plan is being chalked out. What is going to be the main thrust of this in the Eighth Plan? The Ministry must have thought about it. The National Security Council must have thought about it. What is to be the main thrust of this Eighth Defence Plan in the new environment? Broadly, something should be told to us. Obviously, air-power, of course, has become increasingly decisive. It is true that air-power does not mean only having combat aircraft. It does not mean only having helicopters. It means all these things. It also means having missiles and all that. So, this air-power will be decisive in any future hostilities. Unfortunately, most of the equipment which is needed today for developing the air-power is having to be inducted and will continue to be inducted for some time, I presume, from abroad. We have not yet developed our indigenous capacity to the extent of providing this country with adequate air-power indigenously-manufactured. There is some progress, a little bit progress but that is far from adequate. So, what is going to happen? We should know about it. Very expensive things are going on inducted from abroad.

Sir, we are suffering from a tremendous resources crunch. There is no doubt about it. Whatever may be the reasons for it. I am not going into that. The fact of the matter is that there is a tremendous crunch in resources, particular in foreign exchange resources this country is having to face now. Otherwise, we would not have to go to IMF, this and that. But to buy this type of equipment from abroad is something which is really a quite formidable prospect.

And I agree with Shri. V.P.Singh that much more attention, much more serious basic attention will have to be paid to the question of self-reliance which I know has

got limitations. We may like to be self-reliant in these things. But we cannot just use it as a phrase. But much more attention has to be given.

We spent something like Rs. 1500 crores a short while ago in entering into this contract with the Bofors Company for the purchase of these Howitzers. That agreement, that contract with Bofors included the number of guns which would be supplied to this country within a certain time schedule. After that we do not know anything about what is happening. The spares for those guns, the ammunition for those guns were all, according to that contract, to be supplied to us within a certain time frame. And I wish to know about it. It is no secret, I think, now for anybody whether at least terms of that contract in these respects is being properly adhered to or not by the supplier. The other part of the agreement was developing of indigenous capacity to manufacture the Bofors guns on the basis of their Swedish technology. That is a part of the contract. We paid money for that. It was said, "they will help us to set up indigenous production base here." What has happened about that?

May we know something? Vast sums of money are involved in it. Though the Defence Minister may not be the only authority to speak on this question about further investigation into that Bofors kickbacks case, yet the way has been cleared. I do not know why my friend on that side gets so agitated about it. We want the truth to come out. It does not matter, what it is. It is better the truth comes out so that all kinds of rumours and gossips and all that can be dispelled. Somebody has taken that money. It is not our saying. It is the National Audit Commission of Sweden which revealed, for the first time, that this company had paid an amount of about Rs. 65 crores to somebody. But they said that they could not reveal the identity of persons who took the money. That is their law, their rules. I do not know that. After that prolonged exercise has

been gone into and you know very well that a case has been taken to court where the FIR lodged by the CBI was challenged by a Gentleman who filled a Public Interest Litigation- one Shri H.S. Choudhuri- whom the Supreme Court has now declared to be a person who has no locus standi at all and who cannot enter into this litigation. But that litigation was dragged on for months together demanding that the FIR lodged by the CBI should be withdrawn. Well, that thing has fallen through. There was a deadline. Had that judgement of the Supreme Court not come earlier than the deadline, then all that submissions we had made to the Swiss Bank including Letter Rogatory and all that, the whole thing would have fallen through. Luckily, I am happy the Supreme Court delivered its judgement just in time and has declared that the FIR is thoroughly valid and this Gentleman who filed the case has no locus standi. Therefore, there is no bar now. The Swiss Bank was ready to give us certain information, certain documents and material regarding those people who have got their accounts in those Banks and who are alleged -alleged I say - to have been the recipients of this kickback money. Now I want to know from the Government whether they are seriously going to pursue this investigation or not. There is no bar now. As he said, in the meantime, this Company, the parent company of Bofors has gone bankrupt. (*Interruptions*) What has happened to you? I will talk to you afterwards. The parent company of Bofors has gone bankrupt, has been declared bankrupt in Sweden and has been taken over by the Government.

I hope that this is not going to present them any technical difficulty in the way of our recovering ultimately that kick-back money which was included in the price of the guns and which we are entitled to recover. We are not going to pay that kick-back money which will be pocketed by somebody else. So, the Government of India has to fight this matter further, prosecute this investigation and see

to it that it ends favorably for us.

I want to make only one or two points. One point is that in view of this crunch in resources of foreign exchange, we cannot go on buying more and more expensive equipment from abroad. Whatever is absolutely essential, if we cannot do without it, then we will have to buy, we will have to get some money. Otherwise, I think, an extended programme of better maintenance of equipment, which we have already have which is not bad equipment, and some upgrading work can be done. For example, the tank engines can be upgraded. It was done by many countries. Retro-fitting of tanks and the guns of these tanks can be upgraded. But, it will require allocation of more funds for our base workshops. The base workshops of the army do not an excellent job. I do not that it is properly recognised everywhere by everybody. The base workshops do a first class job. But, they require much more funds now and a little bit of modernisation. And the ordnance factories, those of them, which help in this work of developing self-reliance should also be helped with more funds and any other things that they need.

We are in favour of the policy of the Government which of course, had been brought about under great compulsion of, of compressing our imports as far as possible. Because, we are not in a position to enjoy the luxury of unrestricted imports. The imports are being compressed but they should not be compressed to a point where our public sector undertakings in the defence sector are not able to get their essential components and parts, with which they have to carry on their production. In fact, the Finance Minister had told us one day that if we do not compress the imports, there are big public sector undertakings-defence undertakings-which may have to be closed down, because they cannot get their essential imported components. So, that must be looked into. Secondly, I want to ask a question, which I ask every

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year, but never get a reply. What is the fate on the main battle tank? Year after year, we have been told that 'Arjun' is still undergoing trials. There were trials after trials, but no engine could be developed. The trouble is that an adequate tank engine has not been developed in this country, up till now. We have tried to do it in public sector, private sector and everywhere. But, we could not get an engine which has the requisite horsepower to propel a new modern battle tank like this-MBT, which we had conceived of. I do not know, how much money had been spent on it. I think that you should be frank and tell the country that the concept of this Arjun Tank is not going to come off. It is better to drop it. There is no use keeping it going on from year to year like this without any prospect of its fructifying into a kind of tank that we need. You have got our old trustee-Vijayanta; you have got 355; you have got 372 and you have got these BMP 1 and 2. Of course all are imported. But, we can improve their capabilities by working on them. Many countries, even Israel, which Shri Jaswant Singh was talking about, had done a great deal of upgrading and retro fitting of all their old tanks and are using them quite effectively.

Similarly, there is the question of light combat aircraft. I will be very happy to know, at what stage project is. This is also something, which we hear year after year. Is it still viable or is it being abandoned or what? This light combat aircraft, according to your book, its report, the prototype, as a test, may be flown, four years from now.

Four years hence in 1994 or 1995, he was saying, two test flights of the prototypes may be held. How much are we spending on this, I do not know. But we are not making progress at all. So, more funds must be spent on our indigenous defence research and development. They must be given some

specific tasks, some jobs to do within, as far as possible, some kind of a time-frame.

You are going in for privatisation for some time now of defence supplies, associating the civil sector with our defence sector for the supply of many articles and items. I have only this to say that the privatisation of this type should be restricted to non-lethal items only. There will be a temptation. I know there will be a trend towards allowing this private sector to produce what are called critical components. It is mentioned in your book approvingly mentioned that critical components of sophisticated equipment are also increasingly being given to the private sector to manufacture. I think the Minister knows very well that in the recent Industrial Policy Resolution of this Government, the items which are specified, will continue to be in the public sector. Defence is one of them defence equipment and defence items. Well, For the last few years, you have given some hundreds of crores worth of orders to the private sector. But please be vigilant that it does not come into the lethal items. What is the meaning of critical components of sophisticated equipment, including combat vehicles. It is mentioned here. So, defence supplies generally should continue to be reserved for the public sector because that is what your new Industrial Policy Resolution also says.

Then, there is a reference here-which I welcome that the cost effectiveness of defence expenditure should be given top priority. Obviously when we are in this financial mess-cost effective expenditure is always necessary now it is much more necessary. But you go through the Defence audit reports and the reports of the CAG. Many have been published recently. They are published periodically. They are never discussed in Parliament or anywhere else. They paint a very gloomy picture. Thousands of crores of rupees are being wasted due to cost over-runs and due to defective equipment being brought and

found to be useless and all sorts of things. They are all listed in the CAG's report. But somebody must be accountable for that. We do not hear of any people who are, after inquiry found to be responsible for all these gross wastages, being brought to book and being hauled up. Then, this will go on year after year like this.

One or two points only more and I will finish. This accountability, of course, has been referred to here. But the accountability a major casualty not only in the defence sector, accountability has generally been a casualty in this country. But in Defence, we cannot permit it to go on like this. Therefore, I would beseech of you that when you talk of cost-effectiveness, go into all these audit reports and CAG's reports and see what has been happening. Sometimes it is a criminal wastage taking place. It is just blandly written there that so many thousand crores of some particular item were ordered. They came. They came late, first of all. After they came, they were found to be defective. They could not be used and they are lying there for months and years together. Somebody must be accountable for all this. The immediate thing is accountability. Otherwise no country can function. So, please look into all this.

Another point I want to make is about promotions at the highest level. I am not talking about any other level. I am talking about the highest level.

You cannot go higher than the Chiefs of Staff level, that is, Chief of Army Staff Chief of Air Staff and Chief of Naval Staff. Promotions to these posts in our country have to follow and had always followed some strict well established conventions and norms which are generally accepted in the Services and by everybody. I only want to say that there should not be any suspicion at any time that this policy of promotion is being distorted due to some subjective and personal considerations. I deliberately do not want to refer

to some recent controversial decisions which have taken place in the question of promotions at the highest level. But I believe that if these norms and conventions were properly adhered to, these suspicions would not have arisen. And it is very bad for the health of the Defence Services. Therefore, it is the obligation of the Defence Minister to see that only the senior most and the best of the officers are appointed as the Chiefs of Staff and nobody else manages to get in by some other means.

Finally, I agree with the Defence Minister himself who has not spoken anything here just now but had been speaking outside in various places. I read one of his statements with which I agree 100 percent, if he has not quoted wrongly, that is, there should not be increasing use of the Army, as there is, for purposes which are really supposed to be purposes of the civilian police or other paramilitary forces. He had referred to the fact that some State Governments have got into the habit of just telephoning and saying that there is an uncontrollable law and order situation or some riot situation and to please send the Armed Forces immediately. And in such a situation, Sir, you have to send the Armed Forces immediately. And in such a situation, Sir, you have to send the Army sometimes. You cannot avoid sending it when some Chief Minister is saying everything is burning and all that. But the point is, Sir, the use of the Army more and more for controlling this kind of a law and order situation and for breaking strikes sometimes I must refer to it because I am a trade unionist—or for even cardoning certain areas in towns and cities and carrying out house to house search within the cardoned area is not, strictly speaking, the job of the Army. Army's job is to guard our borders against threat of external aggression and they should not be used more and more for purposes which are policing purposes and it is not good for the Army also. The Army is not trained for this job. It is trained for absolutely

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different type of job. If they are used of policing purposes and if they are moving about him convys and if somebody throws something from the side of the road on that convoy, then we know how the Army will react. They will stop the convoy and get down and burn the whole village. It is happening in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and other places. That is the training of the Army. I do not blame them. That is the way they have been trained. Either you kill and you will be killed. But in many of these places where you are dealing with, a large civilian population may be misguided for the time being, may be they have been agitated because of something. But, basically, the civilian population cannot be dealt with by the Army in this way and it will lead to all sorts of complications which we are having to face now. Talk about human rights suppression, stories of torture, etc. This is a very unpleasant thing which we do not like to hear. And therefore, if you go on using the Army, it is bad for the Army's morale also. It is bad for the morale of the Jawans. It lowers the prestige of the Army. Some cases of indisciplined behaviour towards the civilian population becomes inevitable because of the kind of conflict and clash which is taking place. And whenever they do take place, they should be immediately inquired into and also on the complaints being received. This is very essential.

We do not want this to be internationalised. We do not want the International Amnesty and some other Human Rights Commissions to come here and shout about the excesses being committed by our Armed Forces. Same thing happened when the IPKF was in Sri Lanka. You put them into an environment which they are not accustomed to at all. They have to fight in the midst of a hostile population and fight in the middle of jungles and in terrains with which they are not acquainted at all. They have to face

people who are carrying out guerrilla type of operations like laying mines and carrying out ambushes. Our Army is not trained for this kind of operations at all. Therefore, I think Sir that it is best to the extent possible to avoid using the Army in a hurry for some adhoc type of operations or mainly for purposes which are not Army purposes, which should be dealt with other people. It is your job that you have to improve the efficiency of your Armed Police and para-military forces and all that. They should be able to deal with such situation. The Army should not be called upon to get involved and mixed up in these things because in the long run, it will do no good either to our country or to the morale of the army or to the civilian people who have to face these encounters. I hope I have not misread the statement of the Defence Minister which he made outside recently and I also hope that he will also confirm what I have said.

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 SHRI D. VENKATESHWARA RAO (Bapālla): Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. Many of my senior colleagues both their vast experience, have dealt with various aspects of our Defence, varying from service conditions, research and development, external relations, nuclear weapon strategy and also our relations with the USSR, China, Pakistan.

I do not have a personal knowledge about Defence, but what I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is based on some news items and also some informations that I could get from some publications.

I am given to understand that between 1985 and 1989, our purchases for Defence were to the tune of about 17 billion dollars or so. Most of these purchases were for Soviet Migs, German submarines and the Swedish Bofors guns, etc. So, a lot of foreign exchange was spent to purchase all these weapons. We are very much aware of the recent financial crisis due to shortfall in foreign ex-

change. The Government must necessarily curtail this expenditure to overcome the crises. For this, it has to adopt some measures. With regard to Defence requirements, the process of indigenisation should be developed and unnecessary wastage should be avoided. By adopting this type of methods, we can reduce the expenditure on Defence.

While discussing modernisation and indigenisation of our weaponry, we have come across certain faults. For example, the Director General of Ordnance Factories wanted to set up the required infrastructure for indigenous manufacture of Bofors type of gun. In 1989, the cost was estimated at Rs. 1,100 crore, of which Rs. 850 crore was allocated for the new gun production line, Rs. 250 crore for the factory to manufacture eight types of ammunition and two charge bags for the Bofors gun.

The Cost Effective Study conducted by the Master General of Ordnance (M.G.O.) shows that the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, one of the eight public sector undertakings, is willing to set up a gun production line at the cost of Rs. 120 crores. Similarly, a Pune based Private firm can produce cartridges at the cost of Rs. 20 crores, which would be filled with the explosives by the Ordnance factory later on. So, a clear cut thousand crores of saving is there. These types of savings should be kept in mind when we are dealing with the arms purchase.

The war wastage rate should be reduced. We have still several purchases to make, which are all pending for one or another reason. For example, the Bison project. It was sanctioned in 1961 and was meant to update the Vijayanta Tanks. This was abandoned in 1987. A suitable engine to replace the existing Leyland L-60 was not found and this affected 1,700 Vijayanta Tanks.

Project Rhine, sanctioned in 1987 for

updating the T-72 tank was a non-started.

Project Panther, meant to update T-54/55 has achieved very little.

Fourteen years of work has not produced a single type of prototype of -Arjun Tank. As per the Army perspective Plan by 2000, about 10 regiments were to be equipped with Arjun Tanks.

So, when all these projects have not been implemented the war wastage rate should have been reduced.

The Comptroller and Auditor General pointed out that in 1982 some guns were purchased and Rs. 33.62 crores worth of ammunition were also ordered. But in 1985 the guns order was cancelled but the order for ammunition was kept valid. So, when the guns were not purchased, the ammunition that we were getting became useless. In this way there was Rs. 33.62 crores of loss to the exchequer.

15.49 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *In the chair*]

Another area mentioned by the Audit in this regard is chetak Helicopter. A sanction of Rs. 6.92 crores to modify Chetak Helicopter for an Anti-tank role proved suboptimal. As the amount was too meagre they could not fulfil the required projections.

In the Navy, they refused to visit the place of submarines when they were not upto the mark. Moreover sufficient funds were not given with the result that they became helpless. so, in this manner, various projects which were started did not give the desired results; this was due to lack of proper planning. We have got some other examples where light combat aircraft project and other projects- it was mentioned by my senior colleagues also- were initiated in 1960. All

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these projects are still pending without any kind of progress.

The other area where we can curtail expenditure is the transport system. We have got one, two and three lines of transport system. One or two lines of transport system is supposed to be very essential during war time as well as when there is no war. But the other system remains idle when there is no war. During that period, vehicles can be hired from the civilian side whenever they are needed.

Siachen, as we all know, is 21,000 feet above the sea level. In this area, the operations are very difficult to perform. There is an urgent need to resolve this conflict so that a lot of expenditure can be saved. We are spending Rs. 32-40 lakhs per day over there in saving human lives. If this conflict is resolved earlier, then crores and crores of rupees can be saved. Like that, everywhere we have to see how we can save money.

My senior colleagues and other hon. Members have expressed their views regarding one rank one pension. I also agree with them. We should not compare these people who are retiring at the age of 30 to 40 with the people serving in other departments. These people have to face very difficult situations during their tenure. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to come out with a policy statement whereby he can give comprehensive benefits for them so that they will be very grateful to him as also to the previous Government.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

15 DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA
 (Balasore): I am supporting the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. I request all the hon. Members to

give their sanction to these demands for grants. But before doing that, every hon. Member should know how the expenditure has been incurred in the previous year; whether it has been incurred properly or not. Our aim is to give some suggestions and to see how the utilisation of the money granted had been made in the previous year and how it will be made during the next year.

Sir, I support the hononrable Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Inderjit Gupta who have submitted proposals for providing amenities, comforts to our Jawans and the Armed Forces who have been fighting for the country, giving their life for the defence of the country. Country's security is the security of the individual. That is why I first want to pay my tribute to the Jawans.

In Orissa there is a tribute which, when translated into English reads thus:

"Loving country who forgets relations
 and affection
 At the call of the soil who comes forward
 Leaving all his dormant and drowsy
 state
 To remove the sorrows of the country-
 mother
 Who comes forward to open her breast
 before the fire
 I pay them my tribute."

Sir, First of all I may be permitted to start from my State, Orissa. Orissa contributes a lot to Defence through many major Defence establishments that are there in Orissa.

There is a military air base at Charbala in Cuttack district. There is a MIG factory at Sunabola in Koraput district, there is Naval Training Centre at Chilka in Puri district, there is the proof and Experiment Centre at Chandipur in Balasore district, there is an Ordnance Factory at Sonitala in Bolangir district, there is a Training Centre at Gopalpur in the Ganjam district and there is a Radar

Station at Nilgiri in Balasore district.

The people of Orissa are always ready to make all sacrifices for the Defence establishments. I want to mention here why the National Test Range at Baliapar could not possibly be established so far. I want to categorically put forth before this august House that this proposal for the establishment of a national test range at Baliapar was initiated in 1977 and the then Government put lot of emphasis on establishing that National Test Range at Baliapar. But for the last 14 years it could not possibly be established. Why?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief. There are other Members who want to speak.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Before I talk about the Bofors case and about the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India I want to make the position about the establishment of the National Test Range at Balaipar clear. That is why I would like to request you to give me some time.

MR. SPEAKER: You are quite capable of saying many things in few minutes.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: In 1980 there was a discussion in New Delhi regarding the establishment of this National Test Range at Baliapar.

At that time, the Defence Minister was present. All party members from Orissa including the Chief Minister and other Ministers Participated in that discussion. At that time, Shri Arunachalam was the Advisor. And the present Secretary of Defence Department was present. He explained everything. It was told that an expert committee consisting of three persons—one person from the Defence Ministry, one person from R&D and another person. Director -General (Quality Assurance)- investigated and enquired

various parts of the country and they concluded that Baliapar is the suitable place for the establishment of national test range. At that time, I had told them not to interfere in the matter. At that time, I categorically said that this place is not suitable and it should not be implemented if the support of the people is not there. Also I told that people of Baliapar will oppose tooth and nail, and I had requested them to chose another suitable best site. But my appeal was turned down them.

Sir, many attempts were made by many Prime Ministers in the past. But no official could enter into that pocket because Baliapar is the greenery of Balasore. There is a vast terrain of cultivable land. As per the proposal of the Government, 70,000 people will be displaced and 99 villages will be evacuated in Baliapar...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: This is a very vital point. This should be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: All these information are available. You need not give them. Please come to the point. There are many Members, who want to speak.

SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, some Members have taken more time, more than 40 minutes. I had categorically prayed in your Chamber to give me more time to express my grievances.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have time to speak. But you need not give the statistics.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack) : Sir, the entire people of Orissa are opposing the national test range to be set up at Baliapar.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not disallowing him. But I am saying that he need not give these details.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: My argument is this. We have not opposed the establishment of other establishment of defence in Orissa. And why the people of Orissa oppose to this establishment tooth and nail ?

Sir, as per the estimate of the Government, 70,000 people will be evacuated. But to my estimate, it will be 1.5 lakhs of people. There are certain people who have landed property there but they do not have a residential house there. There are also affected in this and they will also be displaced. That is one thing. Another thing is that 41 villages of Bhograi also will be evacuated. And the vast terrain of land will also be acquired by the Government.

If the picture of Baliapal would not have been in the map, what would be the fate of this establishment of national test range? It would have been established elsewhere in a second suitable place. So, I fervently request here, before the House, before the honourable Defence Minister and the Prime Minister, to shift the site of this national test range from Baliapal to a second suitable site.

Will this Government kill my people ? Will this Government come forward to establish the National Test Range by killing my people ? The reply must be that it would not be the case. That is why, I request the hon. Minister to consider the matter, discuss the matter and then take suitable steps in this regard.

Regarding their case for Bofors, in this House, there was a debate and some big persons, who had taken the opportunity of this Bofors case, had been placed at such a place in the country that everybody went on selling this idea of Bofor. But this time what happened?

"Sindhu bhitari pap chhipi na;
 Nichh chhipi na badpan gai.

Sabha ke bhitari pandit chhipi na;
 Suraj chhipi na badal chhai."

Truth can be revealed in a day. I demand before this House there should be a committee to inquire into the case and its report should be placed before the House for the hon. Members to know and for the country to know because it is a matter in which there are political overtones and some persons took the opportunity to acquire power. I am not naming the persons. But they very well know their position.

I want to submit before you that the hon. Comptroller and Auditor General of India has given some comments for the year 31st March, 1990, No. 8 of 1991. Those comments have not been properly replied or properly redressed. There was loss of crores of rupees in Defence Department due to negligence of officers and some other persons and because of that we are facing trouble now. It was also pointed out for the CA&G that 67 per cent of what was budgeted for a specific matter, had been totally misused.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to conclude now. You cannot go on like this. The time is very limited. You should know how to say a point.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: I want five minutes more.

About training simulators it has been said in the audit report:

"An audit review of the installation and utilisation of some of the training simulators in the Air Force revealed, inter alia, that two simulators costing Rs. 11.49 crores had remained non-functional from July 1985 and March, 1987 respectively due to unstable power supply."

There is another very vital point and I quote that:

"Government had approved in September, 1983, the acquisition of three types of vessels along with ammunition and other special equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 967 crores. An audit review of the acquisition, operation and maintenance of these vessels indicated, inter alia that a large number of design inadequacies in one type of vessels acquired at a cost of Rs. 618.30 crores, placed critical constraints on its operational deployability."

It was told that it would be ready not before 1993. This is the situation.

Similarly, there are so many cases which have been pointed out by the Audit about the negligence of the Defence officials.

But, I will not go into all that. Only some points here I want to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: No new points. Now, these two points are more than enough.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, with these words, I conclude.

[Translation] 421

SHRI D.D. KHANORIA (Kangra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that there is no mention of making a provision for 20 lakh ex-servicemen in the Defence Budget. All of us are aware that everybody has to retire one day after service and one has to find for one's family. There is wide disparity in the rates of pension of the armed force personnel who retired many years back and those who have retired recently. I am myself an Ex-servicemen who served Army for thirty-two years. I feel that there is wide disparity in the pension of soldiers and officers who retired prior to 1973 and those who retired after it. There is a strange anomaly. When the third Pay

Commission & Report was implemented an Army Havaldar who retired prior to 1973 used to get a pension of Rs. 375 per month but today a person of same rank is getting his pension at the rate of Rs. 761 per month. A Subedar Major who retired prior to 1973 used to get Rs. 551 pension per month where as the person of same rank who retired after 1973 gets Rs. 1588 per month. Similarly a Lieutenant who retired prior to 1973 is getting Rs. 850 pension per month whereas the person of same rank who retired after 1973 is getting Rs. 2550 as pension per month. A Brigadier and Lt. General who retired before 1973 are getting Rs. 1648 and Rs. 2534 pension per month respectively whereas persons of similar rank who retired after 1973 are getting Rs. 3150 and Rs. 3800 as pension per month respectively. This is a big anomaly. The service conditions and nature of duties of persons working in Armed Forces and Civilian Departments are altogether different. When an Army Jawan retires he is around 35 to 40 years of age. At that age his children are not settled and he has to face many hardships.

On the other hand our counterparts in the Civilian Departments retire at the age of 58 years. They get all promotions during their career while being posted at one place and doing desk job. They are also able to construct a house of their by the time they retire and their children are settled and thus they do not have any problem as such. On the other hand the Jawans and Officers of the Armed Forces who work day and night get a meagre pension. When they go back home after retirement they have to face lot of hardships. The Jawans who retired prior to 1973 fought many wars for the country. They fought wars in 1947-48, 1962, 1965 and 1971. These men have been awarded gallantry medals but their pension is far less than those who retired much after 1973. These men got Victoria Cross during the British time and then Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Paramvir Chakra. But in the

[Sh. D.D. Khanoria]

matter of pension, they lag far behind. They have made lot of sacrifice throughout their life to get these medals. they have not purchased it from any market. They get these medals because they are always ready to sacrifice their lives for the country. But when they retire, they get a meagre pension. They do not have enough food in their homes because their land has already been lost as in most cases the land has gone to the actual tiller. I, therefore, urge upon the Government and the hon. Defence Minister to seriously think about 20 lakh personnel of the Armed Forces who are agitated over this matter. They have been returned to many State Assemblies. Besides, in 1984 there were a few retired Army officers who were elected to this House. Today, the number of Ex-servicemen in this House is also about eight.

We want full support from the House and want that these disparities in wages should be removed. Shri. V.P.Singh had sanctioned an interim relief for this purpose. An adhoc relief ranging from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 459 had been released. This should have been given equally right from the rank of Sepoy to the level of Subedar Major but it has not been done so far. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit emphatically, through you that the disparity persisting in the rates of pension of retired Army personnel should be removed so that they could reasonably provide for their families and the agitation among them is also eased.

This is all what I want to submit in respect of the retired army personnel.

SHRI SURYA. NARAYAN YADAV
 (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had given a slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', Sir, it is clear from the Defence Budget that in our country the soldiers have remained as neglected as the farmers. Shri Pawar is an experienced

Minister. Sir, you must have observed that all these Members who spoke on this subject referred to the wide disparity in the rates of pension of all ranks in the Armed Forces. All the leaders admitted that those who fight for the security of the country and are ever prepared to sacrifice their life are in a miserable plight. They retire at the age of 35-36 years. Mr. Pawar, you would be surprised to know that after retirement they have to run from pillar to post for five to six years to seek re-employment through the Directorate of Rehabilitation such has been setup in each state by the Defence Ministry. However no scheme is implemented by them. Arrangements must be made to ensure that not only reasonable pension but also free education is provided to the children of those who were always ready to sacrifice their lives for the nation while serving in the Armed Forces. The children of the army officers while they are in service are given an opportunity of education in the best school but after the retirement of army personnel, the Government does not take care of the education of their children. The Government does not give any priority to the educational facility for the children of Ex-servicemen.

Since there is no audit of the Defence expenditure, it implies that proper utilisation of such funds should be ensured. At the time of Chinese aggression we were not strong enough from defence point of view. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had given his approval on the proposal of border road from Darbhanga to Forbisganj but to this date, no provision has been made for this purpose in the Defence Budget, even though this road is of strategic importance and during the days of Chinese invasion Indian army had to pull out for want of such a road in those areas. However, I would like to give a warning that if China or Bangladesh dares attack us, we would have to face the same consequences that we faced many years ago. The defence transport system will collapse as it did during the time of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Therefore, I would like to say that in view of the strategic importance of road, rail or any other mode of transport in these areas, special attention must be paid to this project urgently.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now a mention was made that Pakistan is ready to wage a war against India. We may defer it by a few days or months but it is an admitted fact that they are giving training to terrorists in the border areas. We must come forward to destroy these training camps.

Sir, you must have come across the news report wherein General Afzal Beg said that India has become very powerful and it might attack Pakistan any day. This is an indication and a warning by Pakistan any day. This is an indication and a warning by Pakistan that they are ready for a war and we should also be ready for it.

You cannot negate the fact Pakistan has a nuclear bomb. In such a situation India cannot afford to be complacent. This is high time when our country should also spend the required money on our defence preparedness and develop a similar bomb. The army should be given latest weapons and the army officers should be provided with maximum facilities.

With these words, I end my speech.
 Thank you.

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SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : (Bombay South-Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I pay my tributes to our former President Dr. Radhakrishnan. The Defence portfolio was held by the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Ministers Shri V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar Ji and now it is with Shri Sharad Pawar who is from Maharashtra. I know the hon. Minister personally. When we went to Bombay we had an opportunity to observe his courage during a naval exercise. If he is well-versed in

politics, and it is yet to be seen whether he is well-versed defence matters also.

Sir, Pakistan is indulging in false propaganda against India in their own country and abroad. It is also providing financial support to terrorists in Kashmir. It is getting modern weapons from America, China and Iran. It is being said that there has been an improvement in Sino-Indian relations but this is not true. Pakistan is waging a proxy war in the guise of terrorists in Chhamb and Poonch areas. For the last so many days Pakistan has been resorting to shelling in Poonch area of Jammu and Kashmir which left 22 dead. Recently there has been shelling in Chhamb area also.

I would like to inform the House that even though the present Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharief and the former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto have divergent views, but in their recent interviews to a foreign news media, they said that within one year there could be a war between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue. This means that Pakistan is ready for war. We have tried to find a solution to this problem at the Foreign Secretaries level, but in vain. The late Lal Bahadur Shastri while speaking at the Ram Lila Maidan had said that we would not respond to Pakistan's abuse with counter-abuse but with bullets. This is what we expect from the present Government.

Sir, Pakistan is spreading false propaganda about India in foreign countries. Pakistan is not interested in improving its relations with India. It buys tea from Argentina, China and Kenya at dearer rates but it is not prepared to buy the same thing from us at lower rates. Sir, we purchased 1200 Vijayanta Tanks from Britain, but the production of this tank was stopped 20 years ago by that country. We brought 60 warships 15 years ago but these have now become outdated. The production of MIG-21 aircraft bought from the U.S.S.R. has since been stopped

[Sh. Mohan Rawle]

by that country. Warplanes with latest technology should be purchased. Today, along with Pakistan, China is also our enemy. At present, the strength of the Chinese army is 30,30,000 that of the Indian army is 12,62,000 and that of the Pakistani army is 5,15,000. Today, China has surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 13,000 miles and air to surface missiles with range of 3,000 miles.

Sir, the Defence budget provides Rs. 892 crores for the Navy, Rs. 8079 crores for the Army and Rs. 2054 crores for the Airforce, but it should be increased. We saw modern techniques being used in the Gulf War. We must pay greater attention to our Navy and Airforce. Sir, there should be no shortage of fuel for our aircrafts. If fuel is in short supply, our training standards could fall and this would lead to problems during war. The average consumption comes to 150 litre per day per aircraft and we must ensure its supply for this purpose. I know time is short.

The I.P.K.F. operation in Sri Lanka resulted in heavy expenditure. But the greatest fault on the part of the Government was that that dependents of the jawans killed there were not rehabilitated. It should be expedited. The army should not be used for maintaining law and order in the country. Army personnel deployed on the Mazagaon docks have not been given revised scales for the past 15 years. Their grievance is that they are not getting house rent allowance and children education allowance. 45 per cent of the personnel are working there on contract basis. If they go on strike, the country could become very vulnerable during wartime. War can start any time. (Interruptions)... The incidents of shelling are not being made public by the Government. Presently, there are only 18 Sainik Schools and their number should also be increased. There is no naval pre-training school in Maharashtra. Such schools should be opened in Raigarh and

Ratnagiri which are coastal areas. Our Defence Minister belongs to Maharashtra. He knows that Navy was introduced in India by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Later the Britishers came and rules over us. So our armoury should never remain empty. Every year 50,000 soldiers retire from the Indian army. I would like the respective States to take the responsibility of their resettlement.

Lastly, I would like to know what is being done by the Government regarding the Defence Expenditure Committee which was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Singh. The Government should review that matter. There is a lot of propaganda about facilities for ex-servicemen but there is a feeling of acute discontentment among them. The Government should accept their demand of one rank-one pension. We feel proud to see the contingent of ex-servicemen during the Republic Day parade but when they agitate and stage Dharnas, we feel ashamed. So I request the Government to pay attention towards their plight. With these words on behalf of the Shiv Sena, I oppose the Defence Budget (Interruptions)... Sir, while opposing the budget I express the hope that the hon. Defence Minister will consider my suggestions and take appropriate action. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

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SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE
(Ramtek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. At the time of India's independence, Kashmir chose to merge with the Indian Union which led to a war between India and Pakistan, after which one part of Jammu Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union and the other part was forcibly occupied by Pakistan as Azad Kashmir. Since then, Kashmir is a burning issue.

In 1962, there was a war between India and China. In 1965, India and Pakistan fought a war and again in 1971, there was a war resulting in the emergence of an independent

Bangladesh. Later on, IPKF was sent to Sri Lanka and when it was withdrawn from there, the influence of LTTE increased in the northern part of island nation thereby jeopardising the security of India.

According to a statement of MS Benazir Bhutto, the Ex-Premier of Pakistan, Pakistan possesses the know how for manufacturing atom-bomb. Has the Government of India taken note of the statement? During the tenure of late Smt. Indira Gandhi, an atomic explosion was successfully carried out at Pokharan, but till date, atomic power is being made use of only for medical purposes and for the well being of the mankind. Ever since the war with Pakistan in 1971, incidents of intermittent firing are taking place in the Poonch sector. In an interview with Newsweek, the Pakistan Prime Minister stated to have remarked that Indo Pak war was imminent, while at the sometime, discussions were on with the visiting Minister of Defence of Pakistan on the ways and means of checking infiltration from across the Pakistani borders. We fail to understand the logic for all these exercises. What the Government of India was doing to get the terrorist training camps closed in Azad Kashmir? Will the Government of India would think of dismantling terrorist training camps in Pakistan, if Pakistan refuses to stop terrorist activities in India?

The Government of India must be aware of the ongoing terrorist and disruptive activities in India of ULFA of Assam and Cachin Army of Myanmar working in tandem with each other. Likewise LTTE of Sri Lanka has been creating an atmosphere of terror at several places in India. Their threat to hijack Poona-Delhi flight and to blow up Mettur Dam are the latest instances of their intention to create terrorism in the country. In Punjab even now at least 30 persons are killed every body.

Sir, the terrorists are roaming freely

killing innocent persons and Police Personnel. Keeping in view the present position of the country and the recent Middle East War, there is an urgent need to argue the defence production and the penetrating power of Indian armed forces. Because of the fundamental economic changes in USSR, it may not be possible to meet the defence requirements of India. So, India should become self-sufficient in the matter of defence production.

Foreign exchange can be earned from the sale of armaments produced domestically in India. At present, the Department of Defence Production is producing 50 percent of defence requirements of our country. If we could produce cent percent of defence requirements, there would be no need for import of armaments. India could export light weapons like pistols, machine guns, stenguns, handgrenades, light guns, motor vehicles, trainer aeroplanes and weeded out arms for sale and earn much needed foreign exchange.

Sir, unity among all concerned can be brought about through adoption of one rank one pension scheme. Probably, it will put a heavy burden on Public exchequer. Therefore, I request the Government to implement it in a phased manner. Priority must be given to aged pensioners. Then, after that, other pensioners can be given bonds to ensure less burden on Government. There is no proper arrangement for treatment of ex-servicemen and retired officers suffering from serious ailments. It is absolutely necessary to provide for treatment of diseases like cancer, Kidney transplantation and heart surgery. National Front Government mooted the proposal for "one rank, one pension" scheme on 13 October, 1990. This would benefit about one and a half lakh pensioners, but would cause discontentment among the public at large. Only 8 percent people would be benefitted by the scheme and the remaining 92 percent not get any benefit.

[Sh. Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle]

Probably, as a result of it, there would be widespread discontentment among retired officers, JCO's, honorary Commission holders and ex-servicemen in alternative jobs and widows of defence personnel, who generally remain out of the purview of the Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhonsle, please send your suggestions to the hon. Minister of Defence.

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. In the end, I would like to suggest that housing facilities may be provided for every defence personnel and more Kendriya Vidyalayas be opened for education of their children. Special leave could be granted to defence personnel posted at remote border areas. This provision was in vogue during the British rule. Arrangements for railway reservation on preferential basis may be made and special trains from Jammu to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Guwahati be started again. In roadways buses also, reservation facility could be extended to defence personnel.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to give one more suggestion. On the pattern of nomination of retired Colonel to Maharashtra Legislative Council, retired defence personnel could be nominated to Rajya Sabha as a representative of ex-servicemen to honour these persons as a matter of gesture.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words, I conclude and hope that Government would definitely consider my suggestions and implement them. I fully support the budget.

[English]

SHRIDIGVIJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, Shri Tejsingh Rao Bhonsle, the direct de-

scendent of Chatrapathi Shivaji, has supported the Defence Budget. Now the Shiv Sena should reconsider its decision and support the Defence Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: While voting the Budget, they will do that.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the demand for grants of Ministry of Defence. After a long struggle, country became independent in 1947.

MR. SPEAKER: Time is short, so please highlight the points and so not elaborate them. I am making the suggestion so that a number of points are put before the House.

DR. S.P. YADAV : I withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed to speak for 5-7 minutes as there are others also.

[English]

I am not objecting to your making the speech. I am saying that the time is limited. Don't you speak?

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV : Everyone has spoken on the issue. So I withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

432 (Interruptions)...

SHRI V.N. SHARMA (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that all

members should get equal protection from you. Since yesterday I have been observing that you are permitting some of the Members to speak for a longer duration of time whereas when our chance comes, you ring the bell just after two minutes.

(Interruptions)...

[English]

I very humbly submit that the trend of the debate has been spoiled.

[Translation]

Through you and through this august House. I express my heart felt gratitude to our defence forces who are equipped with best fighting machinery and are considered to be the finest soldiers in the world. But I shall certainly oppose this Budget. They are considered as the finest soldiers because during the second world war they fought against fascism to save democracy. Not only this, they fought three battles against the so called Islamic republic of Pakistan since 1948 to safeguard secularism. In 1948, Pakistan attacked on a small part of India and they were paid in the same coin. Had Nehru ji not committed a mistake, the name of Azad Kashmir would have been wiped out from the world map. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

I am quoting from history you cannot change history. That is what I will say.

[Translation]

In 1965, Pakistan made yet another bigger attempt to wage a war against us and this time our soldiers reached Lahore. In 1971 another attempt was made, as a result thereof that country was divided and I am sure that they will suffer a major set back if they make any other attempt to wage war in future. The Soldiers have won the apprecia-

tion of one and all but I am expressing my apprehension about the people who are responsible for giving leadership i.e. their civilian bosses who spoiled the whole machinery for their selfish political motives as they are least concerned about the welfare of the country. That began with the jeep scandal, inferior jeeps were purchased for the use of soldiers and the man who bought such jeeps was Shri Krishna Menon who was the friend of Pandit ji. That is why matter was hushed up. Similarly, during the China war, Nehru ji said:

[English]

"Yes, I have ordered my army. The army commander has been ordered to throw them out."

[Translation]

The result was that the Himalayan blunder took place and the country suffered a humiliation. Despite this humiliation, Nehru ji was not prepared to company with him.

[English]

He saved Krishna Menon. The President had to threaten him with dismissal.

[Translation]

We have given such leadership to the army. *(Interruptions)...*

Treacherous act of China so much grieved Nehru Ji that it finally took his life. In 1971, when General Manekshaw was the Chief of the Army, he was asked to give his opinion about the preparedness of the Army to face the possible war, he emphatically said;

[English]

"I believe my army is not prepared yet." He took probably three or four months time. Everybody knows the result.

[Sh. V.N. Sharma]

[Translation]

There had been another Chief of the Army Staff under a different Prime Minister. He was asked tomarch to Sri Lanka. He ordered his troops instantly without thinking the pros and cons of it. Consequently, it took heavy toll of lives of our soldiers and the officers.

[English]

This is a gradual deterioration in the army through the civic leadership.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present situation is very critical. Now you see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude quickly.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: I wish that the army is protected from such unscrupulous people.

MR. SPEAKER: You leave the historical aspects behind. You come to the point.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: This is a suggestion. They should protect the army from such people . I am giving this suggestion because we have got rid of the monopoly of

one family. A new person hastaken over charge of the office of Prime Minister and a brave Maratha is our Defence Minister. His dynamism reminds us of Angre, Shivaji and Rani Laxmi bai. That is why I am talking all these things. I would also like to bring yet another information to his notice so that he may learn a lesson thereform. One Chief of the Air Staff demitted office in the morning and by the evening his Chair was occupied by a new occupant who was given an extension for a period of three months because another one is in the waiting. Such sort of manipulation is there and there and this has happened in the Navy. This fact has already been reported by the Statesman fifteen days ago. Such sort of machination and manipulation has taken place. The high ranking officers and not the petty officers have filed cases against it. The result was that the two officers did not get their due and they have been made Flag officers.

[English]

MR.SPEAKER: Such things happen. Appointments, transfers and promotions are never discussed on the floor of the House. Let us add to the strength. Let us not reduce the strength. We never discuss about the appointments, transfers and promotions on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: It is submitted that unless we discuss the shortcomings how can they be rectified. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain things which we do not discuss on the floor of the House. There are rules followed by us; there are conventions followed by us. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

I would like to submit that special atten-

tion be paid to the D.R.D.O. so as to effect improvement in it. Corruption is rampant there in for quite sometime. The cost of L.C.A. i.e. the light combat Aircraft Project has escalated. In support of my contention, I would like to quote from Half-an-Hour Discussion of 20th May 1985. Sir, this relates to the meeting when the present Prime Minister was the Minister of Defence.

[English]

There is nothing knew in it, but they may be reminded. Shri Raja Mahendra was member of this committee as MD, DMD, HAL and he had been closely associated with the ICA programme, ever since the conceptualisation of ICA.

[Translation]

This concept was mooted during the period of Mahendra Ji.

Regarding it the hon. Member of this House Shri Kalmadi stated that our requirements would be fulfilled at the cost of Rs. 30 thousand crores and by the time this will be acquired at the turn of the century the rules of warfare would be changed.

[English]

The things will become redundant.

[Translation]

And you have dept such a person.

[English]

I am quoting from there. I have got a letter which the Chairman of HAL has written to Shri A.K. Pandey, Joint Secretary (Defence) (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, we do not read a letter in the House. There are rules to be followed. We do not read the letters. Well, if you have some information from the letters, you can make use of it.

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: O.K. Sir. A very relevent thing has been mentioned.

[English]

It is being practised in the Army.

[Translation]

You might be knowing this.

[English]

You cannot marry a foreigner.

[Translation]

The officer in the IFS cadre too have to seek permission for this but the same is not required for the civilian officers. This gentleman was possessing British citizenship for himself and his wife was also a British passport holder. It has been written that the foreign citizenship is a very very dangerous thing, I suppose. Atleast our defence services should be kept free from such things. Mr. Speaker Sir, the civilian authorities were not allowed to interfere in the matter relating to Armed forces. Such blunder like the LCA project on which an additional expenditure of Rs. 2000 crores incurred would not have been committed. It has been mentioned in the CAG report that during 1982-83, the cost for 6 prototypes happened to Rs. 560 crores but in 1990 the cost of only 2 prototypes was Rs. 1560 crores. That is why I am saying that whenever any civilian gets access to these works, such thing is liable to be happened. I would like to give yet another instance of such lapse. Recently, one Shri Bhargava Saheb of the Maruti Industry was sent there for setting up of the one branch of Maruti Udyog but he, through his negotiation, made some other industry settled there. Such thing has happened recently, so all of us might be remembering this.

[English]

I am very much worried about the civil leadership.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a very comprehensive speech. Now please conclude.

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: There is one more danger. Now I shall not talk about any person as some of us have taken objection to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Sharma Ji, please conclude after this point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: I am talking of DRDO i.e. Defence Research Development Organisation. The wife of the gentleman whom I quoted is a foreigner. (Interruptions) my problem is.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: No, Sir, there is a problem. Now-a- days

[English]

There is another danger in DRDO.....*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It must be expunged.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azam Garh): Either the Member should withdraw his remarks or it should be expunged.(Interruptions)

SHRI V.N.SHARMA: I am sorry. (Interruptions). I am withdrawing my remarks. (Interruptions) I did not know the rules. (Interruptions) I have withdrawn my remarks. What is the problem now? (Interruptions) I did not name. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

[English]

You should not have used it. But now conclude.

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Alloy Factory at the cost of Rs.100 crore, I stated this because.....

[English]

I do not believe it has given the desired results. So, this bottomless spirit of DRDO must be seen. This sacred cow of defence expenditure has also become a secretcow. So, this does not mean that we do not keep track of everything they do.

[Translation]

Mr.Speaker, Sir, a Titanium sponge plant of Rs. 100 crores is going to be erected there despite we have already one such of Rs.10 crores. (Interruptions) Sir, they supply us also the same items which they supply to the others all over the world. Much have been said here against the interests of our army. The quality of the armaments used during the 1965 war has been questioned here. So misuse of any kind must be checked and the amount so saved must be spent on the welfare of the army.

[English]

It seems that I have become a little too controversial for the last about ten days. So, I am concluding.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Mr.Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of partici-

pating in this debate. I am, therefore, grateful to you for allowing me at short request to make a few points and seek a few clarifications.

My first point relates to the Henderson Brookes' report. As we all know, our country faced a major debacle in 1962 and we suffered a humiliating defeat. Lt. -Gen. Henderson Brookes was asked to go into this matter. I feel, it is time that this report is made public so that we could learn from the experience of that great and humiliating debacle. Most of the principal actors of the drama are no more with us. Therefore, there should be no difficulty. Moreover it is almost 30 years since that report was submitted. This is a point which I would like the Defence Minister seriously to consider.

The second point which I would like to make relates to the Arun Singh Committee's report on Defence Expenditure and Planning. Mr. Arun Singh himself made certain remarks. He gave an interview to the Press which he said was on a personal basis. I do think that the Arun Singh report should also, be made public, more particularly because it deals with the questions of drastic changes in management, production and privatisation issues. I believe, he has also made a proposal in regard to the creation of Rashtriya Rifles. This needs to be considered seriously since servicemen have to leave their job at the early age of 30 or 35 years. They could perhaps be absorbed in the Rashtriya Rifles. He has said and we are all agreed that it is most unfortunate that the Army should be called out time and again for civil use which is neither good for the Army nor is it good for the country.

The third point which I would like to make relates to the question of supplies from the Soviet Union. We have been facing certain difficulties during the last two years for getting very vital spares and supplies from the Soviet Union. I learn on good authority that the Soviet Union has, during the last one year or more, appointed some American agents for offering these spares and supplies. Virtually across the counter.

17.00 hrs.

These agents have approached the Government of India and various wings of our Defence forces. If it is not so, then I think that it is time that we should approach the powers that be in Moscow and get these supplies directly from them if necessary on dollar payments rather than through these high commission agents

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You take directly from America.

SHRI INDERJIT: No. I said we should take directly from Moscow.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is still to fall in line with the developments in Moscow.

The next point which I would like to make relates to a clarification which I want on the question of MBT, the Main Battle Tank. My good friend and name sake Mr. Indrajit Gupta had already spoken on the subject. I think it is a matter of great distress that even after 15 or 20 years, we have not yet been able to produce an engine which would have the required horse power. Now, Shri Krishna Kumar, the Minister of State for Defence said here yesterday that this tank was on various trials in Rajasthan. I would like to know whether this tank has an indigenous engine or it is an imported engine. I think the country has to be told about it very clearly because he gave an impression yesterday as though the Main Battle Tank has finally been produced by our great R&D Section which I do not think doing well enough.

One or two small additional points, and I shall conclude. The next point which I would like to deal with is the question of Pakistan. Everybody has repeatedly deeply spoken about Pakistan. I think our security requirements require us to come to some understanding on the basis of the Simla Agreement. And I do think that at the moment, both India and Pakistan are insanely indulging in bleeding each other white through their arms acquisition race. Something ought to be done to stop this. We have to move in that direction.

[Sh. Inderjit]

My last point is about accountability. The question of accountability has not received the attention of this House or even of the previous Lok Sabha of which I had the privilege of being a Member. Accountability can be brought about only if we go in for the Committee system. I do believe that we should have a Standing Committee on Defence if we have a Standing Committee on Defence, then we will be able to save the country from many of the shameful and scandalous happenings in the Defence field.

Finally, Mr. Speaker Sir, in the very limited time available to me. I would like to make one other point with great diffidence. I am glad to see that the top brass of the Army, Navy and Air Force are here to listen to the debate. At the same time, I would like to make a point, that the Army Chief is, **

He is perhaps abroad now for good reasons. But Mr. Speaker Sir, it is most important that he should have been present here today. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, he cannot refer to persons in the Gallery. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Galleries cannot be referred to in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will remove it from the record. That would not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I withdraw my reference to the Gallery. But I would say and I believe that at the moment, ...**... I do think that we should establish the convention by which all the Chiefs, namely, the Army, Air Force and Naval Chiefs, ought to be present for the debate. I think it is most unfair and wrong that he is not present here now. Parliament's dignity is involved *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: No Government servant need be present to attend to Lok Sabha proceedings. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In all fairness, it should be said that the chiefs were not knowing as to when the Demands for the grants of the Ministry of Defence will be taken up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more in view of what I have said.

SHRI INDER JIT: I would conclude by saying that healthy conventions established in the past in this regard must be adhered to and Parliament's dignity is not compromised *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is any reference to Defence Personnel and with particular reference may naturally go to the whole of India through the Press and it would look so awkward and to pass on remarks on just those who cannot defend themselves is not proper. So, I would suggest that this reference should not be on record. Only then, this reference will not reach the whole of India. Otherwise, it is not good. And finally, people will know that these remarks were made. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDER JIT: I only urge that we should uphold well established conventions and nothing else. The dignity of the House must not be compromised. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do appreciate what you have said. As I have said, it was not decided when the Defence Ministry's Demands for Grants was going to come up for discussion. In view of that, if some officer is not present, it is not proper for any hon. Member to make a reference with respect his presence or absence. At the same time, I think it would be

better if go through the records. I will go through the records and see what can be done. I am not saying that it will not form part of the record. I am also not saying that it will form part of the record.

SHRI INDER JIT: My only point is that healthy conventions should be followed.....

MR. SPEAKER: No more of it, Mr. Inderjit please. Please sit down. Well, I think for about eight hours, the Members have made very good points on the Defence Ministry. Many Members could have spoken and could have made many more good points. But unfortunately, time constraint is there. I think the hon. Minister for Defence should at least have one hour to reply to the good points that have been made and at 6 o'clock we have to apply guillotine. That is why, Mr. Ahmed and other hon. Members, I am very sorry that I am not in a position to accede to your forceful plea and I would request you to take your seats. I request the hon. Defence Minister to commence his reply.

[Translation] 445

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on leg to get the demands of grants for the Ministry of Defence approved by this House. The hon. members from the both sides of the House have made very good and valuable points regarding the country's security arrangements. And I am of the firm view that these points will certainly be helpful in making our National Security policy.

A different atmosphere is now visible in the world. After the gulf-war, an atmosphere in favour of peace is intensely gaining ground in the world. The super powers are coming closer to each other in order to reduce tension. the powerful countries of the world are talking in terms of reducing their stocks of atomic, chemicals and other lethal weapons which they are possessing in a large quantity. India is very happy with the emergence of this new environment in the world.

Sir, many hon. members have made their submissions regarding atomic power.

They have expressed their desire to know the policy of India regarding this. As far as the policy of India regarding this is concerned, we have put forward our views many times before the world. Our country is also going to succeed in achieving the atomic power, but we want to use this power for peace and development only. This is a good thing that some of the countries are talking to ban the atomic weapons. But none of them has come forth to destroy the stock of their atomic weapons they have piled. Here the names of China and France have been mentioned in this context. India is happy that both of these countries have signed on the non-proliferation treaty. But we are much concerned of this that they talk of banning the atomic weapon on one hand but on the other they transfer the technology to other countries. There should be a complete ban on the making of atomic weapons all over the world. There should be ban also on the transfer of this technology to other countries. Attempt should be made to destroy the stockpile of atomic weapons possessed by these countries, and unless some final settlement is reached in this regards, India's signing non-proliferation treaty will not be in the interests of the country.

There has been a good start with regard to reducing tension in the world. There were two power-block and now, it seem that only one power block is going to exist. Some good steps taken by the Soviet Union and America together are liable to help in establishing world peace. But at the same time we should take the internal situations in Asian countries into consideration as well. And thereafter we see that there is only one power-block that dominates the world. Through the influence of the only power-block left in the world, some difficult situations may arise there. I am glad to note the changes in Americas, stand on certain issues. Take in India for instance. In regard to Kashmir problem America had taken some different approach earlier. Now that an initiative on bilateral discussions is in process. Now America does not seem to support the Pakistan's endeavour of inter-nationalising the Kashmir issue. And this is a healthy sign on part of America that it is considering the

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reduction in economic and military assistance to Pakistan which wants to go ahead in acquiring the atomic capability. The world has become more conscious regarding the concept of peace. It is a more opportune time to pay attention towards establishing regional peace.

The world peace cannot prevail in case of a conflict between super powers and regional strife. In the Gulf war, the entire world has witnessed how a regional strife caused world wide tension resulting in this war fought by world's Modern technology. This has amply proved that the war can break out when efforts are not made to defuse tension. That is why, the efforts being made for ushering world peace must be carried out at regional level also. It will certainly benefit the countries like India, Pakistan, China etc.

Sir, the Prime Minister of Pakistan had given certain proposals regarding the use of nuclear power. Although no specific proposal was put before India but in his recent speeches he certainly referred to this issue. He has taken certain initiatives to ensure peace in the South-Asia. India is never opposed to this concept. But this is contradictory because on the one hand, he is taking up certain proposals to ensure peace in the South Asia and on the other hand, he is trying his best to increase nuclear arsenals. The efforts made to get nuclear arsenals from China by Pakistan contradicts the very proposal of peace and security being propounded by it. That is why India has not made public its stand in this regard so far.

I have pleasure to state that efforts have been made to improve our relations with our neighbours. we have friendship with Soviet Union for several years. Today, the circumstances have changed there. The cries for democracy are being heard and the economic changes are being brought about these. The consequences that follow from such measures at the initial stages are very much visible there. But we are happy to note that they have successfully tackled the problems

and now they are rebuilding their country. Soviet Union has always been with India with regard to matters concerning its defence . Several of the hon. Members have expressed their concern over the impact on the defence preparedness of India following these changes in the Soviet Union. It was suggested to look for an alternative source. But Soviet Union and particularly Russia has contributed a lot in improving our defence equipments such as Tanks, aeroplanes and other sophisticated technologies. I think we must continue our existing agreements with Soviet Union which will terminate in 1995. Sir, it is again a matter of pleasure to note that my State Minister had recently visited Soviet Union where he was given an assurance that friendship with India will continue as before irrespective of its internal affairs. I myself want to visit Russia and try to explore all the areas for ensuring help for Russia with regard to matters concerning our defence, as their approach and attitude are still the same towards India despite changes in their internal affairs. We can certainly resolve all our problems through mutual discussion and evolve a novel way in the present circumstances.

Sir, in the changing scenario, India has also tried to improve its relations with several countries. The steps have also been taken to improve our relations with U.S.A. I have already referred to shift in its stand on Kashmir. It has shifted its stand from the concept of Plebiscite to that of bilateral talks and has conveyed the same to Pakistan as well. Consequently, we have tried to improve our relations with U.S.A. We are trying to improve our relations in defence sector also.

Sir , the chief of the Indian army has gone to U. S. A. today with the intention of adopting their latest technology for our armed forces. India has always pursued the policy of maintaining friendly relations with our neighbours. We have good relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Bangladesh. we are still trying to improve them.

Pakistan's approach in this context is to expand its nuclear capability and it has also taken some steps in this regard. It is being

done with the help of China, which is regrettable. It was alleged here that we prepare our budget keeping in view Pakistan's Defence Budget. It is not true. We are anxious to have friendly relations with Pakistan. When the representative of Mr. Nawaz Sharif came here, he was welcomed by the Prime Minister. India accepted the proposal of peace offered by Pakistan. India had all along reiterated that the people of India have no ill feeling against our Pakistani brethren; that India did not want to intervene in the internal affairs of Pakistan, that relations between the two countries should be improved. Both the countries are fighting against poverty and in order to achieve any success in this regard, it is imperative that we should not make excessive provisions in our Defence Budget. Both the countries are facing serious economic crisis and to overcome it, they must make drastic cut in their defence budgets. India is following this policy. It was alleged that the provision made in Budget for Defence is not adequate. Sino-Indian relations too were discussed here and today there is no tension on our borders with China. In the recent years, China has not taken any such step which can create anxiety or doubt in our minds. Therefore, we will try to develop good relations with China also to ensure mutual development.

As far as China is concerned, there is certainly peace on the border and efforts are being made to improve our relations with China. Mr. V.P. Singh had also referred to it in his speech. But our neighboring countries are being supplied armaments by China. China have decided to supply an atomic Submarine to Pakistan on the plea that India had taken the initiative in this regard. But I would like to make it clear that India had obtained a submarine from Russia for training purposes only and it was not equipped with any arms and ammunition and that too was handed back to U.S.S.R after the completion of training. I had never been the intention of our country to create panic among all the countries of the world by having it. It is for this reason that I want to make it obvious that we are not at all in favour of making more allocations for Defence. So far as national security is concerned, we will never make

any compromise. If it requires greater attention, it would definitely be given, but it is not proper for India to expand its Defence Budget because it will give wrong signals within and outside. If we analyse the provisions made for the Defence Budgets during the last 4-5 years, it would be clear to the House that there has been progressive reduction in the expenditure on Defence each year against the total expenditure of the Central Government. I would like to put the figures of the previous years before the House.

[English]

In 1987-88, the defence expenditure compared to total Central Government expenditure was 18.39 per cent; in 1988-89 it was 17.81 per cent; in 1989-90 it was 15.52 per cent; in 1990-91 it was 14.76 per cent and in 1991-92 it was 14.42 per cent.

[Translation]

Thus, we have come down from 18% to 14% during the last 5-6 years which is not the case with Pakistan. If you look at the Defence expenditure of Pakistan against its total Central Govt's expenditure, you will find that it was 38.8% in 1987-88, 34.1% in 1988-89, 34.6% in 1989-90 and 34.9 % in 1990-91. This has been published in "Economic Survey Pakistan and India". Latest figures of Pakistan have not been made available so far, but these figures show that India is trying hard to reduce its Defence Budget. It was alleged here that International Monetary Fund must have asked to initiate some steps in this regard but this has not been done for the first time. We have been taking similar steps for the last five years. Our young member, hon. Sh. Mohan Rawle has stated that we should attack Pakistan but India does not want war with any one. We are for having friendship with Pakistan. We want to have good relations with China also. We are for having good relations with all our neighbours. That is why we are reducing our defence expenditure every year.

It was stated that an additional sum of Rs. 350 crore has been provided this year as compared to the provision made during the

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last year. But I agree with Shri V.P. Singh that this amount may appear to be more, but keeping in view the devaluation of Rupee more payment in foreign exchange and other expenditure, in a way it is actually a reduction in the budget.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is our desire to improve our relations with them. During my talks with the envoy of Sh. Nawaz Sharif and in his subsequent detailed talks with the Prime Minister, it was conveyed that Nawaz Sharif Sahab wants peace in the region.

They want to have friendly relations with India. They are prepared to settle down the issues through bilateral talks. Our Prime Minister has welcomed all such proposals and we still stick to that policy. But the attitude of offering peace proposals on the one hand, and to make an all out anti-India propaganda abroad on the other may obstruct the efforts to bring about an atmosphere of peace.

You must have noticed that one month back, former Pak Army Chief had made a statement that there was a possibility of war with India. However I am happy to note that the new army Chief of Pakistan has stated that present situations are not favourable for a war with India. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has also observed that they could have good relations with India and there is no situation of war because neither we nor they intend to think that way. But in an interview to the newsmagazine, he expressed that there could be a war on the Kashmir issue. These are contradictory statements. No doubt, we are fully prepared to settle issues through bilateral talks, but such talks can be successful only when there is improvement in the ground level situations. Without it, no progress can be made in this regard. I have been told that Pakistan is still indulging in such activities as army training, supply of arms, ammunition and money, to the terrorist elements along with intrusion and infiltration in Kashmir and Punjab. It is really something very sad

that this information is correct.

There is hardly any day without an incident of exchange of fire on Indo-Pakistan border and particularly on the Kashmir border. Fire is opened first by the Pakistani troops which is only retaliated by the Indian troops. Pakistan is making a false show of efforts to improve its relations with India. On one hand it is indulging in the activities of firing on Indian troops, false propaganda against India and making the issue of Kashmir an international issue along with its bogus complaints against India with Human Rights Organisation of the other.

Sir, we had some discussion for a few days also on this topic. The hon. member Mr. Chandra Jeet Yadav had referred to it and apprised this House of all that he had come to know through BBC transmission in Poonch sector. As a matter of fact, there is a village named Kirani in Poonch Sector which is near the line of control that divides this village itself in two parts. Some of the houses of this village happen to fall on the Indian side and some others are in the Pak Occupied Kashmir.

On 2nd and 3rd September, our army officers posted at our army check posts in that area came to know that Pakistani soldiers along with some terrorists are trying to infiltrate into the Indian side of the border. It led to the clash of troops. Pakistani troops had initiated firing with full preparedness. Heavy firing continued for two days. So India had to deploy her army with a view to take steps to drive out the Pakistani terrorists from the Indian territory and that fighting continued for two days. In fact, Pakistani troops drove in ten kilometers into the Indian territory to open fire on Indian troops. It caused a great damage.

AN HON. MEMBER: What was your army doing there?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: You are asking this question as to what the Indian army was doing there. In fact they took the required steps and drove away all the Pakistani soldiers and terrorists, from the Indian territory. However on account of bombardment, Indian troops suffered a loss of eight of their persons

I.e. one officer and 7 persons of other ranks and more than forty persons were left injured in the action. Our soldiers noticed that while returning Pakistani soldiers were also carrying with them the dead bodies of about twenty Pakistani soldiers. In spite of all this, Indian counteraction proved productive because later on the army commanders of the two countries met to resolve the issue and decide that there will be no recurrence of such action in that region. As per the latest information received only this noon, there is complete peace in that area and Pakistani and Indian troops have gone back to their earlier positions in their respective areas. But it has made one thing very clear that on the one hand Pakistan talks of bringing about improvement in its relation with India while on the other hand, it follows the policy of helping the terrorists. It is ample proof of malafide intentions of Pakistan. Therefore, I would like to say categorically to my countrymen that we want to have friendly relations with them, and we will try our best to maintain harmonious relations with that country but if Pakistani army takes any such step as it had taken on last 2nd or 3rd September in Poonch Sector, the Indian soldiers are competent enough to counter that action.....(Interruptions) However we are worried to see the vicious attitude of one of our neighbouring countries at such a point of time when a peaceful climate has been created all over the world with the unification of two Germanies and an air of change in the relations between the Soviet Union and America which is bringing them closer. On the contrary, our neighbouring country is prepared to move into a wrong direction. This is not good at all. In view of these developments, our Foreign Secretary will visit that country perhaps on the 19th of the next month and we shall definitely raise this issue with them to ensure that whatever has happened the past is not repeated in future. However on our part we shall do all that whatever is possible in this regard.

It has been mentioned here that we are incurring increasingly more and more expenditure on our Defence preparedness. On that point I have already stated here that that is not the position. But the hon. Members

should always keep it in their mind that areas of responsibilities of the army, the navy and the air force have been constantly expanding.

We are to take care of the security of 15 thousand kilometer of our land border and more than 7,500 kilometer of sea border. Besides, this department is also entrusted with the security of our islands because special security measures are required to be taken in respect of our oil deposits in the sea bed. Our army is always ready to extend its help to maintain the territorial integrity in the event of any natural calamity in the country. That is why all these are the responsibility of our armed forces. The actual cost of the work can not be instantly assessed as it increases when it is actually undertaken by them. In fact we are not going to increase our defence allocations. However routine expenditure is a must and it should not be taken that way that the funds allocated are not being utilised properly. Yet, we continue to follow the policy of restricting our defence expenditure. Even today our current defence budget allocations comprise of 72% of revenue expenditure and 28% of capital expenditure. Even in 1972, 80% of it was meant for salaries and allowances, 33% for essential military equipments, 4% for revenue works and 5% for families and other items. We have not allocated much amount for defence personnel. But in view of the latest developments witnessed in the field of defence technology during the recent Gulf War, it would not be proper to ignore our defence requirements. Therefore, when we are yet to formulate a new defence policy, we are not in favour of expansion of our army. Instead, our efforts will be to equip our army with all sort of sophisticated and latest type of arms and ammunition. More attention should be paid to this aspect of the problem. So we will ensure enough of that supply. It is true that we depend on other countries for the import of such weaponry. But in the face of foreign exchange constraints, such an import is becoming increasingly difficult. In view of this situation, we shall have to lay greater stress on indigenous research and development. Hence our policy is to pay greater attention to this point.

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Shri V.P. Singh says that our allocations for defence research and development have been declining. But that is not the fact. I have seen that on this account there was a provision of 2 percent amount during 1989-90 which rose to a level of 4.3% in 1990-91. That level has been maintained even during 1991-92. It shows that there is no decline on this count because we want to pay greater attention in this regard. In respect of research,

(Interruptions)

SHRISOMNATH CHAT, RJEE: What is the actual value of Indian rupee? Percentage is okay. But it does not make a big difference.

(Interruptions) Murli Deora also does not agree.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Why do you drag Murli in it? We need to emphasize self-reliance in view of the foreign exchange constraints and internal situations prevailing in our friendly countries. On this point we have paid greater attention.

A lot has been said here about the DRDP, some of the Members said that it is not working properly and getting delayed. They also said whether MBT is to be Arjuna or not. Also, they have expressed their apprehensions about LCA Project. But I would like to say here that this department has done a commendable work during the last few years. Today, we have achieved self-reliance in several areas. The credit goes to DRDO. There are so many things. It has been asked here as to what is the actual progress made in this regard. The House should be apprised of it. But we must know that there are a number of things which we cannot disclose in national interest. Our Research Development has tried its level best to show an appreciable performance in the field of armament development. development. It has modified and improved upon Indian field gun Mark-I, Mark-II and self-propelled gun. It also indigenised multibarrel Rocket system. This department also de-

veloped several ammunition including most lethal and anti-tank ammunition. Really, they have done a very commendable work in the field of land and sea mines and armaments.

(Interruptions)

[English]

I am coming to that. As regards electronic equipments that is all major systems of Army communication network like electronic switch, local area network,

[Translation]

These have been modified by this department. They have designed and developed a number of electronic devices which have been very useful for the electronic department.

It has done wonders even in the engineering section, which have benefited the country. They are still making persistent efforts for indigenisation and development of Arjuna Tank as main Battle Tank, which has been widely discussed here also. First, it has been stated here that a lot of expenditure has been made on that account but in fact only an amount of Rs.174 crores has been incurred on this project. Rs. 375 crores have been spent on LCA project. The Prototype of the Arjuna tank frequently referred to here is now ready. As per the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence yesterday, it is now under trial in the desert of Rajasthan for the last six months. Some drawbacks have been noticed on it and the efforts have been made to remove them. I believe that this tank is comparable with the best of tanks available in other countries of the world. It is in no way less efficient.

You might have seen the American tank 'Abraham' used in the recent Gulf-War and keeping in view the capability and technology of Abraham, British tank 'Leopard' and the German tanks, M.B.T. Arjun is in no way inferior to these three ones. From some points of view, M.B.T. Arjun is even more improved and likely to be used in the near future. The allegation that its many compo-

nents are imported from abroad is not at all true. I would like to mention that its engine has not so far been developed here properly. The Present engine is imported Germany, but we would definitely develop an engine here, it may take few days or months or years. It is not a fact that 70 or 60 percent improved components are being used in it. It is even less than 50 per cent but our ultimate aim is to build this tank completely indigenously... *(Interruptions)*... It has been commissioned.

As far as the Commissioning of L.C.A. project is concerned, much time has gone in it. It know that many hon. Members in the House have enquired about it. We would not like to go back to the background. I know that it has taken enough time, but I would like to tell the House that even a big country like America took 15 years to set up such a big project. While setting up a big project like L.C.A., we cannot overlook the fact that we had no infrastructure here. The responsibility to prepare infrastructure also rests with this Department. In the beginning, the engines are not very good, so we must prepare a prototype design with an imported engine and only then, it should be taken for a trial, and then, it should be improved to the best of our capability. We have paid attention towards this. I myself want to go to Bangalore next week, along with aeronautical experts to study the entire project and find out ways to remove defects if any, in it.

Many of our hon. Members have participated in this discussion and gave certain suggestions. Col. Ram Singh Saheb stated that there was no utility for aircraft carrier and I.N.S. Vikrant and Virat have become very old. It is true that they have become old, and they were old even when India purchased these aircraft carriers. But they were renovated and these are proving to be useful even to-day. Our Navy got strengthened with these aircraft carriers. Navy always needs an integral air-support. Navy cannot succeed without the support of airforce when hundreds of miles away on the sea. So, the need for aircraft carriers cannot be over-emphasized. The fleet must be a balanced one. Its pre-requisites are carriers, subma-

rines, aircrafts, dress-tyres, frigates, big frigates, like Godawari or Rajput and these all taken together can be helpful for the protection of the sea and we have paid much attention towards Navy.

Here, I do not agree with what shri Amal Dutta has stated. The protection of sea boundaries of India is not a small task. More than 80 percent Indian trade conducted hitherto has been conducted through the sea-routes and during last year, the trade worth Rs. 70,000 Crores was done. All of our import and export transportation is carried out from there, oil tanks on which our industry depends, come and go from there. So we cannot neglect our Navy and I fully agree with Shri Ravle Saheb that when we neglected our Armed forces, the Britishers came here and subjugated us. we should always pay attention towards our Navel forces. *(Interruptions)*

Hon. member, Shri Sudhir Sawant has pointed out that the organisational set-up of our army is not balanced one as 25 percent of it is its teeth and 75 percent is tale. But in reality, it is not so. In Indian army, 52 percent is teeth comprising of infantry, armed cores, artillery, engineers, signals, these all work in combined support. Tale services are 48 percent, comprising of supply-cores, army and Ordnance cores, E.M.Es, electrical and mechanical engineers, army education-cores, postal services etc. I would pay my personal attention to bring it down.

(Interruptions)

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav Saheb stated that the report of the Ministry was old one, and contained old information. It contains the names of the persons who are no more the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. I would like to point out that this report is for the period from 1st April, 1990 to 31st March 1991. At that time, its responsibility rested on Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar and so, their names have appeared here. The name of the present Defence Minister will appear in the report of the next year. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one minute left for guillotine and we have to speak about the issue of ex-servicemen? I fear that because of it, we may not get time.

SHRISHARAD PAWAR: Guillotine may be applied after 5 minutes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of national security was raised and I would like to point out that we have paid adequate attention towards this. Only two months have passed since the formation of this Government, it will take some more time, but adequate attention has been paid to it. So far the issue of National Security is concerned....(Interruptions)

I would not like to take too much time on Defence-production. This year, a provision of Rs. 25,00 crores has been made. Regarding the role of private sector.(Interruptions)

Many hon. members have raised the issue of one -rank-one-pension. I would like to say that Government have no feeling of discrimination about those ex-servicemen who have served the nation. They have certainly sacrificed for the sake of the country, it is our duty to remember them and we intend to do so. Much attention has been paid towards some of their demands such as accommodation, banks loans. So far, one-rank, one pension, is concerned, I have discussed it with many hon. members and I agree with Indrajit Guptaji who had opined that the concept of one-rank-one pension is not sound.

The concept is right or wrong, that we would discuss afterwards. But what Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh decided has been widely discussed. He did not approve the concept of 'One rank one pension, the decision was taken on adhoc basis. It was stated in decision that 90 percent army personnel would be benefited, but I do not think so. Merely 8.5 percent of the Jawans will get the benefit. The decision taken in 1990 covered only upto the ranks of Subedar Major and not the officers. Even in Jawans also, 92 percent of them were not included it. Therefore, more attention is required to be

paid to it. We would not be able to do justice to the Jawans if we take decision in a hurry. Therefore, the Government have decided to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Minister of Finance, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, the Minister of State the Ministry of law, Justice and company Affairs, 5 MPs and 4 representative of Ex-servicemen would be other members of the Committee. It has been stated in terms of references.

[English]

- a) To review them existing pension structure and other retirement benefits of the Defence service pensioners of the different ranks who retire at different point of time; and
- b) Keeping all relevant considerations in view to evolve a feasible approach for improving their retirement benefits of the Defence pensioners and to lay down the manner in which their cases may be dealt with in a time-bound manner.

[Translation]

I would like to clarify 2 points. One is that the Committee will give its recommendations before December 31, 1991.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
 The time limit can be further extended.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There is no possibility of further extension. The Committee will function on the basis of decision taken on 1 November, 1990 but kept in obedience and concentrate on finding the probable reforms. The decision of November 91 will not be changed. The aim will be not only to give more benefits but to introduce more reforms also. The Committee after taking the State Governments into confidence, will find our ways and means to provide facilities to the Ex-servicemen. I am confident that I will get the cooperation of all

I would not like to take more time of the House. I visited a number of places during the last one and a half month, I went to Siachen, Jaisalmer, watched Naval exercises, inspected the production unit, Kanpur and research Institute, Pune. I am glad to submit to the House that the morale of our Jawans in Siachin, posted at a height of 22,000 feet is very high. They are always ready to fulfil all the responsibilities for the security of the country. Air force is providing full protection there to the Army; Navy is also performing their duty in a magnificent manner. Therefore, so far as the security of the country is concerned, the Government is confident that our soldiers, be they high officers or of lower rank, are doing their duty properly and are in a position to protect the country. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to what the hon. Minister of Defence has said. I therefore, would like to withdraw my cut motions.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the

cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column there of against Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Defence for the Year 1991-92 Voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | |
| 16. | Ministry of Defence | 554,60,00,000 | 56,38,00,000 | 554,59,00,000 | 56,39,00,000 |
| 17. | Defence Pensions | 874,84,00,000 | ... | 874,83,00,000 | |
| 18. | Defence Services-Army | 4182,15,00,000 | ... | 4182,15,00,000 | |
| 19. | Defence Services-Navy | 457,93,00,000 | ... | 457,93,00,000 | |
| 20. | Defence Services-Air Force | 1060,39,00,000 | ... | 1060,38,00,000 | |
| 21. | Defence Ordnance Factories | 350,00,00,000 | ... | 13,89,00,000 | |
| 22. | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | ... | 3087,46,00,000 | ... | 2117,31,00,000 |

MR.SPEAKER: Cheers for all and congratulations to everybody.

18.10hrs.

465

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1991-92

**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers,
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism,
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public
Distribution, etc.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries and Departments to vote.

The question is :

"That the respect sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the forth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of a payment during the years ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against :—

- (1) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;
- (2) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism;
- (3) Demand No.9 relating to Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution;
- (4) Demand Nos. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
- (5) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce;
- (6) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to

Ministry of Communications;

- (7) Demand No. 23 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (8) Demand No. 24 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;
- (9) Demand Nos. 25 to 28, 30 and 31, 33 to 37 relating to Ministry of Finance;
- (10) Demand No. 39 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (11) Demand Nos. 40 and 41 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (12) Demand Nos. 42 to 46 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (13) Demand Nos.47 to 50 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (14) Demand Nos. 55 and 56 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (15) Demand No 57 relating to Ministry of Labour;
- (16) Demand Nos. 58 and 59 relating to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs;
- (17) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Mines;
- (18) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (19) Demand No.62 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (20) Demand No. 63 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (21) Demand Nos. 64 to 66 relating to Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation;

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(22) Demand Nos. 67 and 68 relating to Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources;</p> <p>(23) Demand Nos. 70 to 72 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;</p> <p>(24) Demand No.73 relating to Ministry of Steel;</p> <p>(25) Demand Nos.74 to 76 relating to Ministry of Surface Transport;</p> <p>(26) Demand No. 77 relating to Ministry of Textiles;</p> <p>(27) Demand Nos. 78 to 80 relating to Ministry of Urban Development;</p> <p>(28) Demand No.81 relating to Ministry of Water Resources;</p> <p>(29) Demand No. 82 relating to Ministry of Welfare;</p> <p>(30) Demand Nos. 83 and 84 relating to Department of Atomic Energy;</p> <p>(31) Demand No. 85 relating to Department of Electronics;</p> <p>(32) Demand No. 86 relating to De-</p> | <p>partment of Ocean Development;</p> <p>(33) Demand No. 87 relating to Department of Space ;</p> <p>(34) Demand No.88 relating to Lok Sabha;</p> <p>(35) Demand No.89 relating to Rajya Sabha;</p> <p>(36) Demand No.91 relating to Secretariat of the Vice -President;</p> <p>(37) Demand No.93 relating to Union Territory of Delhi;</p> <p>(38) Demand No. 94 relating to Union Territory, of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;</p> <p>(39) Demand No. 95 relating to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;</p> <p>(40) Demand No. 96 relating to Union Territory of Lakshadweep;</p> <p>(41) Demand No.97 relating to Union Territory of Chandigarh; and</p> <p>(42) Demand No. 98 relating to Union Territory of Daman and Diu."</p> <p><i>The motion was adopted.</i></p> |
|---|--|

Demands for Grants in Respect of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, etc., for the Year 1991-92 Voted by Lok Sabha

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---|--|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | | | | | |
| 5. | Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 6,22,00,000 | 10,70,00,000 | 6,21,00,000 | 10,70,00,000 |
| 6. | Department of Fertilizers | 3041,38,00,000 | 47,35,00,000 | 1892,56,00,000 | 47,35,00,000 |
| Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism | | | | | |
| 7. | Department of Civil Aviation | 21,41,00,000 | 13,92,00,000 | 21,41,00,000 | 13,91,00,000 |
| 8. | Department of Tourism | 32,00,00,000 | 13,20,00,000 | 32,00,00,000 | 13,20,00,000 |
| Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution | | | | | |
| 9. | Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution | 4,91,00,000 | 1,75,00,000 | 4,91,00,000 | 1,74,00,000 |
| Ministry of Coal | | | | | |
| 10. | Ministry of Coal | 20,80,00,000 | 371,50,00,000 | 140,20,00,000 | 371,50,00,000 |
| Ministry of Commerce | | | | | |
| 11. | Department of Commerce | 1215,78,00,000 | 787,29,00,000 | 217,77,00,000 | 387,50,00,000 |
| 12. | Department of Supply | 15,72,00,000 | ... | 11,71,00,000 | |
| Ministry of Communications | | | | | |
| 13. | Ministry of Communications | 5,79,00,000 | ... | 5,79,00,000 | |
| 14. | Postal Services | 762,55,00,000 | 31,45,00,000 | 762,54,00,000 | 31,45,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|---|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 15. | Telecommunications Services | 2115,74,00,000 | 1318,00,00,000 | 2115,73,00,000 | 1317,99,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Environment and Forests</i> | | | | |
| 23. | Ministry of Environment and Forests | 166,12,00,000 | 3,73,00,000 | 166,12,00,000 | 3,73,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of External Affairs</i> | | | | |
| 24. | Ministry of External Affairs | 259,08,00,000 | 33,42,00,000 | 259,08,00,000 | 33,43,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Finance</i> | | | | |
| 25. | Department of Economic Affairs | 211,39,00,000 | 81,31,00,000 | 211,39,00,000 | 81,32,00,000 |
| 26. | Currency, Coinage and Stamps | 183,03,00,000 | 94,93,00,000 | 183,02,00,000 | 94,93,00,000 |
| 27. | Payments to Financial Institutions | 279,58,00,000 | 2701,68,00,000 | 236,21,00,000 | 2281,38,00,000 |
| 28. | Pensions | 274,42,00,000 | ... | 274,42,00,000 | ... |
| 30. | Transfers to State Governments | 2227,02,00,000 | 62,50,00,000 | 2227,01,00,000 | 62,50,00,000 |
| 31. | Loans to Government Servants etc. | ... | 110,40,00,000 | ... | 110,40,00,000 |
| 33. | Department of Expenditure | 4,22,00,000 | 1,97,00,000 | 254,21,00,000 | 1,97,00,000 |
| 34. | Audit | 134,68,00,000 | ... | 134,67,00,000 | ... |
| 35. | Department of Revenue | 40,49,00,000 | 87,00,000 | 40,49,00,000 | 87,00,000 |
| 36. | Direct Tax | 124,99,00,000 | 60,00,00,000 | 124,99,00,000 | 60,00,00,000 |
| 37. | Indirect Tax | 200,98,00,000 | 73,57,00,000 | 200,98,00,000 | 73,57,00,000 |
| | <i>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</i> | | | | |
| 39. | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 15,21,00,000 | 6,38,00,000 | 15,20,00,000 | 6,38,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | | | | |
| 40. | Department of Health | 279,82,00,000 | 92,85,00,000 | 279,82,00,000 | 92,86,00,000 |
| 41. | Department of Family Welfare | 425,01,00,000 | 43,00,000 | 425,02,00,000 | 42,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Home Affairs | | | | |
| 42. | Ministry of Home Affairs | 159,50,00,000 | 6,50,00,000 | 159,50,00,000 | 6,50,00,000 |
| 43. | Cabinet | 5,90,00,000 | ... | 5,90,00,000 | ... |
| 44. | Police | 886,19,00,000 | 184,82,00,000 | 886,20,00,000 | 95,46,00,000 |
| 45. | Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home affairs | 179,57,00,000 | 57,39,00,000 | 179,58,00,000 | 57,39,00,000 |
| 46. | Transfers to Union Territory Governments | 48,50,00,000 | 26,71,00,000 | 48,51,00,000 | 26,71,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Human Resource Development | | | | |
| 47. | Department of Education | 899,42,00,000 | 30,00,000 | 902,45,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| 48. | Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | 56,10,00,000 | 1,10,00,000 | 56,11,00,000 | 1,09,00,000 |
| 49. | Art and Culture | 62,27,00,000 | ... | 66,07,00,000 | ... |
| 50. | Department of Women and Child Development | 218,82,00,000 | 50,00,000 | 219,83,00,000 | 50,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | | | | |
| 55. | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 50,68,00,000 | 2,80,00,000 | 50,67,00,000 | 2,89,00,000 |
| 56. | Broadcasting Services | 406,96,00,000 | 178,61,00,000 | 406,95,00,000 | 178,62,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Ministry of Labour | | | | |
| 57. | Ministry of Labour | 205,68,00,000 | 37,00,000 | 205,69,00,000 | 36,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs | | | | |
| 58. | Law and Justice | 107,45,00,000 | ... | 107,45,00,000 | .. |
| 59. | Department of Company Affairs | 4,99,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 5,00,00,000 | ... |
| | Ministry of Mines | | | | |
| 60. | Ministry of Mines | 70,85,00,000 | 9,90,00,000 | 56,84,00,000 | 9,90,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | | | | |
| 61. | Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | 65,00,000 | ... | 65,00,000 | ... |
| | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | | | | |
| 62. | Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions | 26,09,00,000 | 57,00,000 | 26,10,00,000 | 58,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | | | | |
| 63. | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 51,06,00,000 | 85,00,00,000 | 50,90,00,000 | 95,00,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation | | | | |
| 64. | Planning | 27,14,00,000 | 8,45,00,000 | 27,14,00,000 | 8,45,00,000 |
| 65. | Department of Statistics | 26,18,00,000 | ... | 30,27,00,000 | ... |
| 66. | Department of Programme Implementation | 36,00,000 | ... | 49,00,000 | ... |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Ministry of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources | | | | | |
| 67. | Department of Power | 227,91,00,000 | 1030,96,00,000 | 227,91,00,000 | 1030,96,00,000 |
| 68. | Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | 72,73,00,000 | 2,50,00,000 | 72,74,00,000 | 2,49,00,000 |
| Ministry of Science and Technology | | | | | |
| 70. | Department of Science and Technology | 97,52,00,000 | 12,48,00,000 | 154,09,00,000 | 22,48,00,000 |
| 71. | Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | 134,29,00,000 | 1,70,00,000 | 134,29,00,000 | 1,70,00,000 |
| 72. | Department of Biotechnology | 24,97,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 48,97,00,000 | 17,30,000 |
| Ministry of Steel | | | | | |
| 73. | Ministry of Steel | 6,78,00,000 | 320,18,00,000 | 6,78,00,000 | 169,19,00,000 |
| Ministry of Surface Transport | | | | | |
| 74. | Surface Transport | 14,04,00,000 | 69,18,00,000 | 14,04,00,000 | 69,17,00,000 |
| 75. | Roads | 201,78,00,000 | 271,22,00,000 | 201,78,00,000 | 271,22,00,000 |
| 76. | Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping | 64,24,00,000 | 126,39,00,000 | 64,24,00,000 | 126,39,00,000 |
| Ministry of Textiles | | | | | |
| 77. | Ministry of Textiles | 389,46,00,000 | 89,90,00,000 | 389,47,00,000 | 89,90,00,000 |
| Ministry of Urban Development | | | | | |
| 78. | Urban Development and Housing | 85,86,00,000 | 61,16,00,000 | 205,86,00,000 | 104,71,00,000 |
| 79. | Public Works | 126,31,00,000 | 44,76,00,000 | 110,32,00,000 | 51,94,00,000 |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|---------------|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 80. | Stationery and Printing | 48,33,00,000 | 1,90,00,000 | 48,34,00,000 | 1,90,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Water Resources | | | | |
| 81. | Ministry of Water Resources | 169,25,00,000 | 11,36,00,000 | 169,25,00,000 | 11,37,00,000 |
| | Ministry of Welfare | | | | |
| 82. | Ministry of Welfare | 227,24,00,000 | 9,52,00,000 | 242,95,00,000 | 9,53,00,000 |
| | Department of Atomic Energy | | | | |
| 83. | Atomic Energy | 241,97,00,000 | 276,33,00,000 | 241,97,00,000 | 276,33,00,000 |
| 84. | Nuclear Power Schemes | 173,85,00,000 | 68,25,00,000 | 173,85,00,000 | 68,24,00,000 |
| | Department of Electronics | | | | |
| 85. | Department of Electronics | 45,52,00,000 | 21,68,00,000 | 48,08,00,000 | 21,97,00,000 |
| | Department of Ocean Development | | | | |
| 86. | Department of Ocean Development | 19,42,00,000 | 3,44,00,000 | 19,91,00,000 | 3,44,00,000 |
| | Department of Space | | | | |
| 87. | Department of Space | 191,20,00,000 | 50,99,00,000 | 210,07,00,000 | 57,01,00,000 |
| | Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission | | | | |
| 88. | Lok Sabha | 10,12,00,000 | ... | 10,12,00,000 | ... |
| 89. | Rajya Sabha | 4,50,00,000 | ... | 4,51,00,000 | ... |
| 91. | Secretariat of the Vice-President | 13,00,000 | ... | 14,00,000 | ... |

| No. of Demand | Name of Demand | Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991 | | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. | Revenue Rs. | Capital Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Union Territories without Legislature</i> | | | | | |
| 93. | Delhi | 546,58,00,000 | 433,15,00,000 | 546,57,00,000 | 433,16,00,000 |
| 94. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 84,40,00,000 | 92,81,00,000 | 84,41,00,000 | 64,25,00,000 |
| 95. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 15,83,00,000 | 8,43,00,000 | 15,83,00,000 | 8,44,00,000 |
| 96. | Lakshadweep | 20,00,00,000 | 6,20,00,000 | 20,01,00,000 | 6,19,00,000 |
| 97. | Chandigarh | 92,50,00,000 | 25,77,00,000 | 92,49,00,000 | 25,77,00,000 |
| 98. | Daman and Diu | 12,09,00,000 | 6,94,00,000 | 12,09,00,000 | 6,94,00,000 |
| Total Revenue/Capital | | 31836,60,00,000 | 13087,71,00,000 | 28632,02,00,000 | 1189,25,00,000 |

MR. SPEAKER: The outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries and Departments are passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, you have spared those non-functioning Ministries.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik, now you will be allowed to speak on the points about which you have given notice to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration."

[Translation] 484

483 18.15 hrs.

PROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 1991-92*

[English]

483 THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of financial year 1991-92.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration."

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 218 for discussing Appropriation Bill. I have given notice to discuss those matters of public importance which have not been discussed in the House. For example, Ministry of Labour has not been discussed in the House. The matter of great concern so far as the Ministry of Labour is concerned is that there has been no check on price rise which is on the constant increase. During the rule of the Government of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and that of Shri Chandra Shekhar, prices were soaring but nowadays these seem to be galloping. In the last 2 to 3 months, there has been more than 15 per cent increase in the prices. So much so that gold has to be mortgaged outside the country. The result is that the salaried class, specially the workers who have limited income are suffering quite a lot.

We know that DA is given to the employees when prices rise. DA is announced on the basis of consumer price index. But price index does not increase to commensurate with the price rise, prices increase more than the rise in Consumer Price Index. In view of these facts, price index must be reconstituted. If the consumer price index indicates hundred percent neutralisation of price rise, only then the people having limited salary can be benefited. The Government had promised to bring the prices back to the position of 1990 within a period of 100 days, but the promise has not been fulfilled so far. There should be hundred percent

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.9.1991.

**Introduced, moved with the recommendation of the President.

neutralisation on the price rise in the Consumer Price Index and DA should be paid on that basis. I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to give an assurance for reconstituting the consumer price index. It has become very essential. All the trade Unions had also made a similar demand last year.

The matter was discussed extensively and it was stated that a Committee would be constituted. But the Consumer Price Index has not been reconstituted so far. My first demand is that 100 percent DA should be given to those employed who have limited salary.

The second subject which I want to be discussed is the slum improvement along with Urban Development. You are aware that the population of Bombay has already crossed one crore, out of which 55 lakhs people live in slums and about 25 lakhs people are living on the Central Government land.

The Central Government should issue no objection certificates to those who live there so that necessary facilities are provided to them. I would, therefore, like the Central Government to issue 'No Objection Certificates' to the slums in Bombay city. I am raising these two demands in House during the discussion on Appropriation Bill.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, would you like to reply?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order. We are required to give the notice at 10 o'clock. I have given the notice at 10 o'clock. But the Government is not giving its reply. It shows the inefficiency of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to reply now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): The Consumer price index for

the industrial workers, 1982 as the base year, was made effective only in 1988. This was done after a very wide ranging tripartite principles. If the hon. Members still want that the Government should have a look at it again, I can assure the House that we will have an open mind in regard to this matter.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What about the second issue, which is about improvement of the slums?

MR. SPEAKER: That was not allowed. You have read it but I just kept quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The House now takes up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

The Schedule, Clause, enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:
"That the Bill be passed".

The House stands adjourned to meet
tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The motion was adopted

18.24 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is adopted
and the Bill is passed. I must congratulate all
the hon. Members for passing the Budget in
a meaningful manner.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday. September 6 1991/
Bhadra 15, 1913 (Saka)*