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Agrahayana 21, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Thursday, December 12, 1991/
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The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

At this stage Shri G.P. Mudala Giriappa
and some other hon. Members came and
stood on the Floor near the Table

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you speak from your seat? When you speak from the Well, nothing will go on record. You should speak from the seat. If you speak from here, that will not form part of the record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Sir, there is no water in the Well. There is no problem. Let them stand here.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Sir, when the hon. Minister for Water Resources was making a statement after the Supreme Court had given its opinion, he said no further action will be taken before a discussion takes place in this House. But unfortunately, yesterday, the hon. Minister has not only placed a Notification on the Table of the House but he has also made a Statement regarding this Notification. Because of this Notification, the situation in

Karnataka today, has gone out of control. The law and order problem in about five districts is more serious.

Sir, one more point which I would like to bring to your kind notice and also to the notice of the Government of India is that the Tribunal has fixed 13th, that is tomorrow, for hearing the Review Petition that had been filed by Karnataka and Heavens would not have fallen, if the matter has been postponed for one or two days more. I do not know why this precipitated action was taken by the Government of India and they issued a hurried Notification. In this connection, we want a categorical assurance either from the Prime Minister or from the Minister for Water Resources, otherwise, it is very difficult for us to co-operate in the functioning of the House. This is what I wanted to submit before you.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Parties in Karnataka have given a call for *Bandh* tomorrow. It is a Government sponsored *Bandh*. So, all the Parties have supported the *Bandh* call given by the Karnataka Government. Already, it was observed yesterday that a grave situation would arise in Karnataka like the one that we are having in the northern parts of our country.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose, you can raise it at 12 o'clock. Let us move now. After the Question Hour, I will allow you to raise it.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what we want is that at least the Prime Minister should come and say something. It was

*Not recorded.

stated earlier that the sharing of water problem would be settled outside the Court. Therefore, we want that the Prime Minister should intervene and he should say something about it. Otherwise, it would be very difficult.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. It will allow one or two Members to make their points at 12 o'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 304.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: It has gone on record that the hon. Minister for Water Resources has agreed for a discussion. Why has this conspiracy been made? I want to tell you. I am not going to lose my temper. I will tell you. This is a conspiracy which has been hatched only to allow the AIADMK to have its way. This has been going for the last one hundred years. We will not allow this. *(Interruptions)*

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): All the Members of this august House are being deprived of a chance to put questions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it at 12 O'Clock.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): It has been agreed that the Prime Minister would make a statement. The Prime Minister also gave a categorical reply earlier that there should be a negotiated settlement. The Ministers are sitting here. Let the Ministers say something. They are sitting here. They should get up and say something.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I do not know how Shri Shankamand is keeping quiet when Karnataka State is treated like this. When the people of Karnataka are treated like this, how can Shri Shankamand sit like this, I do not understand.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I do not want to create another Punjab or Assam. If this is going to continue like this, I will declare that this will become another issue for the Karnataka people to agitate. I will request you with folded hands to see that the Government of India comes out with a categorical reply. Shri Shankaranand, all your lifetime you will not be a Minister till your death. Why do you stick on to the chair? Why do you not stand up for the cause of Karnataka and say something? This is an utter disgrace. We will not allow this whatever may be the consequences, you may name us even then we will protest. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: By issuing the notification, you cannot implement this interim order. It is very difficult. I just cannot understand this.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Even the British rule had not caused so much damage. You have not given water. You have given poison to the farmers. You want to save the Government being at the mercy of the AIADMK. You have given an assurance. You have given an assurance for a discussion on the floor of the House. Why are you going back? We have taken your words as Gospel truth. We will not allow this. You do not know the consequences. Our people are dying. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Devegowdaji, what is it that you want?

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We want a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. We will meet in the Chamber. I will call the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, we will discuss and see what can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, our friends from Karnataka want discussion. There should be no objection to it. It can be done. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will see how it can be done. But not in the Question Hour.

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Unitradurga): The people of Karnataka are agitated. The Government of India should come out with a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me know what you want. Do you want a discussion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Let the Prime Minister come to the House...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We are only requesting your goodself for a discussion on this so that we will try to convince the House as to how the problem could be solved...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not promising anything. I will call other party members also and discuss it.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, a very grave situation is taking place in Karnataka. I think, the Speaker will kindly agree to allow a discussion on this in this House so that every one can express his concern (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now that the Government wants a discussion on this, I will have a very little difficulty. I will fix up the time for it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Sir, it is a very serious matter. The entire State is burning..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me fix the time for a discussion on this. The minister should be here. On behalf of the Government, they have said that they want a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has Shri Shankaranand spoken on behalf of the Government or in his personal capacity?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: When I speak here, I speak not in my individual capacity but I speak as a Minister of Petroleum. And I wish a discussion on this will solve this problem. A discussion may kindly be allowed...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Was it not a statement on behalf of the Government?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not think that the Speaker will make such a fine distinction...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to. Otherwise, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister will ask me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I assure the Speaker and the House that the Government is interested in discussion. Not only that, I would also like to assure the Members that the Government is interested in solving this matter amicably...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you all stand and speak like this, I cannot continue. I wanted to know, what do you want. You said that you wanted a discussion on this. I waited until on behalf of the Government there was a response. Shri Shankaranand said that they are interested in a discussion and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is ready. I will fix up the time for it. Now, please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, the Minister of Water Resources has come. We request him to react...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the Minister responds to this. But you said that you wanted a discussion and the Government has also said that they are ready for a discussion. I will fix up the time for it.

SHRI H .D. DEVEGOWDA: We are demanding a discussion only for the purpose of highlighting the problem which is prevailing today. It is for the Government to do justice if they want. Even after hearing us, after the discussion if the Government does not want to solve the matter, then we are at liberty to take the issue to the people and we will adopt our own method...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): The Government has agreed for a discussion on this. A serious situation is developing in Karnataka. It will be better if the matter is discussed today so that the Government's reply will be helpful to create a very harmonious position...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Please have a discussion today itself...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not force things like this. This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct. Please understand that Question Hour is a Private Members' time. Now many Members want to ask questions. But you are consuming that time. Now you wanted a discussion. I asked the Government or waited until the Government responded. When the Government said yes, I had said that I would fix up the discussion. What more do you want now?

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: The Karnataka Members do not obstruct any proceedings in the House. We are very disciplined Members....

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted a discussion. I am giving you the discussion. Why do you stand now?

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Have a discussion today itself!

MR. SPEAKER: I have no problem if the Government is ready to have a discussion today itself. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have any quarrel with the Speaker.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: We are ready for a discussion. But if they want the Prime Minister to reply to it, then I will have to find out.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chinese Prime Minister is here. He is having discussions with him. So he is busy.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: That is why I said that I will find out from the Prime Minister. Otherwise the Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources is ready for a discussion.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: We are ready for a discussion today itself.

11.18 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes

*304. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The Committee has made a large number of recommendations on various aspects of agriculture concerning different departments/Ministries of the Government of India. The views of all concerned departments are being obtained so that a well-considered decision on the report of the Committee could be taken.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: The answer provided by the hon. Minister is a little bit disappointing. Not only as a Member of Parliament but also as a farmer I am very much disappointed that this report had been submitted one-and-a-half years back and no action so far. Now three Governments have changed. The Committee was appointed on 6.2.90 with Chairman and 11 members. Mr. V.S. Rao was also one of the members. The report was also very earnestly submitted on 26.7.90. Now the Eighth Plan is under preparation. In the past one and-a-half years the recommendations are being referred to various Departments. It is not known when the answers would be obtained. The annual per capita foodgrains availability is dwindling and stagnating at almost 170 kgs. The annual per capita income is also decreased to the extent of Rs. 420. The present target of the foodgrain growth rate at 4.7 per cent and want to double the foodgrains production to 350 million tonnes within next 15 years.

In this background, I would like to know whether the Government is committed to accept these recommendations, incorporate them in the Eighth Plan and evolve a national agricultural policy. If so, what is the time frame that has been fixed for considering

these recommendations, incorporating them in the Eighth Plan and evolving a national agricultural policy?

The national industrial policy was evolved in 1948 but no agricultural policy so far.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? You are now going from agricultural policy to industrial policy.

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UMMAREDDY: My question is whether the Government is committed to accept these recommendations of the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee, whether they are going to be incorporated in the Eighth Plan and whether the national agricultural policy is going to be framed and, if so, by what time.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no delay I think. It is a question of a procedure and as such there is no absence of any policy also because if there had been no agricultural thrust or policy in that respect, we could not have marched to the level where we are today. Naturally we say that it is we who put up that Committee—not we but the previous Government—and it was for two specific purposes: (1) to review the policy and programmes for promotion of agricultural development in the country, specially with a view to generating export surpluses; and (2) to examine the feasibility or desirability of declaring agriculture as an industry or, in the alternative, treating agriculture on par with the industry for the purpose of granting suitable facilities and concessions. This policy was formulated or prepared by the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee and submitted to Government in September, 1990. There was a Draft Policy Resolution presented to the Cabinet but that was not discussed and not adopted. Then it was referred to the various State Governments and the Ministries for their recommendations and their viewpoints. I have not got all the recommendations from

the States as well as from the Ministries so far. I want to make it also feasible to accomplish this task at the earliest but it takes time. My Ministry has been reminding them off and on. We have just recently put another urgent appeal to them to please give their opinion on all the matters referred to them.

There are still, I think, some Ministries which have not even replied to this. There are about nine Ministries which have to give their opinions so far. In the changed circumstances, when there has been an industrial policy, liberalisation of something, there has to be some new outlook on that. But, in the mean time, it does not mean that we are stagnating. The agricultural thrust is going on. As you see, I have been repeating on the floor of the House time and again that we are going to implement what the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee had also said about the creation of surplus, about the export orientation, about remunerative prices to the farmers, about how to incorporate that type of a thing whether it is going to be the industrial base or treating it as an industry or not. All these things have to be treated in a proper perspective. I want to get all these facts, discuss them and bring them as early as possible before this House after presenting it to the Cabinet. That is my idea.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATE-SHWARLU: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that as one of the Terms of Reference is to treat agriculture on par with industry and in this process the farmers are interested in having a remunerative price, I would like to get the answer from the hon. Minister on whether the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee has made a recommendation to include the

managerial costs and also the risk factors to be the factors while computing the costs and returns in agricultural products to fix up remunerative prices and, if so, what are details.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I gave all these factors in my previous reply. But I can assure the hon. Member that we have gone ahead and further than the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee, as far as the remunerative prices are concerned and we are doing much more than what was recommended by them.

I will give you the full criteria of this. I may say that everything in the managerial inputs, of the land itself, its structure, farming implements and depletion have been taken into account and nothing has been left to chance.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI (Kshirsagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when was Bhanu Pratap Committee was formed and what were its recommendations.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It must be a long report, I suppose.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: You can give main recommendations.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: I can give the names of the Members of the Committee:

1.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	Chairman
2.	Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Member
3.	Shri Hardev Singh-Sanga	Member
4.	Shri M.G. Devasahayam	Member
5.	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	Member

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6.	Shri Suraj Bhan ex-M.P.		Member	
7.	Prof. V.M. Rao, Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore		Member	
8.	Dr. G.R. Saini		Member	
9.	Shri D.C. Misra		Member-Secretary	

The following two Members have been co-opted to the Committee with the approval of the Government.

1.	Col. Mahinder Singh, Delhi	Member
2.	Dr. D.N. Borthakur	Member

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Agriculture Minister has stated that Government gives due priority to it and it is under its consideration. He has also stated that since the new industrial policy and the new economic policy have been announced as such a decision would be taken after taking all these things into consideration.

Sir, the farmers of this country have a strong feeling that they get less priority as compared to the industrial sector. They are not wrong in saying so, as the Government has formulated both industrial and economic policies but is yet to formulate the agricultural policy. The Eighth Five Year Plan will soon be formulated. If the comprehensive agricultural policy is not formulated and discussed prior to the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the farmers are not likely to get justice. Keeping the facts in view that the Eighth Five Year Plan is being finalised and report has not yet been received from some Ministries as well as from some States whether he will convene a meeting of Ministries and the Chief Ministers of various states of Agricultural Ministers of the States with the Planning Commission with a view to form national agricultural policy before the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan as this is the matter of urgent public importance and is of concerned with the formulation of

a National policy. This is what I want to know.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am fully aware and totally agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member and I am as much interested in expediting this matter as the hon. Member is. However, at the same time I would like to inform you that although the policy has not been approved, yet I am proceeding in this same direction to which it want us to go. I also want to ensure that the farmer should not only get two square meals a day but his economic condition is also improved. For this it is necessary to adopt a new outlook and formulate a new policy so that he may save some money and become financially sound. Keeping all these things in view, I want to formulate this policy. I am also interested in linking this policy with the economic and trade policies and to take the benefit. This is the reason behind the delay in bringing the agricultural policy. I have recently written to them in this connection and now again I shall try to invite them so that it is done at the earliest. We shall analyse this and start a new process.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Sir, Agriculture was already neglected all these days. Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that it will be treated on par with industry. With this background, I want

to know whether the Government is going to treat agriculture on par with industry instead of just telling that something is going to happen in the future because they have already gone for an industrial policy.

Since it is only on agricultural country, there is no agricultural policy and the Minister is not telling when he is going to do, how he is going to do. Is it going to be a month or year or something, it has to be categorically stated.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think it is a wrong presumption to say that we have got no agricultural policy. We have something, I think you were also a Member. In 1980-89 when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, we had brought a Resolution and it categorically stated certain things. If you like, I can just quote from them, it is quite a long list. Under each aspect we want to give a thrust to agriculture, we do not want to leave it lagging behind the Industrial policy because the infrastructure of the economy of this country is simply based on agriculture and every progressive country must give priority first and foremost to agriculture. That should be the base and that is the real base for agriculture because if you export something on industrial front, it might be a small fraction, but what we produce, sell and export in agriculture, is simply full profit to us. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to point out that the questions raised by the hon. Member Shri Chandrajeet Yadav have not been replied satisfactorily by the hon. Minister. The minister had said that the agricultural policy is treated at par with the industrial policy and it is implemented like the industrial policy. In this context I would like to point out that the recommendations made by the Bhanu Pratap committee were not taken seriously. It is now time to take them seriously. There are two cash crops grown in this country. One is jute. Last year the price of jute was Rs. 800-900 per quintal but now the price of

jute in the current year has fallen to Rs. 250 per quintal. About three crore farmers are engaged in jute production. Secondly, you may observe that sugarcane is sold at the rate of Rs. 18 to Rs.22 per quintal. Under the industrial policy the price of a commodity is fixed as per concrete policy keeping in view the many factors. But our agriculture policy is not like this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't give suggestions but ask question.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to submit that the agriculture policy should be implemented with the same resolutions and zeal with which industrial policy is implemented. In the present circumstances some of the commodities are being sold at the prices lower than those fixed by Government. I want to know the action proposed to be taken by you in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I would like to inform the hon. Member that when he was in power he too failed to give a final shape to it. It was received by the previous Government in September but they failed to finalise it upto November-December. Now I would like to take some time, I am taking into account every aspect for the betterment of agricultural sector. *(Interruptions)*

Every work even if it is to be done in a hurry, takes time. I do not want to do a thing which might be boomeranging, I do not want to do a thing which is counter productive, I want to follow a productive policy, I want it for the betterment of the farmers, I want it for the betterment of this country and I am going to take into account every conceivable recommendation and advice by which it can be brought into effect.

[*Translation*]

You have only referred to the price of jute but did not say anything regarding the prices of other agricultural items which are

being sold at higher prices. Earlier these products never got such good prices. Take for instance paddy or cotton. Regarding the rest, I shall try and do my level best.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I asked you about jute and sugarcane. What are you doing about these crops? The farmers are facing great hardships. I have been to those areas and as such I had made this request.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Meghe.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been raising this issue for a long time that the farmers get less price of their products as compared to their cost of production. They do not get remunerative prices. I am aware of the fact that Jakhar Sahab is taking a lot of interest in it and we have lot of hopes from him. Under the agricultural policy, do you propose to give remunerative prices to the farmers keeping in view their cost of production. It is true that whether a farmer produces sugarcane or cotton he invests more money and labours hard as compared to the price he gets. Owing to this the economic condition of our farmers is not good. The objective of our agricultural policy is to give higher prices to the farmers as compared to their cost of production. Do you propose to take action in this regard and this is what I want to ask from the agriculture Minister.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: I would like to give him an assurance. Please see the prices which we announced last time. However, I want to tell Meghe Saheb that if the Megh, (clouds) are kind to us there will be no problem. When the Megh (cloud) are not kind to us, then it is a cause of worry.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The hon. Minister has said that if the clouds are kind, it will be good. This is the manifesto of the Congress party. In this it is stated that:

[*English*]

"A comprehensive policy will be developed for management and

command area development. The Congress Government will assist in construction of one million wells for irrigation every year."

MR. SPEAKER: This pertains to irrigation and not related to agricultural policy. Let us distinguish between the two. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has stated that the policy is being formulated and my question is related to it. Will you tell the House a specific time by which you propose to announce the agriculture policy.

MR. SPEAKER: The agricultural policy is already there. It is being improved upon.

[*English*]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not doubt the sincerity of the Minister for Agriculture. But the fact of the matter is that this is a very critical period where decisions are going to be taken for the next five years. You are well aware that our agricultural sector had suffered in the past for want of necessary capital. In view of the fact that capital in the form of investment or credit being not made available to the farmers all these years, will the Government take necessary steps to immediately allocate at least one-third of the credit that is made available through the commercial banks and cooperative banks to the agricultural sector?

Then, the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee had made a specific recommendation for creating some zones where some crops can be grown for export purposes and also for setting up of a financial corporation to encourage export of agricultural products. So, will the Government take an immediate decision regarding this even below the Eighth Plan is formulated so that the results will emanate from the Eighth Plan and improve the agricultural situation in the entire country?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, the hon. Member knows very well that I have stated on the floor of this House so many times that my thrust is for diversification of agriculture, to produce more agricultural products for the farmers and export them. For that I have to have some infrastructure. We have to have facilities for grading, packaging, forwarding, marketing, processing and transport. So, I am trying to do it in the best possible manner. I can give you all the thrusts which we are going to make, but it is quite a long list and it will take the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a National Agriculture Commission was constituted in the country for the first time in 1971 after independence, which, in 1975, made 3443 recommendations in 39 volumes in regard to the resources of agriculture production. The hon. Minister may please give the details about the number of recommendations out of them, accepted by the Government so far. Besides, a report of 1400 pages was also submitted by it. He has never gone through the report and he is going to formulate the agriculture policy. He should give the number of its recommendations accepted by the Government.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: You were very nice, when you were on our side. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You had misled him. If he has taken a right step at right time, what is wrong in it? I know that Shri Nathu Ram was the Chairman of the Commission. When he was its Chairman, I was a farmer I have been following the path shown by him since then.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Please implement its report.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have taken charge only 5 months back. I will do what

could not be done during 15-20 years. I have been following the path shown by you and I will continue to do so in future also. I will work according to your advice. You should not worry. It is good that you left them.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before asking any thing, I would like to point out to Dr. Saheb that this is the most important question of this session, which is related to the lives of crores of people. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you talk like this, I will take action against you. If you have to maintain the dignity of the House, you should not talk like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have raised any hand many times but you did not give me chance to speak. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. I am not talking. The Members are talking.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: We also want to express something. Therefore, we may also be given opportunity to speak. (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Hon. Speaker may please pay attention to the Members who are neglected. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: I am not

blaming you. But we also have right to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you are passing remarks, sitting like that, it is not in consonance with the dignity of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not speaking. The Members are speaking. Please sit down. I do not appreciate. I am not talking. You are talking.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jakhhar Saheb has a great zeal and passion for doing something for the farmers. All over the world, especially in India the terms of trade have gone against farmers interest. So, I would like to know from him whether he will take care of the wishes and aspirations of farmers while formulating the agriculture policy.

Secondly, Shri Starad Yadav raised an important question in regard to Jute. In this context, I would like to say that jute is produced in large quantity in Orissa, particularly in the my constituency Kendrapara. But its prices have come down to Rs. 250 from Rs. 800. I would like to request again that being the hon. Minister of Agriculture he should take care the farmer's interests. Would the Government of India pressurise the J.C.I. to procure the jute from the farmers at the last year's prices so that the farmers are benefited.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rabi Ray is very much correct in saying that the difficulties of the jute-growers must be removed. In this regard, I would contact the Minister of Textiles.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: You have not fixed even its support price.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That will also be done.

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: My question No. 323 is regarding this policy also. I want to know from the hon. Minister categorically what was the recommendation of Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on production of betal leaves in our State. Orissa is a major producing State of Betal leaves where the annual turn over is more than rupees one thousand crores.

I would like to know what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for the development of betal leaves and for its export and other things.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will give him the exact recommendations. His question is listed as 19th in the list today. But I can assure him that we take a keen interest in the development of *betal* leaves because they are quite good exporter now. Rs. 180 crores worth of *betal* leaves are exported. There is quite a possibility of using it in future in tooth paste and other things. Yesterday, I have got this information that this *betal* leaves can be used for anti-blotic and something like that. It is going to be very productive and remunerative for the farmers. I have asked my scientists also to give thrust to its production because it is affected by some disease which causes a lot of harm to the leaves. To generate more production and to give more thrust to the *betal* leave growing, we will do something. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the economic situation in the country and while discussing the economic situation the Members would be entitled to discuss the agricultural policy and agricultural prices also. We have given more than Half-an-hour to this question. So I am going to next question.

Losses in DMS

*305. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme is incurring losses regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the losses?

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

(b) The losses are primarily on account of the low sale price of liquid milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) The steps include optimum utilization of capacity, low per unit consumption of utilities and consumables, improvement in operational efficiency and periodical revision of sale price of milk and milk products.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: The leakage of poly packets of milk is a big problem being faced by the Delhi Milk Scheme. This is two per cent of the total production of five lakh litres per day and the value is Rs. 50,000. Annually the loss works out to Rs. 1.82 crores. What steps have been taken to prevent leakage of poly packets?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: The DMS is taking constant effort to check leakage in poly packets. Recently we have reduced that cost of poly packets to 20 per cent. After reducing that, we are also examining other alternatives of the packages of the milk so that there is no leakage.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: It is reliably learnt that the staff tamper with the seal let the milk leak into the crates and when possible add water. Often a pinprick is enough to make the milk squirt out. The leaked milk is then sold to *halwais dhaba* owners, tea stalls and *jhuggi dewelles*.

To avoid this, is the DMS thinking of hiring private transport for deliveries like Mother Dairy. This was earlier shelved because of union pressure.

MR. SPEAKER: You shall have to ask the question and not to read it.

SHRICHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Is the DMS still thinking of utilising private transporters?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: The question was about the losses in DMS. DMS is procuring milk from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh covering a long distance. In that case also, we are considering to utilise the services of the private transport for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know that when the DMS raised prices last time and the percentage by which these were raised as also the loss suffered by DMS before and after the revision of prices. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This questions is about statistics. It can be sent to you later on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, DMS is suffering loss because of inefficiency and corruption as pointed out by Shri Chauhan. That is why prices are raised again and again to make good the loss. So, I would like to know whether any Inquiry Committee comprising of the Members of this House will be constituted to go into the causes of such losses and to suggest measures to remove those causes so that prices are not increased time and again?

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. LENKA: The main reasons for the losses of the DMS is that the selling price of the Milk of DMS has been fixed lower than the cost of production. The cost of production of DMS milk comes to about Rs. 7.75 per litre whereas we are selling it at Rs. 5/- per litre and we are losing Rs. 2.75 per litre. So, this is the reason for the losses. We have not increased the selling price for the last one year. (*Interruptions*)

For the last one years, they are selling at this rate. As far as the losses are concerned, in 1988-89, the loss was to the tune of Rs. 18.88 crores; in 1989-90 it was Rs. 16.51 crores; in 1991-92 it was Rs. 15.38 crores and this year, up to October it has been estimated tentatively that the loss would be of the order of Rs.23 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Question 307. Question 306 has been postponed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: There are many rules. If you do not know the rules, you find out the rules. If the Member wants, it is postponed.

Modernisation of Hindustan Copper Ltd.

*307. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give additional financial powers to the Hindustan Copper Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether HCL is now in a position to expand its capacity; and

(d) if so, the details of the expansion and modernisation schemes of HCL during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government have delegated enhanced powers to the Board of Directors of Public Enterprises signing Memorandum of Understanding with the Govt. and having gross block of over Rs. 200 crores, to sanction capital expenditure,

provided funds can be found from the internal resources of the Company and the expenditure is incurred either on items included in the capital budget approved by the Govt. or if outlays are provided in the Annual Plan. HCL having fulfilled these requirements has become eligible to exercise the enhanced financial powers to incur expenditure on additions, modifications and new investments from the existing limit of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores and on replacement and renewal of assets from the existing limit of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. HCL has identified a number of schemes for expanding its capacity to be partially financed through its own resources and partially through budgetary support. The important schemes for expansion and modernisation proposed by HCL during the VIIIth Plan subject to the availability of funds, are:-

I. Western Sector (Rajasthan)

- i. Khetri smelter and refinery expansion from 31,000 to 45,000 tonnes per year.
- ii. Kolihan mine expansion from 0.6 to 0.75 million tonnes of ore per year.
- iii. Development of Banwas mine of 0.6 million tonnes of ore per year.
- iv. Modernisation of the Khetri concentrator.

II. Central Sector (Madhya Pradesh)

Expansion of Malanjkhand mine from 2 to 3 million tonnes of ore per year.

III. Eastern Sector (Bihar)

- i. Development of Chapri-Sideshwar mine of 0.75 million tonnes capacity with a

matching concentrator.

- ii. Expansion and modernisation of existing ICC Group of Mines in Singhbhum Belt.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, the Government is going ahead with the modernisation plan and a large outlay of money is going to be given to this Company for the modernisation. I am questioning the Government whether this Company is worthy of that modernisation plan?

A review was sought by the C&AG on HCL's account wherein the profit of the year 1988-89 was shown as Rs. 83 crores. The C&AG made them bring it down to a realistic Rs. 46 crores. Has the Company, therefore, really made a profit in this year? If it has made it, why is it that the auditors in their Annual Report of 1989-90 made many serious comments and queries particularly on toll-smelting on physical verification? No physical verification as such was done regarding the fixed assets. In 1987-88, the assets were Rs. 38,000 lakhs. In 1989-90, it went up to Rs. 42,000 lakhs. They asked why physical verification of raw-materials was not carried out and why it was verified only departmentally, that too on eye estimation basis. Stocks went up from Rs. 66 crores to Rs. 2000 crores in 3 yrs. It is as good as saying that the microphone is worth Rs. 10/- in my eyes and it is worth Rs. 100/- in the eyes of the hon. Minister. Why have the auditors said that only a negligible portion of stores/spares was covered under the inventory system?

MR. SPEAKER: Auditors' report is adverse.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: These are the questions which are to be asked of H.C.L...*(Interruptions)* If all these things did not take place. Why is it that the Company agreed to all this an addendum accounts, that these allegations were right and something has to be done.

Can we really go ahead and allow HCL to go in with the kind of Modernisation plan, when there has been so much leakage in the workings of the Company? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is too long and the Minister may not be able to answer it.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I would like to know, what kind of stringent measures are going to be taken by the Government to put a stop to this. I would like to know whether inquiries are going to be made and if so, how soon they are going to be made. The irregularities are so blatant and so great, I think that there is no room for any second supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member has raised a question or delivered a speech. I am completely at a loss for an answer. Broadly, I can say that ...

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I have asked him as to how he could go ahead with this modernisation programme, when the company has padded up its accounts, from 1980, the PUC reports conform this. When the company is leaking like a sieve, how can they be allowed then to go ahead with the modernisation programme?

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, the company's production capacity is being utilised to the maximum and it is earning good profit. It has been earning profit for the last 5 years. Therefore, there should be no doubt that modernisation and expansion of the company cannot be undertaken.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, is it not a fact that the Public Accounts Committee, in 1981, made remarks stating

clearly that there is a big racket going on with its rivers? And the Public Accounts Committee in its report, at recommendation No.17, clearly stated that there shall be a CBI inquiry and it was taken up. May I know, why was it given upper on later on by the Government and for what interest?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, as far as this question is concerned I do not have any knowledge. This question is about modernisation. However, I will look into it and inform the Member.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, this is a very serious question.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there must be Half-an-Hour discussion on it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Member Vasundhrajji for raising the question which is related to my constituency. A huge amount of Rs. 260 crores is proposed to be spent on the modernisation of this company. At the same time I would like to point out that due to the pollution caused by it wells of farmers have dried up, cultivation has been affected and 50 percent workers of that company have become T.B. patients. So, what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to check this pollution?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: The amount earmarked for the modernisation and expansion scheme is Rs. 1350 crore not Rs. 260 crores. Rs. 95 crores has been allocated in the 8th Five Year Plan for the Hindustan Copper Ltd. to check the pollution.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the project report and Geological Survey report were obtained prior to setting up the Khetri Factory

and whether inquiries regarding the capability of the companies which were given contract for the toll-smelting, refining etc. were made? I have raised this question because the Mark-Ritch Company, which was given the toll smelting has now been black-listed and the fresh contract has been given to Trans-Mines Company recently started in U.K. by Shri V.P. Singh who was once the Adjoining Secretary of the former company. (*Interruptions*)

I want to know whether Geological Survey was conducted and project report was obtained or not and whether the ability of the contracted company has been ascertained or not; if so, then why was it black-listed?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question is not related to the original question. However on the basis of the information given by the member I would try to ascertain the position and inform him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Regional Office of ONGC at Vijayawada

*308 **SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a regional office of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Vijayawada in view of the discovery of abundant gas and oil in Krishna district and in the Godavari basin;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Southern Regional Office at Madras and the Project Office at Rajahmundry are at present looking after the work of the area. ONGC will consider opening new offices as and when workload justifies it.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects

*309. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
Will the Minister of WATER

RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for irrigation projects received by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such proposals which have since been cleared, State-wise; and

(c) the number of proposals still pending with the Union Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Status of new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects received from 1.10.1988 to 30.9.1991

S.No.	State	Number of new Major and Medium Projects						
		Total proposals received	Projects considered by Advisory Committee and found acceptable subject to compliance of certain observations by the State	Projects put up to the Advisory Committee but consideration deferred	Projects on which State Governments are to sort out various techno economic issues	Projects returned to the State Government		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	0	0	1	5		
2.	Assam	8	0	1	2	5		
3.	Bihar	18	2	0	6	10		
4.	Gujarat	11	4	0	5	2		
5.	Haryana	5	0	1	4	0		
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	0	0	2		
7.	Karnataka	2	0	0	1	1		
8.	Kerala	0	2	2	1	1		

S.No.	State	Number of new Major and Medium Projects						
		Total proposals received	Projects considered by Advisory Committee and found acceptable subject to compliance of certain observations by the State	Projects put up to the Advisory Committee but consideration deferred	Projects on which State Governments are to sort out various techno economic issues	Projects returned to the State Government		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13	2	1	9	1		
10.	Maharashtra	24	8	0	8	8		
11.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0		
12.	Orissa	10	3	0	4	3		
13.	Punjab	3	0	0	0	3		
14.	Rajasthan	15	0	0	4	11		
15.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	0	2	1		
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	2		
	Total	128	22	3	48	55		

Note: None of the above projects have been given investment clearance.

Agricultural Research Work by Universities

*310. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the notable research work done by the Agricultural Universities in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to equip Agricultural Universities with modern equipments and facilities.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Sir, Agricultural Universities in India have done valuable work relating to development of high yielding varieties and hybrids, crop production technologies, horticulture, animal husbandry and dairying. These technologies are especially suited in improving the production and productivity of a number of agricultural commodities in India.

(b) ICAR provides considerable support to Agricultural Universities as development grants for research and development purposes, including for modern equipment and facilities. Funds are also provided for this purpose under the National Agricultural Research Project and All India Coordinated Research Projects.

Tubewells in Uttar Pradesh

*311 SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance received from the World Bank for the

construction of tubewells in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of tubewells constructed with such assistance during the above period;

(c) the number of such tubewells which are out of order;

(d) the authority which is responsible for their maintenance and the steps taken to make them operational; and

(e) the number of tubewells proposed to be constructed in the State during 1991-92 with World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Under the World Bank assisted 'Second Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project', disbursement of credit/loan assistance during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 amounted to dollar 28.055 million, dollar 22.269 million and dollar 19.35 million respectively.

(b) 1,712 tubewells were constructed during the above period.

(c) Of the tubewells constructed during the World Bank assisted 'Second Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project', 67 are out of order.

(d) The tubewells are maintained by the Irrigation Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Necessary remedial measures are being taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to make operational the 67 tubewells which are currently out of order.

(e) The World Bank credit for the 'Second Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells Project' closed on 31.3.1991. Hence, no more tubewells will be constructed during 1991-92 with World Bank's assistance.

Assistance to U.P. for Repairing Roads Damaged by Earthquake

*312. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for repairing the roads in hilly areas damaged by the recent earthquake; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b). Under the existing scheme of financing relief expenditure in force from 1.4.1990, there is an annual allocation of Rs. 90.00 crores under Calamity Relief fund of Uttar Pradesh consisting of Rs. 67.50 crores Central contribution and Rs. 22.50 crores State contribution. The entire Central contribution for the current year has since been released. Depending on the extent of damage to various sectors, including roads, the State Government can incur expenditure from the corpus of the Calamity Relief Fund on their repairs.

Setting up of Oil Refinery In Rajasthan

*313. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of PERTROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the States where oil refineries have been set up during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up any oil refinery in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PERTROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No new refineries

have been set up in last three years.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Anti India Propaganda in Western Countries

*314. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Labour party leaders have reiterated that their Government would raise the Kashmir issue in the United Nations to resolve it in conformity with the U.N. resolutions:

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

(c) whether the Government are aware of anti-India propaganda in Western countries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the government to counter this anti-India propaganda during 1991, country-wise;

(f) whether the Indian diplomats are greatly affected by this propaganda; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) From time to time, some leaders have been urging that the Kashmir issue should be resolved in conformity with United Nations

Resolutions. However, raising of the Kashmir issue in the UN does not figure in the manifesto of the Labour Party.

(b) Our High Commission in London is in regular contact with the Labour Party leadership and have explained the correct facts as well as the Government's well-known position that the Kashmir issue should be resolved in accordance with the Simla Agreement of 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Extremist and secessionist groups and pro-Pakistani elements have been carrying out anti-India propaganda to get public sympathy and support for their causes.

(e) to (g). The Indian missions in those countries are in regular contact with a wide cross-section of leaders. Indian community leaders, the media and other opinion-makers to brief them on developments in India and our position on various issues. This is a regular and on going exercise in all the countries where anti-India propaganda is being conducted. In addition, the External Affairs Minister and the Minister of State for External Affairs during their recent visits to UK, France, Canada, USA, Germany, Italy met a number of local political leaders as well as media and ethnic organisations to explain our point of view.

Anti-India propaganda has made the job of Indian diplomats to project the image of India abroad more challenging.

Loan Facility to ONGC by Asian Development Bank

*315. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has refused to extend any loan facility

to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission unless its exploration organisation is streamlined;

(b) if so, the specific drawbacks which have been pointed out by the Asian Development Bank; and

(c) the reason of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

Exploration of Graphite Deposits in Bihar

*316. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Khagariya and Ranchi districts of Bihar for exploration of graphite deposits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for exploration of graphite there; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred hereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information so far available with Geological survey of India (GSI) have not revealed any potential graphite mineralisation in Khagariya and Ranchi districts of Bihar. Presently there is no

proposal for exploration of graphite in these districts.

(d) Does not arise.

Modern Satlon of Sone Canal

*317. SHRICHHEDIPASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in modernisation of Sone Canal Project in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Sone Canal Modernisation Project Phase I was examined and found techno-economically acceptable, but could not be given investment clearance by the Planning Commission due to inability of the State Government to provide adequate budgetary support for this project. The State Government is required to re-formulate the scheme in the light of the diagnostic studies suggested by the Planning Commission and update the cost estimates. In the meanwhile, the Dumraon branch canal of the Sone Canal System has been included in the National Water Management project and the improvement works covered therein have been provided with assistance from the World Bank.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

*318. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish diplomatic relations with Israel

in view of the recent political developments taking place in Europe, Middle East and other regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to play a constructive role in bringing peace to West Asia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Normalisation of relations with Israel is contingent upon genuine progress in the on going peace process in West Asia.

(d) and (e). India is committed to supporting all efforts to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement in West Asia. We will continue to work for this.

Sanctions Against South Africa

*319. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's decision to life people-to-people sanctions including cultural and sports boycott of South Africa was communicated to the African National Congress only and not to the Government of South Africa; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The decision was communicated to the African National Congress and not to the Government of South Africa.

(b) Because India does not maintain relations with the South African Government, the decision was not conveyed to it.

Setting up of a Copper Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*320 SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large deposits of copper in Malanjkhand Copper Mines in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up a Copper Plant there on the pattern of the Plant in Khetri (Rajasthan);

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

(d) the estimated cost and location thereof?

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

(b) At present, there is no proposal to set up a copper smelting plant in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). A feasibility study for optimal exploitation of Malanjkhand copper deposits is under progress which, inter alia, also includes the question of setting up of a smelting plant together with related issues like its cost and location.

Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

*321. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas and crude oil produced in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase their Production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Approximately 100 million tonnes of crude oil and 48.2 billion cubic metres of gas were produced during the last three financial years.

A number of oil and gas development projects are being implemented to augment the production of crude oil and natural gas.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

*322. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more such Kendras in various States;

(c) if so, their location, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these Kendras are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Sir, so far ICAR has established 109 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country. State-wise list is given in the enclosed. Statement.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The number and location will depend upon the availability of financial resources and infrastructural facilities.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

S. No.	State	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Saidabad P.O., Santoshnagar Hyderabad 500 659 2. Rajahmundry 533 105 3. Gaddipalli 508 201 4. Yagantipalle 518 524 Kurnool Distt. 5. Kamalanagar 515 001 Distt. Anantpur 6. Village Malyal, Distt. Warangal 7. Amdalvalsa 532 185 Distt. Shrikakulam 8. Rastakutabal 532 523 Distt. Vijayanagaram.
2.	Assam	9. Nampa, Distt. Tejpur
3.	Bihar	10. Gossalgaon (Kokrajhar) 11. Morabadi, Ranchi 834 008 12. Sarvodaya Ashram, Sokhodeora 805 108 13. Sujani, P.O. Ghorlash 814 152

S. No.	State	Location
14.		Hollycross V.T.I. Hazaribagh 825 301
15.		Agvanpur, Distt. Saharea
16.		Munger.
17.		Banka, Distt. Bhagalpur
18.		Chalbasa, Distt. Singhbhum.
19.	4. Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Randeja 382 620
20.		Deesa, Distt. Banaskantha
21.		Devgarharia, Panchimehal
22.		Waghal, Dangs
23.		Devataj (Solitra), Distt. Kheda
24.	5. Haryana	Rampura - Rewari
25.		Karnal 132 001
26.		Shikohpur, Distt. Gurgaon
27.		Sadalpur, Distt. Hissar.
28.	6. Karnataka	Chethalli 571 248

S. No.	State	Location
29.		Huikoti 582 205
30.		Hanumanamatti, Distt. Dharwar.
31.		Bidar.
32.		Mudigere, Chikmagalur.
33.	Kerala	Narakkal 682 505
34.		Vellanad, Mitraniketan 695 543
35.		Vynad, Ambalvayal
36.		Patambi, Distt. Palghat
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Kasturbagram (KGNMT) Indore 452 020
38.		Bilaspur
39.		Chandangaon, Distt. Chhindwara 480 001
40.		Jhabua
41.		Bhopal 462 010
42.	Maharashtra	Selsura, Distt. Wardha
43.		Aurangabad

S. No.	State	Location
44.		Shirgaon, Distt. Ratnagiri
45.		Dijje
46.		Kosbad Hill 401 703
47.		Pal, Tal Raver, Distt. Jalgaon.
48.		Similguda, Distt. Koraput.
49.		Keonjhar
50.		Bellapal, Distt. Balasore
51.		Bhanjannagar, Distt. Ganjam
52.		Kausalayaganj, Via Bhubaneswar 751 002
53.		Pondicherry 605 010
54.		Navalur Kuttapattu Distt. Tiruchirapalli
55.		Kattupakkam, Distt. Chingleput 602 303
56.		Vridhachalam
57.		Coonoor 643 101
58.		Gandhigram 624 302
10.	Orissa	
11.	Pondicherry	
12.	Tamil Nadu	

S. No.	State	Location
13.	Uttar Pradesh	59. Vivekanandapuram, Coimbatore.
		60. Behraich
		61. Basti
		62. Palkhi, Distt. Mau
		63. Akelthandwa Farm, Distt. Ballia
		64. Arajilne Farm, Distt. Varanasi
		65. Ranichauri, Distt. Tehri Garhwal
		66. Bharari, Jhansi.
		67. Mathura
		68. Rai Bareilly
		69. Thariaon Farm Distt. Fatehpur.
		70. Izatnagar 243 122
		71. Sultanpur 228 001
		72. Awagarh 207 301, Distt. Etah
		73. Barkachaa, Distt. Mirzapur

S. No.	State	Location
14.	Rajasthan	74. Gonda 271 001
		75. Fatehpur Sekhawati, Distt. Sikar.
		76. Bansware
		77. Beechwal, Bikaner
		78. Jalore.
		79. Kumher, Distt. Bharatpur
		80. Sirohi
		81. Sriganganagar
		82. Sonera (Kotputli) Distt. Jaipur
		83. Buhana, Distt. Jhunjunu
		84. Jodhpur 342 003
		85. Badgaon, Udaipur 313 001
15.	Punjab	86. Gurdaspur
		87. Ferozpur
		88. Kapurthala
		89. Bhatinda
		90. Faridkot

S. No.	State	Location
16.	Himachal Pradesh	91. Hoshiarpur. 92. Dhaula Kaun, Distt. Sirmur 93. Hamirpur 94. Bajaura, Palampur 95. Malangpur, Distt. Anantnag. 96. Ramsal Distt. Japaiguri 735 219 97. Sonamukhi 722 207 98. Kapgari, Distt. Midnapur 721 505 99. Nimplith Ashram 743 338 100. Kakdwip 543 347 101. Basar, Distt. Siang 102. Ela, Old Goa- 403 402 103. Lamphelpet, Imphal 795 004 104. Medziphama, Jharnapani 105. Saramsa, Ranipul 737 135 106. Tura, West Garo Hills 794 005 107. Birchandranganar Manu South Tripura. 108. Chebri, Khowai, Tripura (West) 109. Kolasib 796 081.
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	
18.	West Bengal	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	
20.	Goa	
21.	Manipur	
22.	Nagaland	
23.	Sikkim	
24.	Meghalaya	
25.	Tripura	

List of Trainers' Training Centres

S. No.	State	Location of TTCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	C.R.I.D.A., Saidabad P.O., Santoshnagar, Hyderabad-500 659
2.	Haryana	N.D.R.I., Karnal-132001
3.	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, 255, Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore-500006
4.	Kerala	Trainers' Training Centre, Prawn Culture Farm (CMFRI), Narakkal-682505
5.	Madhya Pradesh	C.I.A.E., Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Complex, T. T. Nagar, Bhopal-462003
6.	Nagaland	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Jhamapani, Medziphema (Nagaland)
7.	Orissa	C.I.F.A., Kausalyaganga Via Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751002
8.	Tamil Nadu	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641043.

Production of Betel Leaf

*323. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Ministers of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is a major betel leaf growing State in the country;

(b) the details of betel leaf produced during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the government are earning foreign exchange from the export of betel leaf; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to encourage its production for boosting its export?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Orissa is among the major betel leaf growing States in the country.

(b) Official estimates on State-wise area and production of betel leaves for last two years are not available. However, as per rough estimates, an area of 40,000 h.a. with an annual turnover of Rs. 700 crores has been estimated under betel leaf cultivation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken/proposed to be taken to encourage betel leaf cultivation and export include prophylactic action against disease outbreak, research by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on various aspects of disease and productivity including

screening of germplasm, biological/chemical control and use of different manures, fertilizers and micro-nutrients for increasing productivity. Government of India are implementing various schemes to promote the export of agricultural and processed foods which are available to betel leaf growers also.

Milk Production

*324. SRI NAWAL KISHORE RAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of milk during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, State wise;

(b) whether there is shortfall in production of milk during the current year due to cyclic depression;

(c) if so, the reasons for this cyclic depression; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the cyclic depression in milk production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) A Statement showing the Statewise estimates of production of milk during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is enclosed.

(b) Estimates of milk production for the current year are not yet available. Thus, it is difficult to conclude that there is a shortfall in production of milk during the year due to cyclic depression.

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

STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Production of Milk ('000 tonnes)				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2807	2814	3030		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	38	40		
3.	Assam	610	603	617		
4.	Bihar	2648	2826	3000		
5.	Goa	25	27	25		
6.	Gujarat	2997	3041	3351		
7.	Haryana	2558	2785	3151		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	478	500	529		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	400	450	487		
10.	Karnataka	2189	2248	2291		
11.	Kerala	1426	1513	1600		

S.No.	State	Production of Milk ('000 tonnes)				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4272	4382	4529		
13.	Maharashtra	2657	2800	3266		
14.	Manipur	77	80	82		
15.	Meghalaya	41	47	47		
16.	Mizoram	8	8	9		
17.	Nagaland	30	33	32		
18.	Orissa	423	434	455		
19.	Punjab	4365	4626	4972		
20.	Rajasthan	3911	4036	4217		
21.	Tamil Nadu	3109	3236	3410		
22.	Tripura	26	27	27		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8595	8824	9145		

S.No.	State	Production of Milk ('000 tonnes)				
		1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
1	2	3	4	4	5	5
24.	West Bengal	2664	2704	2704	2805	2805
25.	Sikkim	22	25	25	27	27
26.	All Union Territories	26296	299	299	304	304
		46671	48408	48408	51448	51448

Malpractices In Petrol Pumps In Delhi

3436. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "petrol pump on par herapheri" appearing in the Jansatta dated October 14, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the petrol pump checked for weighing less and found indulging in unsocial activities along with the action taken against them during the last three months;

(c) the details of the petrol pumps whose licences have been cancelled on this account; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more number of petrol/diesel retail outlets in Delhi and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases of short delivery were detected in the following 9 retail outlets in Delhi:-

1.	Govind Sahari Anil Kumar	-	IOC
2.	Queen's Road S/Stn.	-	IOC
3.	Intimates S/Stn.	-	IOC
4.	Service Circle	-	HPC
5.	Batra Oil Co.	-	HPC
6.	Rajokri Oil Co.	-	IBP
7.	G.D. Sidhu & Co.	-	IBP
8.	Kumar S/Stn.	-	HPC
9.	Narayan S/Stn.	-	HPC

As per the marketing discipline guidelines, sales from these RO's were suspended till such time as verification and recalibration are not carried out by Weights and Measures Deptt. of Delhi Administration.

(c) Licence was not cancelled in respect of any of the above RO's as in all these cases the Weights and Measures Deptt.'s seals were found intact.

(d) There is a proposal to open 23 R.O.s in Union Territory of Delhi.

Veterinary Hospitals

3437. KUMAR DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of veterinary

hospital is available at every Gram Panchayat in Gujarat;

(b) if not, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided to benefit the rural people; and

(c) the number of veterinary hospital functioning at present in Vadodra district of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. LENKA): (a) to (c). The information is being gathered and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Aluminium Phosphate In Open Market

3438. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deaths taking place due to consumption of Aluminium Phosphate, a poisonous chemical, being used in insecticides;

(b) whether the Government have received memoranda/suggestions demanding a ban on the open sale of this chemical; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no insecticide by the name of Aluminium Phosphate. However insecticide by the name of Aluminium Phosphide is registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Some reports of the deaths due to suicide by

Aluminium Phosphide have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The sale/use of Aluminium Phosphide is already restricted only to the Government/Government Undertakings/Government Organisations under the strict supervision of Government experts or experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India.

[*English*]

Oil and Gas Development projects

3439. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently sanctioned some oil and gas development projects to meet the growing demand of petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the details and the locations of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have sanctioned five oilfield development projects since October, 1990. These are projects for the development of the Neelam, Mukta and Panna oilfields in the Western off shore and the additional development of the L - II and L - III reservoirs of Bombay High field.

Production of Saleable Steel

3440. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the production and

saleable steel during the current financial year;

(b) the achievement made so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Expected production of finished steel in 1991-92 is 14.5 million tonnes;

(b) Production of finished steel upto October, 1991 was 7.96 million tonnes;

(c) Various steps such as modernisation and maintenance of steel plants, monitoring supplies of inputs, improved captive power generation, adoption of better technological and manpower discipline and establishment of new plants in the private sector to augment production are taken to increase production of steel.

Steel sector has since been de-licensed for encouraging private entrepreneurs to enter into the production of steel.

Oil India Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Ltd

3441. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in Indian Oil Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Oil India Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Committee to go into Problems of Farmers

3442. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the problems of farmers in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include experts in the field of agriculture and the Members of Parliament in the committee; and

(c) the time frame proposed for the setting up of such a Committee and submission of its report?

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

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

Production of Aluminium

3443. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of aluminium has decreased since 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production?

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

production of aluminium has consistently increased over the last few years.

(b) Does not arise.

Cashewnut Cultivation

3444. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up concrete plans to provide incentives to the concerned States for a rapid increase in the area under Cashewnut cultivation and also for increased productivity of this crop; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). For increasing the area and productivity of cashewnut, the potential States are assisted under Central Sector Integrated Programme for Development of Cashew with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crores during 1991-92. Under the scheme for area expansion with clonal planting material, cashew farmers are provided subsidy of Rs. 3750/- per ha. in five annual instalments. Further, for popularising clonal cultivation among farmers demonstration plots of 0.4 ha. size are laid out and maintained by providing assistance of Rs. 2200/- per plot. A subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per ha. for farmers and Rs. 1500/- per ha. for Public Sector Cashew Corporations is provided for adoption of plant protection measures. Assistance is also provided to State

Governments to establish Centres for production and supply of clonal planting material to cashew growers.

Royalty Cess from Mine owners in Goa

3445. SHRI HARISH PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state the amount of Royalty paid and Cess collected from the mine owners in Goa during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

3446. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the quantity of seeds demanded by each State from the National Seeds Corporation for the current Rabi season, crop-wise; and

(b) the quantity of seed supplied to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Qty. in Qtls.

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Wheat	500	230
2.	Andaman & Nikobare Islands	Maize	30	29
		Groundnut	10	8
		Moong	10	10
		Urld	12	12
		Castor	0.50	-
		Mustard	1.00	-
		Sunflower	0.50	-
			64	39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Wheat	250	250
		Peas	200	-
		Mustard	100	-
		Gram	50	-
			600	250

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Qty. in Qtls.				
			Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5			
4.	Assam	Wheat	25000	12.362			
		Peas	2000	1485			
		Urid	1000	200			
			28000	14047			
5.	Bihar	Wheat	11250	8750			
		Gram	-	14			
		Lentil	80	-			
		Mustard	975	912			
		Linseed	133	-			
			12438	9676			
6.	Delhi	Wheat	1000	1042			
		Gram	20	12			
		Mustard	10	537			
		Sunflower	-	75			
			1030	1686			
7.	Gujarat	Wheat	500	148			

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. in Qlis.	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	5
		Maize	-	16	
		Mustard	-	1	
			500	165	
8.	Haryana	Wheat	1300	1168	
		Mustard	-	2	
			1300	1170	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Wheat	-	828	
		Peas	-	539	
		Lentil	-	28	
		Gram	-	19	
		Mustard Toria	-	5	
		Sunflower	32	32	
			32	1451	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Wheat	7600	5500	
		Gram	100	213	
		Peas	400	-	
		Lentil	200	-	
		Oat	1000	681	

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Qty. in Qttis.						
			Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	Mustard	325	214					
			9625	6558					
		Paddy	2400	-					
		Maize	-	102					
		Wheat	200	200					
		Moong	50	340					
		Cowpea	30	-					
		Sunflower	-	76					
		Sorgum	200	-					
			2880	718					
12.	Kerala	Paddy	1300	1340					
		Cowpea	320	12					
		Urid	200	91					
		Moong	370	-					
			2190	1443					
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Wheat	nil	553					
		Gram	600	440					
			600	993					

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Qty. in Qtls.				
			Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92	4	5	
14.	Maharashtra	Wheat	-	6767			
		Gram	-	183			
		Safflower	-	490			
		Sunflower	-	88			
			-	7528			
15.	Manipur	Wheat	700	694			
		Peas	2075	2075			
		Gram	350	350			
		Mustard & Toria	320	320			
		Sunflower	140	140			
			3585	3579			
16.	Meghalaya	Wheat	3700	2740			
		Paddy	400	60			
		Urid	90	55			
		Gram	90	29			
		Mustard & Toria	280	177			
		Peas	223	127			
			4743	3188			

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Mizoram	Wheat Peas Sunflower Maize Urid	20 195 5 100 5 325	20 195 5 44 5 269
18.	Nagaland	Wheat Peas Gram Mustard Linseed Maize	150 500 50 350 40 20 1110	100 256 45 637 40 21 1099
19.	Orissa	Wheat Maize Urid Gram Peas	15100 148 1350 1300 1000	7448 100 - 520 309

Sr. No.	States	Crop	Qty. in Qtls.				
			Demand confirmed by States for Rabi 1991-92	Qty. supplied to States by NSC during Rabi 1991-92			
1	2	3	4	5			
		Toria	250	250			
			5970	5394			
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Peas Mustard/Toria	- - -	8 90 98			
25.	West Bengal	Wheat Paddy	10000 3000 13000	11500 3400 14900			
Grant Total			1,10,405	90,005			

[English]

**Constitution of Easwaran Committee
to Examine the Fixation of Royalty of
Crude Oil**

3447. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted Easwaran Committee to examine the fixation of rate of royalty of crude oil and natural gas produced in the oil producing State;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report; and

(d) whether the major oil producing States of the country have submitted a detailed Memorandum to the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Committee has submitted its report on 31.10.1991.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Committee were:-

(1) To examine the various issues pertaining to revision in the rate of

Royalty on crude oil and gas, keeping in view:

(i) the need for large investments in the oil and gas sector to reduce the dependence on imports of oil and petroleum products in the coming decade;

(ii) present policy of total reliance on internal resource generation and non-availability of budgetary support for such investments;

(iii) principles followed in the revision in the rate of royalty for various other minerals;

(iv) augmentation of State revenues by way of sales tax and other taxes due to larger availability of oil and gas through increased investments in this sector and increased economic and industrial activity therefrom;

(v) submissions of the State Governments concerned; and

(vi) any other matter germane to the issue.

(2) To recommend specific principles for periodic revision in the rate of royalty so as to do away with the revision in the rate of royalty so as to do away with the revision in the rate of royalty on ad hoc basis; and

(3) To suggest the periodicity for revision in the rate of royalty, keeping in view the general recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission on the subject.

Oil Exploration in the Konkan Belt

3448. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in oil exploration in the Konkan belt in Thriuvananthapuram-Koilam region;

(b) whether the ONGC have any plan to open a regional office in Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this office is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Surface geological map and aerial photogeological studies have been carried out in the area. Gravity surveys have also been done along Kerala Coast by ONGC.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Oil Exploration by Foreign Oil Companies in India

3449. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESMUKH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foreign oil companies have expressed their interest in oil exploration in India;

(b) whether he had held any discussions with them during his recent visit abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with several foreign oil companies who showed keen interest in participating in the Fourth Round of bidding.

Cocount Plantation

3450. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total coconut production in the country during 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring new areas in Karnataka and Kerala under coconut plantation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per the latest available official Statistics, the State-wise production of coconut during 1989-90 is under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Production (million nuts)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	654.7
Assam	69.4
Goa	107.5
Karnataka	1158.7
Kerala	4394.0
Maharashtra	108.2
Orissa	113.7

<i>State</i>	<i>Production (million nuts)</i>
Tamil Nadu	2302.4
Tripura	4.2
West Bengal	238.5
Adaman & Nicobar Island	83.1
Lakshadweep	25.2
Pondicherry	23.7

(b) and (c). Under the Central Sector Scheme being implemented by the Coconut Development Board during 1991-92, and additional area of 1500 ha. is proposed to be brought under Coconut plantation in Karnataka and Kerala. A subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per ha. is provided to the farmers in 3 annual instalments.

Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail outlets and LPG Agencies

3451. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petroleum, diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies sanctioned

by various companies during 1990 and during the first six months of 1991 separately, State-wise;

(b) the total number of agencies, including above, State-wise as on September 30, 1991; and

(c) the number of the agencies proposed to be established during the rest of the current financial year, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). As on 1.10.91, there were 3,999 LPG agencies and 15073 Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in the country. During the year 1990-91, a total of 229 Retail Outlets and 102 LPG Distributorships were awarded by the Oil Companies.

LPG agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets are opened in different places in the country as per the Marketing Plans, product availability, etc.

The State-wise details of the total number of LPG agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets as on 1.10.91 is annexed.

STATEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>LPG</i>	<i>RO</i>
Andhra Pradesh	337	1192
Arunachal Pradesh	12	26
Assam	108	321
Bihar	143	912
Goa	29	65

<i>State</i>	<i>LPG</i>	<i>RO</i>
Gujarat	292	965
Haryana	119	491
Himachal Pradesh	39	76
Jammu & Kashmir	55	11
Karnataka	238	925
Kerala	171	698
Madhya Pradesh	217	868
Maharashtra	550	1521
Manipur	9	28
Meghalaya	14	48
Mizoram	10	12
Nagaland	14	26
Orissa	82	325
Punjab	165	947
Rajasthan	161	983
Sikkim	2	9
Tamil Nadu	305	1402
Tripura	11	29
Uttar Pradesh	443	1891
West Bengal	222	1001
<i>Union Territory</i>		
Andaman & Nicobar	1	3

<i>State</i>	<i>LPG</i>	<i>RO</i>
Chandigarh	26	19
Dadar & Nagar Havell	1	3
Delhi	215	237
Daman & Diu	2	4
Lakshadweep	1	-
Pondicherry	5	25
Total	3999	15077

(Figures as on 1.10.1991)

[*Translation*]

Training to Agricultural Scientists of Developing Countries

3452. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to impart training to the agricultural scientists of the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Sir, Agricultural Scientists/technicians sponsored by developing countries are imparted training in Indian Institutions under bilateral agreements and international programmes of cooperation.

[*English*]

Supply of PIG Iron to Industries in Howrah

3453. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industries in Howrah

are facing crisis due to short supply of pig-iron; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase the supply of pig-iron and also to ensure regular supply of the same to the Industries in Howrah and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). No specific report about the crisis situation being faced by the industries in Howrah due to short supply of pig iron is available. There is, however, a general shortage of pig iron in the country. Full requirements of any sector cannot, therefore, be met out of domestic production. Import of pig iron is allowed under Open General Licence.

The allocation of pig iron to the SSI sector in West Bengal during the year 1991-92 is higher at 41,500 tonnes as compared to 35,000 tonnes in 1990-91.

Earthquake Prone Areas

3454. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union government have

identified earthquake-prone areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken in this regard?

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

(b) Based on the data of past earthquakes and geological features, five seismic zones have been delineated in the country. The Zone V is most seismically active and the intensity of seismicity gradually decreases with the decreasing order of the seismic zones. The areas covered under the respective seismic zones are as under:-

Zone V: North eastern States, Himalayan region, Kutch and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Zone IV: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and parts of Gujarat.

Zone III: Parts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka.

Zone II: Parts of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

Zone I: Parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan.

(c) The earthquake is a natural phenomenon. Scientific studies of earthquake-prone areas are continuing. However, the Bureau of Indian standards has established criteria for earthquake-resistant design of structures for different seismic zones of the country in their publication No. IS: 1893-1984 issued in 1986.

Price of Iron

3455. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of iron is showing a downward trend; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Pig iron is produced mainly by the integrated steel plants. The Joint Plant Committee (JPC) has not made any downward revision in the prices of pig iron.

[Translation]

Model Farmer Scheme

3456. SHRIMARUTYUNJAYANAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have finalised the model farmer scheme as suggested by the Bhanu Partap Singh Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the model farmer scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to

(c) the recommendations of the Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee on Agricultural Policies and Prices relating to model farmer scheme are under examination.

[*English*]

Interference by Pakistan In Internal Affairs of India

3457. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to raise the issue of interference by Pakistan in the internal affairs of India at UNO or any other International Fora highlighting the violation of spirits of the Shimla Agreement y that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). While the international community has been apprised of Pakistan's violations of the Simla Agreement, of universally accepted norms of inter-State conduct, and of its involvement with terrorism in Punjab and J & K, Government are of the view that all differences with Pakistan are to be resolved bilaterally through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects in Himachal Pradesh

3458. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of major and medium irrigation projects in Himachal Pradesh approved by Union Government during the last one and a half year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): In the last one and a half years, no major or medium irrigation project in Himachal Pradesh came up for consideration before the Union Government for according investment clearance.

Cauvery Water Dispute

3459. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the steps being taken to resolve the Cauvery Water Dispute?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): The Central Government has constituted the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 2.6.1990 under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for the adjudication of the Water Disputes regarding inter-State River Cauvery.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3460. SHRI V. SOBHANAD-REESWARARAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in Andhra Pradesh from whom the premium towards Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been collected as on October 1, 1991 and corresponding figures for Kharif 1990 and 1989;

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

The Number of farmers as on 1.10.1991 in Andhra Pradesh from whom the premium towards Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) has been collected, is 5,07,642. The corresponding figures for kharif 1989 and Kharif 1990 are 7,20,593 and 1,95,568, respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Gas found in Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Basin

3461. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas has been found in Krishna, Godavari and in Cauvery basin long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not exploiting the gas by the government;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated by the government to utilise this gas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some foreign companies are also interested to collaborate in this work;

(e) if so, whether the government propose to accept the assistance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Gas is already being exploited in these regions. ONGC have laid a pipeline between Tanuku and Kavvur. Also GAIL is constructing a pipeline from Tatipaka to Kakinada. Available gas in the region has already been committed to downstream users.

(d) to (f). Four blocks in Krishna-Godavari offshore basin and one block in Cauvery offshore have been offered for exploration for oil and gas to foreign and domestic companies under the Fourth Round of Bidding.

Royalty rate on coal

3462. SHRI VILASRAO
NAGNTHRAO
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal in Maharashtra;

(b) the rate of royalty/cess on coal, State-wise;

(c) whether any representation from Members of parliament and legislative Assembly has been received by the Union Government to determine the royalty on coal on the basis of its price instead of its weight;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to increase the rate of royalty on coal;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the

time by which the royalty rates are likely to be revised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) *Production of coal in Maharashtra for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April to November) was as under:*

Year	Production (Million tonnes)
1989-90	16.34
1990-91	16.85
1991-92	10.78

(April to November)

(b) *Gradewise rates of royalty on coal prevalent in various State are as follows:*

Grade	All States except	Andhra Pradesh Assam & West Bengal
	West Bengal, Assam & Andhra Pradesh	West Bengal
<i>Rs. Per Tonne</i>		
Steel Grade I, II & Handpicked	150.00	7.00
Washery Grade I	150.00	7.00
Washery Grade II & III	120.00	6.50
Washery Grade IV	75.00	5.50
Semi-Coking Grade I & II	120.00	6.50
Non-Coking Grade A/B	120.00	6.50
Non-Coking Grade C	75.00	5.50
Non-Coking Grade D & E	45.00	4.50
Non-Coking Grade F/G	25.00	2.500
All Grade		70.00

Rates of taxes and cesses which were being levied by the State Governments on coal are annexed. Most of the cesses have been struck down by Courts. According to available information cesses are being collected in the States of West Bengal and Assam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Study Group constituted to examine the question of revision of rates of royalty on coal did not favour the determination of royalty on the basis of price. The rates of royalty have been fixed after considering the recommendations of the Study Group.

(e) to (g). The rates of royalty on coal

have been enhanced w.e.f. 1.8.1991. Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development)

Act, 1957 bars enhancement of the rate within a period of 3 years.

STATEMENT*Rates of Taxes and Cesses on Coal levied by States*

1.	West Bengal	Rural Employment and production Cess	35% of pithead price w.e.f. 1.4.83
		Primary Education Cess	5% of pithead price
		Public Works and Road Cess	Re. 1/- per tonne
		Asansol mines Board of Health Cess	Re. 0.40 per tonne
	In addition West Bengal have introduced a turnover tax not realisable from consumers of Coal.		
2.	Bihar	Cess on Coal	40% of pithead price w.e.f. 16.12.87
		Cess on royalty	5% on royalty
		Jharia mines Board of Health	Rs. 3.50 per tonne
		Development Cess	Rs. 4.00 per tonne (on coke)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Mineral Area Development Cess	125% of royalty

Storage Cess Rs. 5 per tonne
 S A D A Re. 0.10 per tonne
 of road despatches

Recently Madhya Pradesh Government had also introduced a land revenue on all the mining land at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per hectare. This has, however been struck down by the High Court.

4.	Orissa	Mineral Area Development Cess	20% on pithead price weight
5.	Maharashtra	Cess on royalty	10% of royalty
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Mineral Revenue Tax District Board Cess	Rs. 15.00 per tonne Rs. 1.25 per tonne
7.	Assam	Tax on Coal	Rs. 100/- per tonne

[English]

**Supply of coal to Cement
Manufacturers**

3463. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement manufacturers have requested the Government for increase in supply of coal to them; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken by the Government to increase production and despatch of coal with a view to improve its availability to all consumers including cement plants. Despatches to cement plants are monitored every week, and efforts are made to make up deficiencies wherever they arise.

Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

3464. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh which were cleared by the Union Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Only one project of Andhra Pradesh namely Singur Irrigation project was given investment clearance by the Planning Commission in April, 1989 for an estimated cost of Rs. 104.36 crores during the last three years.

**Supply of 'DHARA' Through Public
Distribution System**

3465. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANIELWAL:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to distribute the popular edible oil 'Dhara' through the Public Distribution System throughout the country;

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

(c) whether the production of edible oil 'Dhara' by the National Dairy Development Board is sufficient enough to be distributed through the Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make 'Dhara' available in Super Bazar and kendriya Bhandars in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government does not have any plan to distribute Dhara through the Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d). Does not arise as the terms and conditions for market intervention operations by NDDB do not envisage distribution of oil procured by NDDB through the public distribution system.

(e) At present Dhara is being sold through some of the super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar outlets in Delhi. This is in addition to the quantity sold through the

booths of NDDB's Fruit and Vegetable Project and the regular retail network.

Prime Minister's visit to Germany

3466. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to states:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Germany recently; and

(b) if so, the objectives of the visit and the outcome in concrete terms?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir, from 5-7 Sep., 91

(b) The main objectives of the visit and its outcome have been elaborated in the suo moto statement by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 13th Sept., 91.

Performance of Co-operative Sector

3467. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake any comprehensive measures to boost the performance of Co-operative Sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Brahma Prakash Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Measures being taken to boost the performance of cooperatives

include providing a legal framework to make cooperatives vibrant democratic institutions, strengthening of federal cooperative institutions at the State and national level, implementation of the Business Development Plan to revitalise primary cooperatives and the formulation of national Cooperative Policy.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Committee relate to reducing the role of the Government in the functioning of the cooperatives and making the cooperatives true democratic institutions by active participation of the members in the management.

[Translation]

Setting up of Manganese based Industry in Madhya Pradesh

3468. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a manganese based industry in Baiyaghat district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) 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.

Supply of DMS Milk to Trans-Yamuna Area of Delhi

3469. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA: SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supply of milk by the DMS to Trans-Yamuna area falls short of the demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding the requirement and supply of DMS Milk in this area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the government to increase supply of DMS milk to this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Delhi Milk Scheme is supplying about 35000 litres of milk daily in the Trans-Yamuna area. The rest of the demand is met from other sources.

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

(e) It is not possible to increase the supply of DMS milk at present due to capacity constraints.

Opening of Petrol Pump and LPG Agencies in Rajasthan

3470. SHRI AYUB KHAN:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies opened in Jhunjhunu district and in the rural areas of Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(b) number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies proposed to be opened there and in rural areas of Rajasthan in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). 1 retail outlet and 2 LPG distributorships were opened in Jhunjhunu district during the last 3 years. LPG distributorships and petrol pumps are opened in different places, including those in Rajasthan as per the Marketing Plans, availability of the products, etc.

Soil Erosion in U.P.

3471. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocating additional funds for controlling the soil erosion in the hilly areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union government have formulated schemes to check the land-slides in hill areas of U.P.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Union government have not formulated scheme to check the landslides

as no National Highways pass through hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Privatisation of iron ore mines

3472. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to privatise some iron ore mines; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh

3473. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for modernisation of irrigation projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of modernisation of irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh together with their appraisal status and action taken is attached.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs Benefits in Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March 91	Benefits in thousand hectares	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Status of Appraisal

A. PROJECTS FOR WHICH SHORT NOTES SUBMITTED TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

I. New Major Projects

1.	Modernisation of Farrakhabad Branch	Etah Farrakhabad	365.58	Completed in VII Plan	0.18	4/83	Short note submitted to Advisory Committee in 8/88 as the project was in an advanced stage of construction.
2.	Modernisation of Bewar Branch	Etah Farrakhabad	171.00	-do-	13.74	2/87	Short Note submitted to Advisory Committee in 8/88 as the Project was in an advanced stage of construction.
3.	Modernisation of Bhognipur Branch	Etah Manipur Kanpur	501.00	448.60	135.00	2/87	Short Note submitted to Advisory Committee in 4/88 as the project was in an advanced stage of construction.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March 91	Benefits in thousand hectares	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

II. Medium Projects : Nil

B. PROJECTS RETURNED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT DUE TO VARIOUS REASONS:

I. Major Projects :

1.	Modernisation of Anupshahar Branch	Aligarh Bulandshahar Meerut, Etah	1174.40	Completed in VII Plan	120.40	3/83	The Projects report was returned to the State Government in 1/87. State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission.
2.	Modernisation of Agra Canal	Agra Mathura	1721.00	1203.00	12.17	3/76	The Project report was returned to State Government in 1/87 for want of settlement on inter-State dispute regarding sharing of Yamuna Waters.
3.	Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal	Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur	931.00	864.00	27.03	3.77	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Districts benefited	Estimated Cost	Expenditure incurred upto March 91	Benefits in thousand hectares	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Modernisation of Ghaghar Canal system	Mirzapur	2619.54	1480.00	0.00	4/90	The Project report was returned to the State Government in October 1991. The State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission.
5.	Lining of Channels in Bundelkhand and Bhagalkhand region	Mirzapur Varanasi Allahabad Jhansi Lalitpur Banda	4325.31	680.00	24.48	6/91	-do-

[English]

Petrol Pumps in Saldpur

3474. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the petrol pumps working in the Saldpur Parliamentary constituency;

(b) the quantity of diesel supplied to Saldpur parliamentary Constituency during 1991 and how does the same compare with the supplies made in the last two years;

(c) the steps taken to locate more number of petrol pumps in the Constituency; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) There are 15 retail outlets in the Saldpur Parliamentary Constituency.

(b) 31,711 Kls during 1990-91 as against 31,107 Kls during 1989-90.

(c) and (d). Petrol/Diesel retail outlets are opened in different places as per MARKETING Plans, products availability, etc.

[Translation]

Allotment of Mother Dairy Booths

3475. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in allotment of Mother-dairy booths in Delhi;

(b) whether unemployed graduates are not given preference in allotment of Mother-Dairy booths;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the booths are also allotted to these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (d). Mother Dairy Delhi, since its inception, has been following the policy of allotting its milk booths exclusively to Ex-servicemen. The names of Ex-servicemen for the purpose are sponsored by the Directorate General of Resettlement. After scrutinising their suitability the booths are allotted to the selected Ex-Servicemen on commission basis.

[English]

Gore Magnetite Project of CCL

3476. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in operating Gore Magnetite project of C.C.L. in the district of Palamau, Bihar during 1990;

(b) whether a large quantity of Magnetite is lying there;

(c) if so, the details along with the estimated value thereof;

(d) whether any representation has been received by the Union government for re-opening of this project by means of semi-mechanisation; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The expenditure incurred in operating Gore Magnetite Project of Central Coalfields Limited during 1990-91 was Rs. 81. 69 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A quantity of 7,421 tonnes is lying in Gore Magnetite Project. As per financial accounts of the Coal company the value of the stock is Rs. 44.53 lakhs.

(d) A reference has been received from the Hon'ble member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) for re-starting the Gore Magnetite mine.

(e) Since the geological investigations carried out in the recent past do not show any encouraging result, the Board of directors of the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) had decided to close the Gore Magnetite mine. The workers have already been re-deployed in other mines of CCL.

Indo-Saudi Joint Commission

3477. SHRI E. AHAMED:
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission met recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Saudi Arabia had sought India's participation in their projects;

(d) if so, the number of such projects and the amount involved in those projects; and

(e) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) to (e). The third session of Indo-Saudi Joint Commission was held in New Delhi on the 13th and the 14th November of 1991. The deliberations showed that both sides were keen to strengthen bilateral, economic and technical cooperation. The Saudi side invited Indian participation in 50 projects with a total outlay of \$50 billion and the information on the projects is being disseminated to the interested Indian companies. Government warmly welcomes expansion and diversification of cooperation with Saudi Arabia including participation in projects there.

[Translation]

Drought in Bihar

3478. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is facing unprecedented drought condition at present and the agricultural production is likely to suffer as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar sought additional all assistance from the Union Government to tackle the situation; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). It is too early to indicate the size of

the crop yield based on the crop cutting experiments for the current year, as the same have not yet become due. However, as per the current assessment, the yields of some crops in Bihar are expected to be less this year, as compared to previous year, on account of dry spells and aberrant weather conditions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of coaltar in Barauni Refinery in Bihar

3479. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state;

(a) the quantity and value of coaltar being produced in Barauni Refinery in Bihar;

(b) the percentage, quantity and value of his coaltar being utilised in Bihar in the construction of roadways, industry and others, separately; and

(c) the percentage, quantity and value of this gas being flared daily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Barauni Refinery does not produce coaltar.

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

Flaring of Gas

3480. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas flared during 1991 and how does the same compare with the flaring of gas during last three years, Refinery-wise;

(b) the reasons for flaring the non-renewable source of energy; and

(c) the details off the steps taken for utilisation of such gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): () As against 5161 million standard cubic meters of gas (MMSCM) flared during 1990-91, the gas flared during the last three years is as follows:-

		MMSCM
1987-88	-	3423
1988-89	-	3874
1989-90	-	5733

There is no faring of natural gas in any of the refineries.

(b) Flaring of associated natural gas which necessarily has to be produced along with crude oil, occurs due to lack of compression and transportation facilities and paucity of down stream consumers.

(c) Scheme for compression of low pressure gas in Gujarat, and for additional compression and transportation capacity of gas in the Western Offshore region are being implemented in order to reduce the flaring of gas. Attempts are also being made to expedite the setting up of down stream consumers in Assam.

Production of Nutmeg

3481. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of nutmeg during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the production of nutmeg is adequate to meet the domestic demand in the country; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the government to increase the production of nutmeg by encouraging the cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Official statistics of production of Nutmeg in the country are not available. Rough estimates of production for three years are given below:-

<i>States</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Kerala	2385	2596	2768
Karnataka	64	65	67
Tamil Nadu	15	20	25

(b) No, Sir. Small quantities of nutmeg are imported every year to bridge the gap between the domestic production and demand..

(c) The following schemes are being implemented for encouraging the cultivation of Nutmeg:-

- i) Quality planting material is produced and distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy on cost of seedlings.
- ii) Subsidy at 25% of the cost or Rs. 3000/- per irrigation unit, which ever is less is provided to Nutmeg farmers.
- iii) A 5 hectare progeny orchard for production of quality seed material has been established in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Fourth Round of Bidding for oil exploration

3482. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering for holding the fourth round of bidding for oil exploration;

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

(c) the details of the bids held earlier, the countries which participated along with the results of each bid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b).

Government of India has invited bids from foreign and Indian private companies in 72 blocks - 39 offshore and 3 onshore - under the Fourth Round of bidding. The last date for receipt of bids is 29.2.1992.

- (c) (i) In 1980, 32 blocks - 17 offshore and 15 onshore - were offered under first Round of bidding. One Production Sharing Contract with M/s. Chevron of USA was signed. No oil was discovered.
- (ii) In 1982, 50 Blocks, 42 offshore and 8 onshore blocks were offered under Second Round of bidding. But no Production Sharing Contract was signed.
- (iii) In 1986, 27 offshore blocks were offered under Third Round of bids. Production Sharing Contracts for nine blocks were signed with five foreign oil companies from USA, Netherlands, Dubai and Australia. No hydrocarbons have been discovered.

Water Resources Projects of Global Infrastructure fund

3483. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which India propose to participate in the Water Resources projects of Global Infrastructure fund;

(b) the details of benefits likely to be

derived therefrom; and

(c) the manner in which India propose to raise funds for this participation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). India propose to participate in Kosi and Tipaimukh high dam water resources projects under Global Infrastructure Fund. Nepal and India will benefit from Kosi project and India and Bangladesh from Tipaimukh Project. The Manner of funding for the projects has not been decided.

Coal deposits

3484. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has proven reserves of Prime coking coal;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity thereof;

(c) the specific steps taken so far to make use of this large deposit of coking coal; and

(d) the quantum of such coal exploited

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). As on 1.1.91, Geological Survey of India (GSI) have estimated a total of 23,331.72 million tonnes of coking coal reserves up-to a depth of 600 meters and in seams having thickness up-to 0.5 meters. The category-wise details of the coal reserves are given as under :-

(in million tonnes)

	<i>Proved</i>	<i>Indicated</i>	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>Total</i>
i) Prime Coking	3713.00	326.00	-	4039.00
ii) Medium Coking	8889.37	8327.99	801.50	18018.86
iii) Semi-Coking	343.61	614.93	315.32	1273.86
Total	12,945.98	9,268.92	1,116.82	23,331.72

(c) and (d). The steps taken to increase to the production of Coking coal are as under:-

- i) Improvement of production and productivity of existing mines;
- ii) Improvement in the Performance of coal washeries;
- iii) Close monitoring of on-going projects;
- iv) Increasing the availability of metallurgical variety of coking coal by washing some of the coking coals which are not being washed at present.

The Production of coking coal during the year 89-90 and 90-91 was 44.43 million tonnes and 44.26 million tonnes. Of these, the production of metallurgical grade coal by Coal India Ltd., was 20.10 million tonnes and 19.89 million tonnes during the year 89-90 and 90-91 respectively.

Inter-State Water Disputes

3485. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be please to state:

(a) the details of inter-State water disputes pending settlement;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to resolve those disputes; and

(c) whether there are regional imbalances in sharing of water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, two disputes, namely, sharing of surplus Ravi and Beas waters and sharing of Cauvery waters have been referred to the Tribunals in April, 1986 and June, 1990 respectively. The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal has

given its Report in January, 1987;; and Government of India and party States have made further reference as envisaged under the Act to seek explanation/guidance of the Tribunal on its report. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has passed an order on 25.6.1991 granting interim relief to Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. As regards the proposal from Madhya Pradesh for consideration of the questions associated with Mahi-Bajaj sagar under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, a preliminary inter-State meeting was held on February 6, 1991.

In addition, there are some inter-State issues pertaining to matters such as interpretation of earlier agreements and sharing of surplus waters viz. sharing of Yamuna water (up to Okhla), interpretation of Bansagar Agreement on Sone waters, interpretation of Mahi waters Agreement between Rajasthan and Gujarat. For amicable settlement of inter-State issues in water resources between the States, a Standing Committee of the National Water Resources Council has been constituted in April, 1990. The standing Committee held one meeting in September, 1990 to resolve issues connected with sharing of Yamuna waters (upto Okhla).

(c) Due to variability of rainfall over the Indian subcontinent, the pattern of flow in different rivers is variable. The sharing of water between the States of inter-State river basin is normally achieved through mutual understanding/agreements. For alliviating the difficulties of water short areas, the Centre has evolved a national perspective of water resources development; comprising of two components, namely Peninsular river development component and Himalayan river development component. To firm up these proposals, Government of India in 1982, set up National Water Development Agency.

[*Translation*]

Damage to Small Water Channels and Water Mills in Himachal Pradesh

3486. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage has been caused to small water channels and water mills in Himachal Pradesh by the Shah Nahar Project;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has made any request to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Shah Nahar Barrage was constructed in 1983 by Government of Punjab on river Beas downstream of Pong Dam for diversion of water to Mukerian Hydrel Channel. A small portion of the barrage falls within the territory of Himachal Pradesh. Due to construction of the barrage, there was some disruption of supplies to existing 'Kuhis' (small water channels) and some 'Gharats' (water mills) were also rendered inoperative.

On 4.8.83, an agreement was signed between the Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh according to which Punjab agreed to supply, on a regular basis without payment of any cost, 228 cusec of water, to bear the cost of the lined carrier channel for irrigating an area of 3465 hectares which were already receiving irrigation prior to the construction of Shah Nahar Barrage, to share the cost of such channels with

Himachal Pradesh in the potentially irrigable area of 11822 ha. and to pay suitable compensation for 60 numbers of 'Gharats' (water mills) rendered inoperative.

(b) to (d). The issue relating to compensation for water mills, land and crops is under mutual discussion between the two State Government and no request has been made to the Union Government in this regard.

[*English*]

Commonwealth Ministers Conference

3487. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Commonwealth Ministers Conference held at Rome was attended by him; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed regarding agricultural situation in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The meeting discussed important issues concerning the World Food and Agriculture Situation, implications of recent advancements in technology for agriculture and strategies for enhancing investments in agriculture, with special focus on the Commonwealth Countries including India.

Exploration of Iron Ore in Kudachadri Hills, Karnataka

3488. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for locating iron ore at Kudachadri Hills in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken for exploration of iron ore there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) had conducted investigation for Magnetitic Iron ore at Kodachadri Hills in Shimoga District of Karnataka and has estimated the presence of this mineral to the extent of 568.73 million tonnes in the Thirthabare Block of Kodachadri Hills, with Iron Ore content varying from 19.97% to 52.79%. In addition, National Mineral development Corporation Ltd (NMDC), a Central Public Sector Undertaking, also carried out initial exploratory work on a small Hematite Deposit at Kodabari, which is a part of the Kodachadri Hills and estimated reserves of 25 million tonnes of grade FE 60-62%.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Damage to Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh by Earthquake

3489. SHRI RAM BADAN:
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the repercussions of the recent earthquake on irrigation projects in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the National Water Development Agency has conducted any study to assess the damage caused to the Pauri-Garhwal Dam by the earthquake;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the recommendations made by the Agency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) the Government of Uttar Pradesh, based on preliminary estimates, have assessed the damages in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh to irrigation works such as irrigation channels, permanent and temporary residential and office buildings, roads, retaining walls and the power house at Tiloth as approximate by Rupees five crores.

(b) to (d). There is no dam by the name of Pauri Garhwal dam. The earthquake has however caused no damage to the constructed structure of Tehri Dam like the head race tunnels, diversions tunnels and dam foundation. The National Water Development Agency has not conducted any study in this regard.

Coal Deposits in Maharashtra

3490. SHRI VILAS MUTTENWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large deposits of coal in Murpar, Nand and Bandergram of Chanderpur district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity thereof; and

(c) the time by which the mining work is likely to be started there and the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The details of coal reserves which have been estimated in Morpar, Nand and Bander Blocks of Chanderpur district are as under:-

STATEMENT

(Reserves in million tonnes)

Block	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
i) Morpar and Morpar Extn.	18.4	85.1	-	103.5
ii) Nand	-	-	70.0	70.0
iii) Bandar	51.9	11.3	-	63.2

(c) Western Coalfields Limited, have sanctioned Morpar project in June, 1989 with a target capacity of 0.28 million tonne per annum and capital investment of Rs., 18.14 crores. The mine is expected to start production by 1994-95. Another project report for Banderblocks is under formulation. In the remaining blocks exploration work is in progress.

Terrorists' Attempt to Blow Bhakra Canal

3491. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspected terrorists have made an attempt to blow the Bhakra Canal in Ropar district of Punjab recently;

(b) if so, the damage caused to this Canal; and

(c) the steps being taken for the safety of the said canal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A small portion of concrete in the Siswan super passage on Bhakra Main Canal was chipped off as a result of a bomb blast on 11th November, 1991. This was immediately repaired.

(c) The Government of Punjab have reviewed and are strengthening the security arrangements for watch and ward along Nangal Hydrel Channel and Bhakra Main Line. In addition to regular patrolling of banks of the canal, police pickets have been set up at all important structures.

[English]

Expansion of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited

3492. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to expand the BRPL at Bongaigaon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of crude oil likely to be transported to Bongaigaon Refinery;

(d) whether the present capacity of OIL pipeline is adequate to transport the additional crude;

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the pipeline capacity; and

(f) the progress of construction of the OIL loop in between Sapon and Noonmati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for expanding the Refining capacity of BRPL from 1.35 MMTPA to 2.35 MMTPA at an estimated cost of Rs. 222.99 crores is under consideration.

(c) 2.35 MMTPA of crude oil will have to be transported to the Bongaigaon Refinery.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Oil India's pipeline in the Jorhat-Gauhati sector will have to be expanded by

providing two loops and Gauhati-Bongaigaon sector by one loop in addition to providing pumping sets and other facilities.

(f) OIL has already laid about 31 kilometers of loopline between Ghani-Jagiroad in the Sekoni-Gauhati sector. However, the work has been suspended since May, 1990 due to local agitations.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project

3493. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spend by the Government of Haryana on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project;

(b) the share of the Union Government therein;

(c) whether the Union Government have to reimburse any amount to the Government of Haryana in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said amount is proposed to be provided to the Government of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project, comprising a 121 km link channel passing through Punjab, is fully funds by the Union Government and since 1986-87 releases to cover the expenditure on the project are being accordingly made by the Union Government. Till 1985-86, expenditure on the project was being shared by the Governments of Haryana and Punjab and the releases of Rs. 9.57 crores by Punjab and Rs. 110.50 crores by Haryana made till that period towards expenditure on the Project has been fully reimbursed to them.

Mineral Deposits in Sindhudurg District

3494. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals available in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra;

(b) the details of their commercial mining viability;

(c) whether any of these minerals have been exported;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the proposed future plan for development of mines and export of these minerals from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of LPG Agency to each Gram Panchayat

3495. SHRIBHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to allot LPG agency at each Panchayat level in tribal dominated areas;

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

(c) whether the Union Government propose to allot LPG agencies in Rajasthan particularly in tribal dominated areas of Udaipur and Dungarpur districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIS. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c): New LPG distributorships are opened in different places in the country including those in tribal dominated areas of Rajasthan as per Marketing Plans, availability of product etc. and is not based on any regional or social clarifications.

Proposal for Modernisation of Canals in Karnataka

3496. SHRIMATI CHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal to the Union Government for the modernisation of Kattepura, Krishnaraja and Chamaraja canals in Mysore district;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the said proposal has been forwarded to the World Bank for financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). In view of non-resolution of inter-state issues concerning sharing of Cauvery waters, the projects in Cauvery basin are not considered for techno-economic appraisal at the centre.

By-Products of SAIL and RSL

3497. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the by-products being produced by the Steel Authority of India Limited, its subsidiaries and the Rashtriya Steel Limited with annual capacity thereof; and

(b) the norms/criteria laid down for their marketing/distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The by-products produced by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) including its subsidiaries and Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, together with the annual capacities are indicated below:-

	<i>By-product</i>	<i>Annual capacity (in lakh tonnes)</i>	
		<i>SAIL including subsidiaries</i>	<i>VSP</i>
(i)	Crude Benzol products	1.25	
(ii)	Crude Tar products	5.00	0.58
(iii)	Ammonium Sulphate	1.80	0.21

(b) The norms, criteria, and procedure for distribution and marketing in respect of

by-products being followed by SAIL, its subsidiaries and VSP are as below:

SAIL including subsidiaries**VSP**

85-90% of these by-products available are sold under long terms contracts, under long term contracts, under a Committed Supply Scheme.

The balance 10 to 15% products (ad hoc availability) are sold to consumers, who have registered their demand with SAIL, based on their past three year's off-take from SAIL.

30% of the ad hoc availability is allocated to local consuming industry on preferential basis.

Whenever ad hoc availability is higher than the registered demand, surplus quantities are sold to interested customers.

Ammonium Sulphate is distributed through dealers, possessing registration certificates under Fertilizer Control Order.

Crude Tar is sold against open tenders. Some quantities are sold to sister steel Plants also.

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of Kalsindh and Parvati River Waters

3498. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the utilisation of waters of Kalsindh and Parvati rivers flowing from Madhya Pradesh has

been forwarded to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The details of new major and medium irrigation projects of Kalsindh and Parvati river basins received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal is attached.

STATEMENT
Details of new major and medium irrigation projects in Kailsindh and Parvat River Basins

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	River Basin	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand Hectares)	Date of Receipt	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Major Projects							
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Parvati Multi-purpose Project	Parvati	24.86	90.562	1/74	Returned to the State in 5/79 for modification.
2.	Rajasthan	Harish Chander	Kailsindh	13.07	12.59	9/85	Returned to the State in 9/87 for modification.
3.	Rajasthan	Manohar Thana	Kailsindh	45.00	87.98	1/81	Returned to the State in 6/83 for modification.
4.	Rajasthan	GagrIn Irrigation	Kailsindh	11.01	10.98	5/81	Returned to the State in 9/84 for modification.
5.	Rajasthan	Modernisation of Parvati Canal (Kota)	Parvati	10.95	10.41	3-91	Modification report has basic deficiencies and has been returned to the State in 5/91 for further modification.
B. Medium Projects							
6.	Rajasthan	Chauli Irrigation.	Kailsindh	8.71 28.87	5.78 8.963	1/83 10.91	Deleted in 11/87 due to non-compliance by the State to the observations of the Advisory Committee. Modified report received in 10/91 was incomplete and returned to State in 10/91 for further modification.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	River Basin	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand Hectares)	Date of Receipt	Status of Appraisal
7.	Rajasthan	Pipli Irrigation	Kalisindh	5.08 16.93	4.32 4.13	6/82 2/91	Deleted in 4/85 due to non-compliance by the State to the observations of Advisory Committee. Modified report received in 2/91 was incomplete and has been returned to State for further modification.
8.	Rajasthan	Barni Irrigation	Parvati	5.25 15.05	4.61	6/81 3/91	Deleted in 4/84 due to non-compliance by the State to the observations of the Advisory committee. Modified report received in 3/91 was incomplete and returned to State in 3/91 for further modification.
9.	Rajasthan	Jhasi Irrigation	Parvati	5.45 12.93	5.596	5/82 10/91	Deleted in 4/84 due to non-compliance by the State to the observations of the Advisory Committee. Modified report received in 10/91 was incomplete and returned to State in 10/91 for further modification.
10.	Rajasthan	Bethal Irrigation	Parvati	5.25 12.93	4.32	6/82 10/91	Deleted in 4/84 due to non-compliance by the State to the observations of the Advisory Committee. The State is required to comply with the observations of the Central Water Commission sent in 10/91.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	River Basin	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand Hectares)		Date of Receipt	Status of Appraisal
					5	6		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11.	Rajasthan	Parvan Mod-emisation	Kail-sindh	2.64	4.41	10/88		Returned to the State in 6/89 due to basic basic deficiencies for submission of modified report.
12.	Rajasthan	Gulandi Irrigation	kalisindh	3.65 12.06	2.21 2.47	2/85 3/91		Deleted in 1/87 due to non-compliance by the State to Central Water Commission comments. Modified report received in 3/91 was incomplete and has been returned to State in 3/91 for further modification.
13.	Rajasthan	Takil Irrigaion	Kalisindh	4.53	5.17	1/82		Returned to State in 5/83 for modification.

Pollution Caused by Rourkela Steel Plant

3499. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has received notices of closure for causing pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control its pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b): A show cause notice dated July 3, 1991, indicating the violation of the following conditions of consent in respect of its Sintering Plant, was received by Rourkela Steel Plant of SAIL from the Orissa Pollution Control Board:

- i. Commissioning of 2nd electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) before 31.3.1991;
- ii. Installation and operationalisation of required De-dusting System in Limestone and Coal Crushing Unit before 31.3.1991; and
- iii. Operationalisation of cyclones of the underground Bunkers before 31.3.1991.

(c) While several measures for air and water pollution control are afoot, specifically following steps have been taken by SAIL to control pollution from Sintering Plant of Rourkela Steel Plant:

- i. The commissioning of 2nd ESP, which was delayed owing to non-availability of raw materials, is likely to be completed by March, 1992, and

- ii. De-dusting System in Limestone and Coal Crushing Unit and Cyclones of the underground Bunkers have since been made operational by SAIL.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Plantation of Fruit Bearing Tree

3500. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government for plantation of fruit bearing trees in rural areas of the country during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, State-wise; and

(b) the total area covered in each State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) (i) During 1988-89 a scheme on Package Programme on Pineapple and Banana was implemented under which following amounts were allocated. The scheme was discontinued after 1988-89.

<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
Arunachal Pradesh (Pineapple)	3.931 lakh
Goa (Banana)	1.649 lakh
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Pineapple)	2.900 lakh
Total	8.480 lakh

- (ii) The Government of India have

implemented two schemes during 1990-91 which include plantation of fruit trees. These are establishment of nutritional gardens in rural areas and Central Sector Scheme on integrated development of tropical and arid zone fruits. The funds allocated under these schemes is given in statements I and II.

(b) (i) The total area covered under Pineapple and Banana in each State/Union Territory is as under:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Area in hectare</i>
Arunachal Pradesh (Pineapple)	32
Goa (Banana)	100

<i>State</i>	<i>Area in hectare</i>
Andaman & Nicobar Island (Pineapple)	40

(ii) Area coverage under integrated development of tropical and arid zone fruits in each State Union Territory is given in Statement III. Regarding nutritional garden scheme, it is not possible to furnish area covered as these plantations were near/around digwell/tube well/dwelling units. Moreover, different kinds of fruit plants were proposed at varying planting distances.

STATEMENT I

Fund allocated under the Scheme "Establishment of Nutritional Garden in Rural Areas" during 1990-91

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Funds Allocated</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.43
2.	Bihar	10.81
3.	Haryana	0.80
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.62
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.12
6.	Karnataka	3.18
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4.50
8.	Maharashtra	4.75
9.	Manipur	1.25
10.	Orissa	2.87
11.	Punjab	0.50
12.	Rajasthan	2.38

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Funds Allocated</i>
13.	Tamil Nadu	7.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	17.37

STATEMENT II

Funds allocated for scheme on Integrated Development of Tropical and Arid Zone Fruits during 1990-91

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Funds allocated</i>
		<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.05
2.	Bihar	5.05
3.	Goa	0.59
4.	Gujarat	4.02
5.	Haryana	2.22
6.	Karnataka	4.02
7.	Kerala	0.59
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.02
9.	Maharashtra	4.02
10.	Orissa	2.22
11.	Tamil Nadu	4.02
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5.05
13.	West Bengal	1.99
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.02
15.	Assam	1.02
16.	Meghalaya	1.02

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Funds allocated</i>
17.	Manipur	1.02
18.	Mizoram	1.02
19.	Nagaland	1.02
20.	Punjab	1.63
21.	Sikkim	1.02
22.	Tripura	2.05

STATEMENT

Statement showing statewise coverage of fruits under central sector scheme on integrated development of tropical and arid zone fruits

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Fruits					Total
		Mango	Citrus	Guava			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	100	350			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	50	-		50	
3.	Assam	-	50	-		50	
4.	Bihar	150	100	100		350	
5.	Gujarat	150	50	100		300	
6.	Haryana	50	50	50		150	
7.	Karnataka	150	50	100		300	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	150	50	100		300	
9.	Maharashtra	150	100	100		350	
10.	Meghalaya	-	50	-		50	
11.	Manipur	-	50	-		50	

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Fruits					Total
		Mango	Citrus	Guava			
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
12.	Mizoram	-	50	-	-	50	
13.	Nagaland	-	50	-	-	50	
14.	Orissa	50	50	50	-	150	
15.	Punjab	-	50	50	-	100	
16.	Sikkim	-	50	-	-	50	
17.	Tamil Nadu	150	50	100	-	300	
18.	Tripura	-	100	-	-	100	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	150	100	100	-	350	
20.	West Bengal	150	100	-	-	250	
21.	Goa	50	-	-	-	50	
22.	Kerala	50	-	-	-	50	
Total		1550	1300	950	-	3800	

**Pipeline for Supply of Gas to Ahmedabad
Surat and Walla cities in Gujarat**

3501. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide pipeline for supply of gas to Ahmedabad, Surat and Walla cities in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) and (b): Supply of gas to consumers in Surat through the Gujarat Gas Company commenced in September, 1991. In view of present availability of gas, it has not been possible to allocate any gas for supply in Ahmedabad and Walla.

Chambal CAD Project Phase-II

3502. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed scrutiny of the Chambal Command Area Development Project Phase-II has since been completed;

(b) if so, whether the project has been referred to the World Bank for financial assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The proposal for Chambal Command Area Development Project Phase II submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan was examined by the Ministry of Water Resources. The State Government has been advised to send a revised Project Report for clearance from Central Water Commission and for obtaining investment clearance from the Planning Commission. The Government of Rajasthan are in the process of finalising the revised project report.

**Supply of Coal to Thermal Power
Stations in Maharashtra**

3503. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of coal for the Thermal Power Stations in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to draw up any action plan for the supply of coal in time to Thermal Power Stations, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to generation targets agreed to between Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), the requirement of coal by MSEB thermal power stations for the year 1991-92 works out to 20.162 million tonnes.

(b) and (c): Coal supplies to Power Stations are regularly monitored. Efforts are being made to step up despatches of coal to thermal power stations by increasing rail loading and ensuring maximum supply through other means like MGR, road, conveyor belt etc.

**National Seminar on Sustainable
Agricultural Development**

3504. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Seminar on Sustainable Agricultural Development was held at Pondicherry on September 12/13, 1991; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the Seminar and the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMACHANDRAN)(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A National Seminar on Sustainable Agricultural Development was organised by the Voluntary Health Association of India on 12-13 September, 1991 at Pondicherry. The Seminar recommended that in view of the health hazards involved in use of agro-chemicals, efforts may be set in motion for critical evaluation of the traditional methods of agriculture and introduction of newer technologies and methods such as Integrated Pest Management, use of plant-based products, biological control to gradually replace the highly hazardous agrichemicals.

Oil Tankage Facility in Orissa

3505. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paradip Port Trust have provided necessary infrastructure and land to the Indian Oil Corporation and HPCL for tankage of oil facility in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) and (b): While HPC have already been provided land by Paradip Port Trust for the project, the formal handing over of land to Indian Oil Corporation is yet to take place. No other infrastructure has been provided.

Oil Refineries

3506. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil refineries sanctioned recently;

(b) the details of the demand likely to be met by these refineries; and

(c) the time by which these refineries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) to (c): Government have approved setting up of a 0.5 Million tonnes per annum crude distillation unit at Narimanam, Tamilnadu and a 3 Million tonnes per annum Oil Refinery at Mangalore, Kamataka. These projects are scheduled to be completed during 1993-94 and 1995-96 respectively.

Fisheries University in Kerala

3507. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Fisheries University in Kerala during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Bilateral Relationship with United Kingdom

3508. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
taken any steps to strengthen further the
bilateral relationship with the United
Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme of action drawn up
by both the countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Regular and frequent
exchange of high-level visits between the
two countries have resulted in better mutual
understanding which in turn has had a
beneficial impact on Indo-UK cooperation in
various fields.

Prime Minister had a meeting with UK
Prime Minister John Major in Harare in Oct'
91; External Affairs Minister met his UK
counterpart in New York in September, 1991;

and the Minister of State visited London in
November, 1991. The British Foreign
Secretary Mr. Douglas Hurd and Prince
Charles are scheduled to visit India in the
third week of January, 1992 and February,
1992 respectively.

The new liberal economic policies of the
Government of India have been widely
publicised in UK and the British industry has
been invited to invest more in India.

Agricultural Production in Eastern States

3509. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the schemes introduced by the
Government to increase agricultural
production in the Eastern States particularly
in Orissa; and

(b) the Central assistance given to
Orissa under these schemes during the last
three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and
(b). A statement showing the Central/
Centrally Sponsored Scheme being
implemented in the Eastern States
particularly in Orissa which directly help to
increase the production of agricultural crops
and the Central assistance provided to Orissa
State under these schemes during the last
three years is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Financial Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Minikit Programme of Rice	7.15	9.10	30.25
2.	Minikit Programme of Maize	1.19	1.18	-
3.	Integrated Programme of Rice Development (IPRD)	454.04	537.00	557.06
4.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) on Maize	-	-	15.00
5.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) of Pulses	13.00	5.50	10.50
6.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	9.79	13.00	31.48
7.	Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (ASMF) for Increasing Agricultural Production	927.23	368.37	267.95
8.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)	-	0.23	0.11

Sl. No.	Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Financial Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
9.	Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP)	29.80	32.71	9.61
10.	National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP)	57.05	69.30	-
11.	Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme (OPTP)	259.20	179.20	-
12.	Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)	-	-	271.39

**Allotment in Petrol/Diesel Retail
Outlets to Bihar**

3510. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol/diesel
retail outlets allotted to Bihar during the last
two years;

(b) whether some of them have been
allotted to Muzaffarpur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) 25.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One each at Benibad and Narsanda.

Fixing of Meters on Gas Cylinders

3511. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under
consideration of the Government to fix meters
on gas cylinders for showing the quantity of
gas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS AND THE THE MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a)
No, Sir.

(b) No such gadget is reported to be
made available by the oil companies.

Export of Aluminium

3513. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the
Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of aluminium exported
during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange
earned from its exports;

(c) the bauxite deposits in the country
as on October 30, 1991; and

(d) the details of the lead and zinc
reserves traced so far, along with the quantity
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM
SINGH YADAV) (a) and (b). The quantity of
aluminium metal exported together with
foreign exchange earned therefrom
(equivalent in Indian rupees) during 1988-
89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below:-

Year	Aluminium exported	
	Quantity (In Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1988-89	15,096	47.94
1989-90	27,671	81.76
1990-91	30,487	96.45

(c) As per the National Mineral Inventory the recoverable reserves of bauxite deposits in the country are 2,333 million tonnes.

(d) According to the National Mineral Inventory, the recoverable reserves of lead-zinc ore in the country are placed at 160.5 million tonnes comprising 2.33 million tonnes of lead metal and 7.49 million tonnes of zinc metal.

LPG Import Terminals

3514. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up two LPG import terminals at Kandia in Gujarat and Mangalore in Karnataka to meet the growing requirement of imports;

(b) if so, the expected cost of the project; and

(c) the ports equipped at present to handle LPG Imports and their capacity, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The present estimated cost is around Rs. 240 crores for both.

(c)	<i>TMT per annum</i>
Vizag	250
Bombay	200

On-Going Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

3515. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going irrigation projects in Karnataka; and

(b) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving details of on going major and medium irrigation projects of Karnataka is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The details of on-going major and medium irrigation projects of Karnataka

Rupees Crores/Thousand Hectares

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved (A) or Unapproved (UA)	Plan in which started	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1990-91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto and of 1989-90	Plan in which expected to be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Major Projects								
1.	Tungathadra Dam & LBC	A	I	112.41	98.30	244.38	244.38	VIII Plan (1992-97) proposals of Karnataka have not been finalized.
2.	Malaprabha	A	III	342.00	252.00	218.19	143.16	
3.	Tungabhadra RB HGC Stage II IS	A	AP 1986-89	27.58	19.58	80.19	68.27	
4.	Upper Krishna Stage I	A	IV	1214.97	641.37	425.00	109.38	
5.	Ghataprabha State III	A	V	370.50	115.85	170.86	24.52	
6.	Karanja	UA	V	98.00	64.45	35.61	3.50	
7.	Beenithore	UA	V	68.00	19.51	20.24	-	

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved (A) or Unapproved (UA)	Plan in which started	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred upto end of 1990-91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto and of 1989-90	Plan in which expected to be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Hippergl Barrage	UA	V	186.70	6.05	59.62	-	VIII Plan (1992-97) proposals of Karnataka have not been finalized.
9.	Dudhganga IS	UA	VI	26.00	5.70	19.67	-	
10.	Vairhi	UA	VII	78.00	3.16	15.70	-	
Non-Plan Schemes of Cauvery Basin								
11.	Kabini	UA	II	471.00	141.50	@@@87.90	39.25	
12.	Harangl	UA	III	156.00	110.00	@@@54.63	34.90	
13.	Hemavathy	UA	AP 1966-69	588.00	336.14	@@@283.26	61.92	
14.	Varuna (Dr. Devraj Urs Canal) (KES RB Canal)	UA	AP 1978-80	70.00	25.00	32.37	0.3	
15.	Yagachi	UA	VII	35.36	7.19	@@@21.45	-	
B. Medium Projects								
1.	Votehole	A	IV	23.07	17.44	7.69	4.45	VIII Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved (A) or Unapproved (UA)	Plan in which started	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1990-91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto and of 1989-90	Plan in which expected to be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Manchanabale	A	V	27.67	19.88	3.64	0.08	VIII Plan (1992-97) proposals of Karnataka have not been finalized.
3.	Amarja	A	V	32.00	12.25	8.90	-	
4.	Lower Mulliamarl	A	V	31.45	9.61	8.10	-	
5.	Masiknala	A	V	15.90	2.39	2.83	-	
6.	Feeder Channel to Flankere	UA	V	7.06	4.42	3.24	0.28	
7.	Chulkinala	A	V	19.45	6.45	4.05	-	
8.	Hirahalla	A	VI	36.29	2.64	8.01	-	
Non-Plan Schemes of Cauvery Basin								
9.	Iggalur	UA	AP 1978-80	13.00	3.64	@@4.05	1.21	
10.	Arkavathy	UA	VI	33.00	5.56	@@8.50	-	
11.	Uduthorehalla	UA	VI	32.42	1.47	@@6.48	-	

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved (A) or Unapproved (UA)	Plan in which started	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred up to end of 1990-91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto and of 1989-90	Plan in which expected to be completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.	Extension Renovation and Modernisation Schemes							VIII Plan (1992-97) proposals of Karnataka have not been finalized.
1.	Modernisation of Krishnarajasagar Canals	UA	AP 1978-80	67.00	19.11	@@@2.02	-	

IS - Interstate Project.

AP - Annual Plan

@@@ - Expenditure to end of 1989-90 (Expenditure figures for 1990-91 are not available).

Consumption of Petroleum Products

3516. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of consumption of major petroleum products like HSD (High Speed Diesel), ATF (Aviation Turbine Fuel), Kerosene, LPG (Liquified

Petroleum Gas) and MS (Motor Spirit) during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):

(Figs. in TMT)

<i>Products</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
LPG	1962	2268
MS	3052	3491
ATF	1713	1775
SKO	7731	8239
HSD	18795	20706

Implementation of Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline Project

3517. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have decided to implement the Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline project;

(b) if so, whether the Government have revised the cost of the project since it has been delayed inordinately;

(c) if so, the revised cost thereof;

(d) the stage at which the construction of the project stands; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Basic design and engineering has been completed. Consultants have been appointed. Acquisition of land for Right of Way is in progress. Orders have been placed for supply of indigenous line pipes.

Request for Allocation of Natural Gas

3518. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for the allocation of at least 8 million cubic meters Natural Gas for the requirement of Industries and generation Power;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to reduce the price of natural gas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) and (b): Various requests have been received from time to time from the Government of Gujarat for allocation of additional quantity of Natural Gas. The entire gas being produced in Gujarat, along with substantial quantities of Offshore gas, have already been committed to various consumers in Gujarat. Further allocation would depend on various factors including production and availability of gas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Increasing exploration and production costs do for not justify a decrease in prices.

Issue of Passports

3519. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Queuing up for Passports" appearing in the Tribune dated October 10, 1991;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to speed up the issue of passports by various passport offices including that from Chandigarh Office;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the staff strength of the various passport offices in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Passport procedure have been simplified with a view to expedite issue of passports. Details of steps taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). A proposal to increase the staff strength of various Passport Offices is under study.

Statement

Details of steps taken to reduce delays:-

1. Following categories of applicants have been exempted from requirement of Prior Police and CID verification before issue of passports to them;

(a) All Government servants and Employees of Public Sector Undertaking who alongwith their applications submit No Objection Certificate (NOC) and Verification Certificate Signed by their Head of Department on official stationery.

- (b) Where an applicant submits his application accompanied with a verification certificate signed by either;
- (i) a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and above;
- (ii) a Joint Secretary and above to a State Government;
- (iii) a Sub-Divisional Magistrate and above;
- (iv) District Superintendent of Police and above;
- (c) Retired Gazetted Government Servants.
- (d) Former Members of the Union Parliament (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) and State Legislatures (Assemblies and Councils).
2. In all other cases where Regional Passport Officers/Passports Officers are otherwise satisfied with genuineness of applicant a passport may be issued where Police and CiD do not send their reports in 4 weeks after despatching personal particulars forms to them.
3. Children below the age of 15 years may be issued passport without police verification.
4. Persons holding normal passports may be issued fresh passports after 10 years of its validity without prior Police/CiD verification.
5. Furthermore, in order to ensure expeditious clearance monitoring

of passports issued and pending is done through weekly progress reports in respect of each passport office.

6. With effect from 16th August, 1990, fresh passports are being issued for a period of ten years at a stretch so that a passport holder need not visit a passport office for renewal after first five years as was the case before August, 1990.
7. With a view to increase productivity of Passport Offices, it has been decided that a passport writer should write 50 passports per day along with making entries in passport register. Each official detailed in the indexing section should screen at least 100 applications per day without overtime.

International Declaration on the Rights of Minorities

3520. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the highlights of the last session of the UN Commission on Human rights and the Sub-Commission on Minorities;;

(b) the role played by Indian delegates/experts in the two bodies; and

(c) the present status of the Draft declaration on the rights of Minorities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI):

(a) At the last session of the UN Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities a very wide range of issues were considered pertaining to

different aspects of human rights such as enforced or involuntary disappearances, torture, arbitrary detention or imprisonment, racial discrimination, religious intolerance, right to development, right to self determination as well as the question of human rights abuses in a number of countries, including those which revealed a pattern of gross and persistent violation of human rights.

(b) India's delegation took an active part in the work of these bodies and effectively put forward our position on various issues.

(c) A working group of the UN Commission on Human Rights has been preparing the text of "Draft Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities". It is yet to complete its work.

National Research Centre for Mango in Andhra Pradesh

3521. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Research Centre for Mango in Nuzvid area of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Palm Cultivation

3522. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil Palm plantation is being taken up on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up for the purpose;

(c) the increase in production of palm oil as a result thereof during the last one year;

(d) whether the marketing and processing network for palm oil is adequate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes taken up by the Government of India for Oil Palm development are:-

i. Oil Palm India Ltd. (OPIL) was established in 1977 as a joint venture between Government of Kerala (51%) and Government of India (49%) to develop oil palm cultivation and processing in Kerala. Under this project, about 3300 ha. has been brought under cultivation of Oil Palm in the State.

ii. The Department of Bio-Technology of the Government of India has launched Oil Palm Demonstration Project (ODP) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka and Maharashtra jointly with the concerned State Governments. A total area of about 3100 ha. has

been brought under the cultivation of oil palm in these States under this Project.

- iii. Schemes for the development of nurseries, seed gardens, demonstration plants and area expansion have been drawn up for States with potential for red oil palm development by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(c) The production of palm oil by OPIL has gone up to 2484 metric tonnes in 1990-91, from the level of 2108 metric tonnes during 1989-90.

(d) and (e). OPIL has its own processing and marketing arrangements for the palm oil produced in the OPIL estates. The processing capacity is under augmentation.

[Translation]

Backlog of Reserved Posts

3523. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry as on November 1, 1991;

(b) the number of such posts filled up during the last three months, category-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The backlog (in different categories of posts) of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on November 1, 1991 is as follows:

	SC	ST	TOTAL
Group D posts	Nil	2	2
Group C Pposts (LDCs, UDCs, Gr. III Stones)	19	17	36
Group B posts (Assistant, Cypher Assistants, Gr. II PAs, PSs)	19	35	54
Group A posts	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) The number of such posts filled up during last three months category-wise, is as follows:

	SC	ST	TOTAL
Group D posts	5	3	8
Group C posts (LDCs, UDCs, Gr. III Stenos)	4	2	6

	SC	ST	TOTAL
Group B posts (Assistants, Cypher Assistants, Gr. II PAs, PSs)	4	1	5
Group A posts	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Recruitment to all the categories (except Group D and Cypher Assistant) is through open competitive examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission/ Union Public Service Commission. The unfilled SC/ST vacancies of previous years have been included in the indents placed with Staff Selection Commission for allotment of candidates from the examinations held/to be held during the current year. The Ministry is also participating in the Special Recruitment Drive, being undertaken to fill up the backlog.

As regards Group D, applications have already been invited from Scheduled Tribe candidates with a view to fill up the vacancies.

As for Cypher Assistants, the recruitment is through a Limited Departmental Examination. SC/ST candidates are encouraged to participate and given the benefit of reservation as well as relaxation of standards so that no backlog of reserved vacancies should remain.

[English]

Allotment of LPG agencies in Andhra Pradesh

3524. SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of the new LPG agencies proposed to be allotted during 1991-92 in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) Allocation of new LPG agencies are done on the basis of approved Marketing Plans from time to time. No new Marketing Plan has been separately finalised for the year 1991-92.

[Translation]

External Assistance for Irrigation Projects

3525. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign institutions had provided financial assistance to each State for the implementation of irrigation projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether similar assistance is proposed to be provided to each State during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During the 7th Five-year Plan, Irrigation Projects were under implementation with external assistance in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) External assistance to Irrigation Projects in the above States is expected to continue during the 8th Five-year Plane.

Irrigation Projects and Dams in Bihar

3526. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY
SHRI LALIT ORAON

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects and dams in Bihar pending with the Union Government;

(b) the details of the on-going irrigation projects and dams in the State;

(c) whether some of them are running behind schedule;

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

(e) the extent of cost escalation as a result of the delay; and

(f) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving details of irrigation projects of Bihar together with their appraisal status is attached as Statement I.

(b) to (f). A statement giving details of appraised ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Bihar and their plan of completion is attached as Statement II.

STATEMENT - I

Statement referred to in reply to part (a)

(Cost in Rs. lakhs/Benefits in Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

A. MAJOR/MULTIPURPOSE

I. Considered by the Advisory Committee and accepted subject to observations:-

1.	Punasi Reservoir.	Santhal Pargana	14094.8	3149.00	24.29	10/89	Updated estimate received in 10/89. State Government is yet to comply with the observations of Advisory Committee.
2.	Subarharkha Project	Singbhum	142900.0	4146.00	245.00	7/89	Bihar Government has to submit forest clearance alongwith reservoir operation table for 75% dependability to establish the success of the scheme.
3.	Siktia	Santhal	11500.0	6119.00	40.48	1/88	Bihar Government has to submit concurrence of Finance Department and environmental clearance.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Repair to Kosi Barrage		1125.14	-	2/86		Accepted by Advisory Committee in 6/87 subject to non-diversion of funds from Wester Kosi Main Canal for which a separate provision has to be made.
5.	Sone Canal Modernisation	Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Gaya, Patna, Rohtas.	24700.00	2937.00	906.00	8/83	Phase I accepted by Advisory Committee in 9/84. Planning Commission requested Government of Bihar to update the project cost for fresh examination.
6.	North Koel Reservoir Scheme.	Palamu.	43903.00	09152.00	109.42	3/86	State Government is required to secure forest clearance.
II.	<i>Put up to the Advisory Committee but consideration deferred.</i>						
1.	Konar	Girdih, Hazar	18767.00	6948.00	62.83	8/88	Put up to Advisory Committee in 3/84, but consideration deferred due to non-settlement of inter-State aspects between Bihar, West Bengal and DVC.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefited	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Tilalya Dhadhar	Nawadah	4674.00	962.00	35.46	10/74	Put up to Advisory Committee in 3/83 but consideration deferred due to non-settlement of Inter-State issues between Bihar, West Bengal and DVC regarding land acquisition of Maithon and sharing of cost.
III. <i>Projects under correspondence with the State Government :</i>							
1.	Sukhsen-ghat pump Canal.	Santhal, Pargana	2061.65	-	23.19	11/89	Updated modified project report received in Central Water Commission in 11/89 for appraisal. State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission relating to irrigation planning, hydrology, Ground Water and financial aspects.
2.	Kosi Project Phase-II	Purnea	7523.50	1723.00	73.00	11/90	State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission made on this up-dated report.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gendak Project Phase-II	Madhubani, Siwan, Muzaflarpur.	7502.85	4039.00	1/89		Ganga Flood Control Commission has forwarded the comments to State Government in 7/91 for compliance.
4.	Zamania Reservoir	Santhal Pargana.	2620.42	17.52	10/90		Updated modified project report received in Central Water Commission comments on construction machinery and design aspects.
5.	Burhal Reser-	Santhal Pargana	2620.42	17.52	10/90		Updated modified project report received in Central Water Commission in 10/90. State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission relating to irrigation planning and cost engineering aspects.
B. MEDIUM PROJECTS :							
I. Considered and accepted by the Advisory Committee subject to observations :							
1.	Salaiya Reservoir Scheme.	Hazaribagh	920.64	11.23	2.67	8/83	State Government has to arrange for concurrence of State Finance Department and forest clearance.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Ramrekha Reservoir Scheme.	Ranchi	1555.00	266.00	4.34	8/88	State Government has to arrange for concurrence of State Finance Department and forest clearance.
3.	Dhansinghtoli Reservoir Scheme	Ranchi	1333.00	1085.00	2.45	8/88	State Government has to arrange for concurrence of State Finance Department and Forest Clearance.
4.	Satpotka Reservoir Scheme	Singhbhum	1268.89	15.00	2.35	8/88	State Government has to arrange for concurrence of State Finance Department and Forest clearance.
5.	Katri Reservoir Scheme	Ranchi	318.00	1780.00	5.00	8/88	State Government has to comply with observations on financial and technical aspects.
6.	Kundghat Reservoir Scheme.	Mungar	560.94	-	1.80	11/82	Accepted by Advisory Committee in 8/88 subject to compliance to its observations by the State Government.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Districts benefitted	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/91	Benefite	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission.	Status of Appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Kesho Reservoir Scheme.	Hazaribagh	1169.43	517.00	3.56	8/88	Accepted by Advisory Committee in 11/89 subject to compliance to its observations by the State Government.
8.	Bhairwa Reservoir Scheme.	Hazaribagh	2019.66	943.00	4.85	8/88	According by Advisory Committee in 1/89 subject to compliance to its observations by the State Government.
9.	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme.	Hazaribagh	954.90	690.00	2.22	5/87	Accepted by the Advisory Committee in 10/88 subject to compliance to its observation by the State Government.
III.	<i>Projects under correspondence with the State Government :</i>						
1.	Amanat Reservoir Scheme.	Palamau	5340.00	10.00	3/90		State Government has to comply with the comments on financial and technical aspects.

STATEMENT-II

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Districts Benefitted	Plan in which started	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Utilized Potential	Potential created to end of VII Plan	Anticipated Potential during 1990-91	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.	ON-GOING										
	Major Projects										
1.	Subarnarekha Multi-purpose (B)	Singhbhum	V	357.70	1428.80	464.16	77.31	209.00	0.20	9.00	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Bagmati Multipurpose (A)	Sitamari	V	167.70	914.67	33.85	4.00	191.60	0.00	0.00	-do-
3.	Western Kosi Canal (A)	Madhubal Darbhanga Samastipur.	III	161.00	357.44	169.95	11.00	289.30	60.00	2.00	VIII Plan.
4.	North Koel Res. (B)	Palamau (Aurangabad)	V	113.77	475.00	306.53	25.00	131.00	78.40	0.00	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Districts Benefitted	Plan in which started	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Utilized Potential during 1990-91	Potential created to end of VII Plan	Anticipated Potential during 1990-91	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Durgawati Res. (A)	Rohias	V	25.00	147.00	60.08	9.00	36.40	0.00	0.00	VII Plan.
6.	Barnat Res. (A)	Monghyr	V	8.03	102.28	24.28	3.16	22.40	0.00	0.00	Beyond VIII
7.	Konar Diversion (B)	Hazaribagh	V	11.43	225.40	64.48	5.00	62.80	0.00	0.00	-do-
8.	Tilaiya Diversion (B)	Nalanda	V	13.43	121.33	8.67	0.95	48.60	0.00	0.00	-do-
9.	Bateshwarasthan pump Phase-I (A)	Bhagalpur	V	15.88	136.67	15.54	0.84	25.40	0.00	0.00	-do-
10.	Bansagar (Dam Share) (A)	Bhojpur	V	91.30	140.00	49.36	8.50	No	Direct	Benefits	VIII Plan.
11.	Ajoy Barrage at Sikatia (B)	Dumka Deoghar.	V	9.21	133.11	53.20	8.00	40.47	0.00	0.00	-do-
12.	Auranga Res. (A)	Palamau	VII	N.A.	257.00	8.09	2.00	55.40	0.00	0.00	Beyond VIII

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Districts Benefitted	Plan in which started	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Ultimate Potential	Potential created to end of VII Plan	Anticipated Potential during 1990-91	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Punasi Res. (B)	Dumka	VIII	26.14	145.00	27.41	1.50	24.00	0.00	0.00	Beyond VIII
	<i>Medium Projects</i>										
1.	Dakranala Pump	Monghr	Ap 78-80	8.45	79.57	39.61	3.00	17.20	9.00	0.00	VIII Plan.
2.	Orini Res. (A)	Bhagalpur	V	2.96	32.74	23.12	4.50	9.60	5.00	1.00	VIII Plan.
3.	Bateshwarasthan Pump Phase-II (A)	Bhagalpur	V	2.97	24.23	4.72	0.00	6.50	0.00	0.00	-do-
4.	Bilasi Res. (A)	Bhagalpur	AP 78-80	1.46	12.02	5.21	2.50	4.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
5.	Batane (A)	Palamau	V	9.78	34.77	25.08	2.50	8.50	6.00	0.00	-do-
6.	Torai Res. (A)	Dumka	V	2.46	56.18	13.97	0.88	8.00	0.00	0.00	-do-
7.	Gumani Res. (A)	Dumka	V	2.86	58.42	20.18	2.50	16.20	0.00	0.00	-do-
8.	Kansjore Res. (A)	Ranchi	V	1.37	18.40	9.69	1.00	3.30	1.00	0.00	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Districts Benefitted	Plan in which started	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Utilisation Potential of VII Plan	Potential created to end of VII Plan	Anticipated Potential during 1990-91	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Jharjhara Res. (A)	Singbhum	V	4.47	24.50	48.50	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	VIII Plan.
10.	Sakrigalli Pump (A)	Santhal Parganas	V	0.62	8.14	5.97	1.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	1991-92
11.	Sindwarni Res. (A)	Monghyr	VI	4.45	21.95	5.04	0.04	9.38	0.00	0.00	VIII Plan.
12.	Sonua Res. (A)	Singbhum	VI	8.92	37.46	17.91	4.00	5.34	1.50	2.00	-do-
13.	Suru Res. (A)	Singbhum	VI	3.12	14.66	2.68	0.45	3.97	0.00	0.00	-do-
14.	Latratu Res. (A)	Ranchi	VI	10.09	41.98	33.42	2.12	10.00	8.00	0.00	1991-92
15.	Dekranalla Pump Phase-II (A)	Monghyr	VII	4.76	11.98	5.43	0.00	4.02	0.00	0.00	VIII Plan.
16.	Bhairwa Res. (B)	Hazaribagh	VII	20.9	25.08	5.84	3.50	4.00	0.00	2.00	-do-
17.	Kesho Res. (B)	Hazaribagh	VII	11.69	16.83	2.67	2.50	3.80	0.00	0.00	-do-
18.	Panchkhero Res. (B)	Hazaribagh	VII	9.55	16.85	4.15	2.75	2.80	0.00	1.00	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Districts Benefitted	Plan in which started	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 1990-91	Utilisation Potential to end of VII Plan	Potential created to end of VII Plan 1990-91	Anticipated Potential during 1990-91	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Nakti Res. (A)	Singhbhum	VII	4.14	16.99	8.42	3.00	2.82	0.00	1.00	VIII Plan.
20.	Surangl Res. (A)	Singhbhum	VII	4.60	17.55	8.64	0.60	2.15	0.00	1.00	-do-
21.	Kansjore Res. (A)	Gumla	VII	8.66	25.75	12.98	4.00	7.04	0.00	0.00	-do-
22.	Upper Sankh Res. (A)	Gumla	VII	9.19	29.22	6.66	2.00	7.11	0.00	0.00	-do-

A - Denotes projects approved by Planning Commission.

B - Denotes projects accepted by Technical Advisory Committee of Planning Commission.

Res. - Reservoir.

AP - Annual Plan.

N.A. - Not available.

Note - The main reasons for delay in completion of these projects resulting in cost escalation are change in scope and design of the project, paucity of funds, delay in land acquisition, non-availability of scarce construction materials, release of forest land and, inadequate investigations at the initial planning of the project and delay in rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected people.

Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies in Gujarat

3527. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for allotment of new petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG distributorships in Gujarat pending with the Union Government; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expedite clearance of those applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). A large number of applications are received regularly by Government. No separate records of such applications are maintained. Efforts are constantly on to provide new petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG distributorships wherever required subject to product availability under various Marketing Plans.

Cultivation of Mentha

3528. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce any scheme to encourage the cultivation of Mentha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal at present. However, programmes for the development of improved varieties with more oil content, improved agronomic practices, control of insects, pests and diseases etc.

have been taken up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Council of Scientific Industrial Research to encourage the cultivation of Mentha.

[English]

Exchange of Enclaves Between India and Bangladesh

3529. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enclaves which India has in Bangladesh and their area;

(b) similar details of such enclaves which Bangladesh has in India;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of both the Government to exchange these enclaves; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). There are 130 Indian enclaves measuring approximately 32.75 sq. miles in Bangladesh and 95 Bangladesh enclaves measuring approximately 19.20 sq. miles in India.

(c) and (d). According to the Land Boundary Agreement of May, 1974 signed between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh the Indian and Bangladesh enclaves are to be exchanged.

External Affairs Minister's Visit to Moscow

3530. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL:

SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the talks held by him on various bilateral matters, including trade and defence, with the Soviet and Russian leaders during his recent visit to Moscow;

(b) whether the issue of Kashmir also figured in the talks;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Russian President proposed the idea of direct diplomatic ties with India during the talks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) I was assured by President Gorbachev and other senior Soviet leaders that the USSR stands by all its commitments of India. This was confirmed by President Yeltsin of the Russian Federation.

It has been agreed that a high level multi-disciplinary group from India could visit Moscow in December to meet their counterparts both from the USSR and the Russian Federation with a view to discussing and resolving difficulties that have arisen in different sectors of cooperation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Some tentative suggestions have been made in this direction. No decisions have been finalised in this regard.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies at Sasaram and Bhabhua in Bihar

3531. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas agencies allotted in Sasaram and Bhabhua in Bihar are in accordance with the set norm of setting up of one agency for every 20,000 people;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken so far for setting up of one gas agency for every 20,000 people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per present policy, LPG distributorships are opened in a phased manner, depending upon the economic viability and product availability, in towns having a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census). Accordingly, an LPG distributorship has been opened at Sasaram.

[English]

Multi Disciplinary Indian Team to Moscow

3532. SHRI RABI RAY
DR. C. SILVERA
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Multi Disciplinary Indian Team is scheduled to visit Moscow in the near future;

(b) if so, what would be the composition of the team;

(c) the bilateral matters to be taken up for the discussion during the visit;

(d) whether any Trade Pact is being finalised with USSR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Discussions are expected to take place in respect of problems that have recently cropped up in Indo-Soviet relations due to the ongoing political and economic restructuring in the Soviet Union. These would include trade, economic defence and financial matters. The composition of the delegation would be determined once the agenda has been finalised.

Contracts for Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

3533. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts for modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant are likely to be awarded in the near future; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b): Contracts for 9 indigenous packages of Phase I and II indigenous packages of Phase II at Rourkela Steel Plant Modernisation Project already Stand finalised. Remaining 4 indigenous packages and 5 global packages are expected to be finalised by January 1992. Currently, price bids received for 5 global

packages are under evaluation and negotiations in SAIL.

[*Translation*]

LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

3534. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies of the Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the locations thereof along with their capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). As on October 1, 1991, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation were reportedly having 44 and 93 LPG agencies respectively at different locations in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Involvement of Multi National Corporation in Coal Sector

3535. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to involve Multi National Companies in Coal sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). No Sir,

there is no pending proposal as of now under consideration of the Ministry of Coal from any Multi National Company seeking involvement in coal sector.

Betal Research Centre in Orissa

3536. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the losses suffered by betal leaf growers in North Balasore area are due to non identification of diseases in betal cultivation and adoption of primitive methods of cultivation;

(b) if so, whether the government propose to establish a Betal Research Centre at Bhogra area of North Balasore Orissa; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Sir, the disease that caused the loss has been identified as Anthragnose. This disease can be controlled by using fungicides.

(b) and (c): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is already operating an All India Coordinated Research Project on Betalvine. It has a Centre at the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology which covers North Balasore area.

Plans for Stopping Flaring of Gas

3537. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether the Government have any plans for stopping flaring of gas and using this as domestic fuel in to save forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): Yes, Sir. Various schemes for setting up additional compression and transportation capacity for gas are being implemented in the Western offshore and onshore Gujarat in order to increase the utilisation of flared gas. Allocation of gas have been made for supply as domestic fuel in the following cities :-

-
1. Baroda
 2. Bharuch - Ankleshwar
 3. Sibsagar
 4. Dullajan
 5. Moran
 6. Surat
 7. Agartala
 8. Bombay
-

Production of Steel by VISL

3538. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the installed production capacity of Steel in the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited (VISL), Bhadravati, Karnataka;

(b) the various types of steel produced in VISL;

(c) whether the Union government propose to increase the production capacity of steel there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) The nameplate capacities at Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Company Limited (VISL) for production of Alloy & Special Steels and Mild Steel are 77,000 tonnes and 48,000 tonnes per annum respectively.

(b) VISL produces the following steels:-

- i. High speed steel
- ii. Die Steel
- iii. Stainless Steel
- iv. Tool Steel
- v. Ball Bearing Steel
- vi. Free cutting Steel
- vii. Spring Steel
- viii. Alloy and Carbon Construction Steel
- ix. Other Alloy Steels; and
- x. Mild Steel.

(c) and (d). While there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for increasing the installed steel capacities, SAIL has planned to achieve 100% alloy and special Steel making capacity utilisation by 1994-95 and 75% mild steel capacity utilisation by 1993-94, through installation of a blast furnace and balancing and steel making facilities.

Production and Demand of Steel

3539. SHRI C.P. MUDALA-GIRIYAPPA
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total demand of steel in the

country during 1991, till date;

(b) the production of steel during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) and (b). The information for 1990-91 in respect of finished steel is as follows :

Assessed demand	: 15.5 million tonnes
Production	: 13.4 million tonnes

(c) Domestic availability is supplemented with imports, to the extent possible within the overall constraints of availability of foreign exchange.

New Varieties of Wheat

3540. SHRI C.P. MUDALA-GIRIYAPPA
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has recently released new varieties of Wheat for cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected yield of each of these varieties per acre?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the wheat varieties released during 1991 alongwith expected yield per acre are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Details the varieties of wheat, released during 1991

<i>Name of the varieties</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Area for which suitable</i>	<i>Cultural conditions</i>	<i>Important characteristics</i>	<i>Yield in Quintal/Acre</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
MACS 2496	Medium	Maharashtra, Karnataka and Plateau region of souther States.	Irrigated, timely sown high fertility conditions.	Highly resistance to brown and black rust and tolerant to high temperature.	16
HUW 318	Medium	Nilgiri and Paini Hills	Restricted Irrigated, timely sown, good fertility conditions.	High degree of resistance to all the three rusts.	17-23
PBW 215	Medium	Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P. and Rajasthan.	Irrigated, timely sown good fertility conditions.	High resistance to leaf rust and Karnal bunt.	22
CPAN 3004 (Sangam)	Medium	Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P. and Rajasthan	-do-	High resistance to leaf and strip rusts.	18

Sugarcane Production

3541. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare yield of Sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Sugarcane yield is very low in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the efforts made by the Government to increase the yield in U.P. and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The yield per hectare of Sugarcane in the required State during 1990-91 was as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>Per Hectare yield (in kgs)</i>
Uttar Pradesh	55795
Bihar	52490
Karnataka	75713
Tamil Nadu	102972
Andhra Pradesh	69870

The yield of sugarcane is low in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as compared to some States.

(c) In order to achieve higher productivity of sugarcane in major growing States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the strategy includes production and distribution of quality seeds, increasing irrigation facilities, judicious use of fertilizer, better management of rations, plant protector.

measures, participation of sugarcane factories in developmental activities etc. and effective price and market support.

Mahananda Basin Flood Control Plan

3542.; SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Mahananda Basin Flood Control Plan and the schemes formulated under the plan;

(b) the area and population of the Mahananda Basin;

(c) the number and the total length of its tributaries; and

(d) the state allocations for the execution of the Plan during 1991-92, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An amount of Rs. 17.73 crores has been spent for flood management schemes in Bihar. The estimated cost of the works under the Plan is Rs. 225 crores.

(b) The area and population of the Mahananda Basin is about 17,440 Square Kilometers and 1,17,00,000 respectively.

(c) It has 15 major tributaries with total length of about 1185 kilometers.

(d) No allocations have been made for major schemes for the year 1991-92.

Scrapping of Anti-India Amendments in the U.S. Congress

3543. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

of recent reports regarding a decision in the U.S. Congress to scrap all the anti-India amendments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir. The House Senate conference Committee of the U.S. Congress did not accept the extension of the Pressler Amendment to India, and deleted several amendments relating to alleged human rights violations in India.

(b) Government welcome this development.

Consequences of UN Sanctions

3544. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are of the view that UN should in future consider unintended adverse consequences of sanctions before imposing them on Iraq;

(b) if so, whether India has conveyed these views to UN; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the other member countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The Government is of the view that in the present era of global economic interdependence, the Unintended consequences of imposing Sanctions on other countries, should be considered at the time of imposing Sanctions against any country and that a mechanism should be devised for automatic commencement of action to compensate these other countries

under Article 50 of the UN Charter, if sanctions are imposed.

(b) Yes, Sir. In his address to the UNGA, the External Affairs Minister had also conveyed this point of view.

(c) A number of countries have a similar point of view. The UN Secretary General has also referred to this issue in his report.

Damage Caused to Premises of Indian Mission in Kuwait

3545. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage caused to the premises of the Indian Mission in Kuwait during the gulf war; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b) There was no damage caused to the premises of the Indian Chancery or Embassy Residence in Kuwait during the Gulf war. However, the new Embassy building under construction suffered some damage to internal and external finishes, fittings and fixtures. The Government is in the process of arranging for the necessary repairs, expenditure on which will be submitted for compensation by the United Nations Compensation Commission.

[*Translation*]

Floriculture

3546. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope to

increase areas under Floriculture in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase flower cultivation in the country for boosting its export;

(c) whether any Central Scheme is proposed to be launched to grow flowers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) Central Government had constituted an Expert Group on Floriculture Development whose recommendations have been incorporated in the proposals for floriculture development during the VIII Plan.

(c) and (d). The Central Government propose to implement a scheme or Integrated Development of Floriculture during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Garland Water Grid Scheme

3547. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a Garland Water Grid Scheme;

(b) if so, the details, thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regards;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government has prepared a National Perspective for Water Resources Development which envisages inter-linkages between the major rivers of the Peninsular region and between the Himalayan rivers separately for transfer of water from surplus to water short areas.

(b) The perspective comprised of two components, the Himalayan River Development and the Peninsular River Development. Studies on 19 water transfer links for the former and 17 for the later are involved.

(c) and (d). The National Water Development Agency of the Ministry of Water Resources has already prepared prefeasibility reports or links for peninsular River development component. These reports have been sent to the concerned State Governments for comments.

(e) All the studies including field survey and investigation are proposed to be completed by 2000 A.D.

[English]

Foodgrains Production

3548. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains production in the country during 1991-92, grain-wise in each State;

(b) the foodgrains stock at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to export rice, Wheat and Sugar during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is too early to indicate grainwise production in each State as the final estimates of kharif foodgrains production for 1991-92 have not yet become due from the States and rabi sowings are in progress.

(b) The physical stocks of foodgrains on Central and State Governments account as on 1st November, 1991 was 14.9 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a part of the effort to increase foreign exchange earnings, it has been decided to export 8 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1991-92 from the stocks of food Corporation of India. A ceiling of 7 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice has been released for exports during 1991-92. Export of Basmati rice is on OGL. It has also been decided to export 5.61 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1991-92.

Return of Gulf Returnees to their Respective Gulf Country

3549. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN
SHRI P.C. THOMAS
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Gulf returnees in India who have not yet returned to their respective Gulf country including Kuwait; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their speedy return to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government have taken various

steps to facilitate and speed the return of the Indian Nationals repatriated from the Gulf; these include waiver of Immigration Clearance Requirement, speedier issuance of passports and reintroduction of Air India flights to Kuwait. While an estimated 60,000 out of 150,000 have already gone back to Kuwait, at present about 1000 a week are going back.

[*Translation*]

Inquiry Committee Regarding Tunnel Accident in Orissa

3550. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up any Committee to Inquire into the tunnel accident in Kalahandi district of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee on safety of tunnel work of Upper Indravati Hydro-Electric Project has been set up on 3rd of September, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Member (Hd), Central Water Commission, comprising the representatives from Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority to ascertain the causes which led to the flooding of the tunnel on 28.7.1991, to ascertain the extent and quantum of damage to the machineries and other works of national Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. and to examine the construction planning with a view to secure safety of the works. The Committee visited the project site from 14th to 18th November, 1991.

A Joint Team of the Chief Engineers of Central Water Commission and Central

Electricity Authority has also been constituted on 27th September, 1991 to assess the extent of damage to the works due to flooding of the tunnel and the cost of restoration works thereof. The team visited the project site from 18th to 20th November, 1991. The removal of debris and restoration works have already commenced.

[*English*]

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Kerala

3551. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allotment of LPG agency at any station;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to allot more LPG agencies in Kerala particularly in Kottayam and Ernakulam districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). As per the present policy new LPG agencies are opened in a phased manner depending upon economic viability and product availability, in places having a population of 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census).

Setting of of Mini Refinery in Krishna Godavari Basin

3552. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a mini refinery i.e. a crude distillation

unit in Krishna Godavari basin for processing the crude oil produced in this basin.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Crude Oil production in the Krishna Godavari Basin was 0.0123 million tonnes in the year 1990-91 and is expected to be about 0.022 million tonnes in the year 1991-92. At these levels of production, a crude distillation unit in the Krishna-Godavari basin would not be viable.

Tungabhadra Board

3553. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent by proposal to Union Government for the abolition of the Tungabhadra Board;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has objected to the said proposal; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the distribution of Tungabhadra water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as per the previous agreements?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for abolition of Tungabhadra Board was received from the Government of Karnataka in 1985.

(b) In view of the specific provisions contained in the Award of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, the proposal has not been agreed to.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh sent a detailed note in April, 1989 conveying their objections to the abolition of Tungabhadra Board.

(d) Utilisation of water during the year is reviewed by the Tungabhadra Board in its meetings and also in the joint meetings of the officers of both the States. The officers and staff of the Tungabhadra Board also conduct occasional checks on the releases at the head works and the canals.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

3554. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh which have been cleared by the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of the on-going irrigation projects in Maharashtra;

(c) since when the construction work on these projects is going on; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Only one project namely Narmada (India) Sagar Project of Madhya Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 1993.67 crores and envisaging annual irrigation of 169000 hectares of Madhya Pradesh was given investment clearance.

(b) to (d). A statement giving details of on-going major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra is enclosed.

STATEMENT

*Details of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra**Potential in thousand Hectares**Estimated cost and expenditure in Rs. Crores*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by 6/91 ton.	Likely date of comple-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major							
1.	Jayakwadi Stage-I and II (A)	V	650.46	477.46	277.21	203.61	VIII Plan.
2.	Bhates (UA)	V	86.41	31.77	42.55	8.88	-do-
3.	Upper Tapi (A)	IV	101.32	77.37	55.14	46.66	-do-
4.	Khackwasla (A)	II	202.50	125.42	62.15	41.56	-do-
5.	Krishna (A)	III	224.14	142.14	113.26	78.58	-do-
6.	Lower Wunna (UA)	VI	95.34	40.77	20.78	1.69	-do-
7.	Karwa (UA)	VI	29.46	10.60	10.32	-	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by 6/91 ton.	Likely date of comple-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Lower Tirna (A)	VI	122.94	58.00	20.26	4.23	-do-
9.	Vishnupur (A)	1978-80	157.75	77.90	33.73	8.74	-do-
10.	Arunawati (UA)	VI	89.57	37.69	30.87	-	-do-
11.	Tillari (UA)	1978-79	43.32	18.37	7.01	-	-do-
12.	Wan (UA)	VI	70.00	16.87	17.56	-	-do-
13.	Warna (A)	IV	457.19	160.96	113.92	1.00	Beyond VIII Plan.
14.	Kukadi (A)	1966-69	543.94	236.33	156.27	54.16	-do-
15.	Bhima (A)	III	571.99	311.62	162.50	106.81	-do-
16.	Upper Penganga (A)	V	424.16	205.41	111.53	38.77	-do-
17.	Upper Wardha (A)	V	356.56	153.28	80.25	-	-do-
18.	Upper Godavari (A)	1966-69	132.99	58.01	67.29	59.25	-do-
19.	Surya (A)	1978-80	155.00	82.45	27.19	20.62	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by 6/91 tion.	Likely date of comple-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Bawanthadi (UA)	1978-80	81.81	12.04	25.31	-	-do-
21.	Chaskman (A)	V	177.79	30.68	38.62	-	-do-
22.	Waghur (A)	V	98.36	5.67	28.58	-	-do-
23.	Punad (UA)	VI	49.03	1.91	16.86	-	-do-
24.	Nandur Madhmeshwar (A)	V	100.20	8.56	45.12	-	-do-
25.	Upper Parwara (A)	V	188.55	10.03	66.90	-	-do-
26.	Lower Dudhna (A)	V	85.07	0.52	29.80	-	-do-
27.	Goshikurd (UA)	VI	542.90	12.15	190.00	-	-do-
28.	Koyna Krishna Lift (UA)	VI	293.27	26.82	36.31	-	Beyond VIII Plan
29.	Dudhganga (UA)	V	254.41	87.65	65.14	-	-do-
30.	Nira Deodhar (UA)	VI	103.95	0.10	31.21	-	-do-
31.	Tuittuli (UA)	VI	51.93	3.51	30.39	-	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by 6/91 tion.	Likely date of comple-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Human (UA)	VI	93.04	4.63	36.22	-	-do-
33.	Lower Wardha (UA)	VI	117.18	4.22	52.98	-	-do-
34.	Talamba (UA)	VI	106.71	6.30	16.15	-	-do-
35.	Lendi (UA)	VI	71.38	2.38	19.58	-	-do-
36.	Lower Penganga (UA)	VI	232.81	0.02	135.57	-	-do-
Medium							
1.	Dham (A)	V	45.98	31.20	10.21	7.50	VIII Plan.
2.	Natuwadi (A)	V	27.34	24.91	4.62	3.52	-do-
3.	Shahanoor (A)	VI	50.27	39.78	9.56	8.50	-do-
4.	Sankh (A)	VI	17.13	7.40	2.83	1.50	-do-
5.	Nagasakya (A)	VI	13.84	11.34	2.08	-	-do-
6.	Dehall (A)	VI	19.44	4.25	4.35	-	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by of comple- 6/91 tion.	Likely date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Lower Pus (A)	V	23.48	21.06	9.68	9.09	-do-
8.	Haranbari (A)	IV	15.39	10.79	4.88	4.90	-do-
9.	Aran (A)	V	26.69	21.54	10.71	8.60	-do-
10.	Mun (A)	VI	29.33	17.66	7.64	1.35	-do-
11.	Wadiwale (A)	1978-80	16.16	8.25	3.63	2.88	-do-
12.	Jawalgaon (A)	V	11.54	9.12	5.34	1.26	-do-
13.	Kasari (A)	V	14.44	11.15	9.46	3.53	-do-
14.	Pakdigudam (A)	VI	6.10	6.03	3.71	-	-do-
15.	Masalga (UA)	VI	8.30	4.66	2.43	-	-do-
16.	Deorjan (A)	VI	6.30	3.51	1.81	-	-do-
17.	Sakol (UA)	VI	8.59	5.45	2.06	-	-do-
18.	Hetwane (UA)	VI	60.60	24.09	12.60	-	-do-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Plan of start	Latest Estimated Cost.	Expenditure till end of 3/91	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created by 6/91 ton.	Likely date of comple-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Bahula (A)	V	14.68	4.07	4.66	-	-do-
20.	Hivara (A)	V	8.01	4.00	2.70	-	-do-
21.	Patgaon (A)	VI	23.37	8.77	8.66	-	-do-
22.	Kumbhi (A)	V	17.47	1.63	8.69	-	-do-
23.	Tembhapuri (UA)	V	14.22	4.04	4.78	-	-do-
24.	Kasarsari (A)	VI	12.52	2.42	3.64	-	-do-
25.	Kadvi (A)	V	15.22	2.49	9.22	1.40	-do-
26.	Purnaneopur (A)	V	4.82	1.74	4.29	-	-do-

**Modernisation of Collieries in
Maharashtra**

3555. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the collieries proposed to be modernised in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of new collieries proposed to be opened, location-wise;

(c) the amount earmarked for these collieries, colliery-wise;

(d) whether the coal production is likely to be increased as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The modernisation of existing coal mines and new projects is a continuous process and is taken up progressively considering the techno-economics, availability of financial resources etc. The following mines of WCL located in Maharashtra were/have been identified for modernisation:-

<i>Location/ District</i>	<i>Mine</i>
Nagpur	Saoner I
	Saoner II
	Silewara
	Makardhokra UG

<i>Location/ District</i>	<i>Mine</i>
Chandrapur	Umrer
	Nakoda
	Wirur
	Subai
	Chincholi
	Ballarpur
	Sasti
	Rajur
	Durgapur CC
	Padmapur CC
	Hindustan Lalpeth
Pandarpauri	
Majri	
Ghugus	
Wani	

(b) and (c). Details of new projects which have been sanctioned and formulated along with the amounts proposed/earmarked for 8th Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) are given in the Annexure.

(d) and (e). The present level of coal production in Maharashtra is 16.85 m.t. (1990-91). This is expected to increase to over 23 m.t. by 1996.97.

STATEMENT

New Collieries to be opened in maharashtra

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location Distt.</i>	<i>Capacity MTY</i>	<i>Additional Amount earmarked for VIII Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) (Rs. Crores)</i>
Already sanctioned			
1. Wirur UG	Chandrapur	0.32	10.07
2. Subal UG	-do-	0.32	8.81
3. chincholl UG	-do-	0.40	12.68
4. Morpar UG	-do-	0.28	11.67
5. Gouri II OC	-do-	0.35	10.80
6. Bhatadli OC	-do-	0.25	10.30
7. Chatgaon I-OC (Bhirna)	-do-	0.24	11.01
9. Kolarpimpri OC AA	Yeotmal	-	1.81
10. Ukni OC AA	-do-	-	4.97
11. Mugoll OC AA	-do-	-	9.27

Name	Location Distt.	Capacity MTY ·	Additional Amount earmarked for VIII Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) (Rs. Crores)
12. Junad OC	-do-	0.32	9.33
13. Nalgaon OC	-do-	0.35	14.21
14. Gondagaon OC AA	Nagpur	-	6.26
Formulated and vet to be approved			
1. Kolarimpri OC	Yeotmal	0.65	25.24
2. Ukni OC	-do-	1.10	27.29
3. Mugoll	-do-	0.80	24.36
4. Ghonsa I	-do-	0.25	16.63
5. Gondagaon	Nagpur	0.75	22.23
6. Amb River Diversion	Nagpur	-	18.27
7. Haranj I OC	Chandrapur	0.45	24.27
AA - Advance Action Plan.			
MTY - Million tonnes per year.			

[English]

Production and Demand of Iron Ore**3556. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:**

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any assessment of the likely demand and production of iron ore in the country upto 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any long term plan has been drawn up for increasing its production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). As per the report of the Working Group on Iron & Steel Industry for VIII Plan, it is estimated that the requirement of Iron Ore by the Integrated Steel Plants and the sponge iron industry both in public & private sector by 1994-95 would be of the order of 42 million tonnes. However, with the change of 8th Plan period (now 1992-93), these estimates of the Working Group are being revised.

Recently a Task Force on Iron Ore has been constituted in the Ministry of Steel. Among the terms of reference of the Task force are the assessment of the likely demand and availability of iron ore upto 2000 A.D. & augmenting of production of iron ore.

Mini Steel Industries**3557. SHRIMATI**

BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini steel industries are

facing financial crisis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) It is a fact that production in the mini steel industries has been affected due to the shortage of imported steel melting scrap.

(b) Import of scrap through the canalising agency, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), has reduced this year due to non-availability of adequate free foreign exchange. Efforts are being made to increase imports through MSTC. User industries can also import scrap directly through the use of Exim Scrips.

Upper Thunga Project

3558. SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to the Union Government for the inclusion of the Upper Thunga project in Karnataka in the Eighth Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Upper Thunga Project Report envisaging an annual irrigation of 94698 hectares and estimated to cost Rs. 271.41 crores was received from the State government in April, 1991 for techno-economic appraisal. On examination, it was found that there were basic deficiencies regarding geo-logical investigations for

tunnel, irrigation planning, soil surveys, design flood, environmental details and conjunctive use of ground water. The State Government has, therefore, been requested in August, 1991 to submit modified project report.

Ragi Production

3559. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of ragi produced in the country, during 1990-91 State wise;

(b) whether the areas under ragi cultivation in Karnataka is decreasing annually;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of ragi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total quantity of ragi produced in the country during 1990-91 was 23.30 lakh tonnes. The State-wise break-up is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) To increase the production of ragi, a Central Sector Scheme on Special Foodgrains Production programme (SFPP-Ragi) is in operation in seven important Ragi growing States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

State-Wise advance Estimate of Production of Ragi during 1990-91

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Production ('000 tonnes)</i>
1.	Andhra pradesh	194.5
2.	Bihar	88.2
3.	Goa	3.8
4.	Gujarat	25.4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.1
6.	Karnataka	1039.9
7.	Kerala	1.5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.7
9.	Maharashtra	213.8
10.	Orissa	216.5

S.No.	State/U. Ts.	Production ('000 tonnes)
11.	Sikkim	6.4
12.	Tamil Nadu	321.3
13.	Uttar Pradesh	194.2
14.	West Bengal	10.9
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.6
16.	Pondicherry	1.2
All India		2330.0

Supply of Agricultural Inputs

3560. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural inputs made available to the marginal and small farmers at subsidised rates such as quality seeds and fertilisers do not reach the cultivators in time;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the arrangements in consultation with the State governments concerned in order to streamline the system and procedure for supply of such inputs to the block level;

(c) whether the Government have also examined the system of financing the purchase of such inputs by the cultivators through banks and cooperative; and

(d) if so, the changes proposed to be introduced in the system of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
Subsidised quality seeds under various

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored on-going production oriented programme are being supplied to farmers well in time. Similarly, subsidised fertilisers are also being provided to the small and marginal farmers on time.

(b) Yes Sir. Government have been reviewing the arrangements in consultation with State Governments by organising periodical Zonal conferences to streamline the system and procedure for supply of inputs well in time to the farmers.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. the scales of finance for crops loans fixed for regional rural Banks (RRBs)/Cooperative Banks/Societies etc. comprise of two components - cash and kind. Component of the crop loan takes into account the inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, seeds etc. required by the cultivators. the 'kind' component is disbursed by PACs themselves, where PACs are engaged in stocking and distribution of such inputs. In other cases, the inputs are lifted by borrowers from Marketing Societies/Fertiliser dealers against authorisations issued by PACs.

Banks have been advised to ensure timely and adequate flow of credit to farmers

for agricultural production. Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for simplifying and liberalising lending procedures.

A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase flow of credit to farmers particularly small and marginal farmers. The important ones are;

1. Disposal of loan applications upto Rs. 25,000/- within fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.
2. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at Branch level itself.
3. No collateral security should be taken by way of mortgage/charge of land or third party guarantee on crop loans upto Rs.10,000/- and term loans upto Rs. 10,000/- where moveable assets are created.
4. No margin is required for agricultural loans upto Rs.10,000/- for both short-term, medium/long term loans.
5. The interest on crop loans upto Rs. 7,500/- is kept low at 11.5% p.a.
6. Term loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs are provided at concessional rate.
7. In the case of crop loans availed of by small and marginal farmers, the interest debited is not to exceed the principal amount.
8. In the case of crop failure, amount due should be rescheduled over a period of 3 to 5 years and fresh loans should be given to farmers.

9. There should be no compounding of interest on current dues in agriculture sector.

10. Banks have been advised that for both short term and long term loans, the repayment schedule should coincide with the time when the cultivator has sold his produce and in funds.

Development of Hindustan Zinc Limited

3562. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of the Hindustan Zinc Limited in Visakhapatnam during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): Hindustan zinc Limited operates a smelter with an annual capacity of 22,000 tonnes of Lead and 30,000 tonnes of zinc at Visakhapatnam. Plans for increasing metal recovery and provide better environmental protection measures will be implemented during 1992-93.

[Translation]

Setting up of Bottling Plants

3563. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG bottling plants set up in various States during the last three years;

(b) the number of such plants set up in Rajasthan;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal

to set up such plants; and

(d) if so, the number thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) 26

(b) One

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

[English]

Kerosene to Sikkim

3564. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Sikkim for increase in Kerosene quota and allocation of kerosene at a uniform rate throughout the year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from Sikkim as well as from other State Governments for enhancement of SKO allocation. Uniform allocations to States/UTs including Sikkim have been made from November, 1991 onwards.

[Translation]

Survey of water-logged areas in Uttar Pradesh

3565. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey of water-logged areas in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Phulpur constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) i) Water logged area in Uttar Pradesh - 57684 sq. km.

ii) Water logged area in Phulpur constituency - 539.50 sq.km.

(c) Some of the important measures undertaken to combat the problem of water logging and drainage are:-

i) conjunctive use of surface and ground-water

ii) providing adequate drainage in irrigation systems

iii) lining of canals and field channels in vulnerable reaches.

iv) improved water management practices, and

v) making drainage as an integral part of irrigation in all new projects to be taken in future.

Tubewells in Bihar

3566. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tubewells proposed to be constructed in Bihar with the World bank assistance during 1992-93;

(b) the phases under which these

tubewells are to be constructed; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and the amount released therefor by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). As per the revised implementation schedule, the targets for 1992-93 in respect of new tubewells are as under:-

	<i>Component</i>	<i>Target for 1992-93</i>
1.	Drilling and Development of Tubewells	100
2.	Construction of Pump Houses	115
3.	Construction of elevated Tanks	115
4.	Pipe Distribution system	115
5.	Energisation by Dedicated power line	120

(c) The World Bank has agreed to provide credit assistance amounting to SDR 59.5 million for the 'Bihar Public Tubewells Project'. Uptil 31st October, 1991, the cumulative disbursement was dollar 14.225 million.

Development of Mining Sector

3567. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed for the development of mining sector in the Eighth five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the government to achieve these targets; and

(d) the funds allocated in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). The government have now fixed the eighth Five Year Plan period as 1992-97 and the targets and funds to be allocated for the Mines Sector have not been decided.

[English]

Hydrocracker Project at Gujarat Refinery

3568. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the Hydrocracker project at Gujarat Refinery; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned and the extent of cost escalation, if any, the project has so far undergone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The physical progress made on the project as of October, 1991 was about 87%.

(b) The project is likely to be commissioned by October, 1992. As per the revised cost estimates there is a likely escalation of about Rs. 122 crores at September, 1990 prices.

[*Translation*]

External Assistance for Sardar Sarovar Project

3569. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has forwarded any proposal to the Union Government for obtaining external assistance for the Sardar Sarovar project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken hereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The project envisages utilisation of 0.5 million acre feet of Narmada water from the SARDAR Sarovar project to irrigate 73,157 hectares of land in the drought prone districts of Jalore and Barmer. Besides irrigation, the Project also provides for drinking water to a population of about 3.13 lakhs in 124 villages in and around the irrigation command.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 467.53 crores at 1989-90 price level. The World Bank has been requested to include this project in the pipeline for assistance, but no response has so far been received from them.

Promotion of Sprinkler Cultivation in Rajasthan

3570. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage sprinkler cultivation in Rajasthan in view of increased oilseed production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sprinkler cultivation is included under the assistance programme of National Oilseeds Development Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Distribution of sprinkler sets is one of the components under Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production programme (OPP). This programme is in operation in Rajasthan along with other States. during 1991-92, an allocation of Rs 50 lakh has been made for 500 sprinkler sets for distribution amongst the farmers of Rajasthan State.

Supply of Coal to Suratgarh Thermal Power Project

3571. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps for the supply of coal to the Suratgarh Thermal Power project which has been lingering on due to non-supply of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). Long-term coal linkage for the proposed Suratgarh TPS Stage-I (2 x 250 MW) has already been accorded from North Karanpura Coalfield. The requirement of coal for this power plant is expected to start after 1995-96.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Security Measures for LPG Tankers Transporting Gas Cylinders

3572. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG tankers and

other tankers carrying hazardous products met with accidents thereby injuring and killing people in the country during the last three years-State-wise and U.T. - wise;

(b) whether LPG tankers transporting gas cylinders are operating without due security measures/precautions;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure that no tanker carrying hazardous and inflammable article ply without due security measures/precautions; and

(d) the details of compensation paid to the families of those killed and injured in the above type of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) 25 accidents have been reported during the last three years pertaining to the Petroleum industry. State/Union Territory-wise break up is as follows:-

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Accidents
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Gujarat	2
3.	Goa	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Punjab	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Accidents</i>
9.	Maharashtra	8
10.	Rajasthan	2

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All transport contractors carry their products under a comprehensive/third party insurance. No. separate compensation is paid by the Oil Companies.

Alleged Irregularities in Neyveli Lignite Mines

3573. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of lignite has been found missing from the Neyveli Lignite mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the theft and pilferage there;

(d) whether any irregularities have been detected in the functioning of the Neyveli Lignite mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to curb the irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (e). On 14th and 15th November, 1991, Mine II of NLC got

flooded on account of cyclone followed by heavy rains. During on-the spot visit by the Deputy Minister for coal at Neyveli on 23-11-1991, some discrepancy in the stock of lignite at Mine II/Thermal Power Station II came to notice. A one-man Committee under JS&FA of this Ministry has been appointed to enquire into the discrepancy noticed. On receipt of the report of the JS&FA, further appropriate action will be taken.

Rinder Pest Disease

3574. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the States and Union Territories which have been declared rinder-pest free; and

(b) the details of assistance provided to eradicate the rinder pest disease during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No State/Union Territory has been declared rinderpest free, although the incidence of the disease has not been reported from many States/Union Territories for varying periods of time.

(b) Details of Central financial assistance provided to States Union Territories during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of central financial assistance provided for the eradication of rinderpest during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.69	12.50	30.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.54	5.00	5.00
3.	Assam	3.00	11.00	19.00
4.	Bihar	-6.72	12.50	17.50
5.	Goa	2.00	5.00	5.00
6.	Gujarat	37.70	14.00	36.10
7.	Haryana	2.00	7.50	7.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	5.00	8.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	5.00	5.00
10.	Karnataka	0.50	12.00	47.00
11.	Kerala	10.00	12.50	17.50

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
12.	Madhya Pradesh	28.07	12.60	37.50
13.	Maharashtra	2.50	17.50	17.62
14.	Manipur	2.40	5.00	8.00
15.	Meghalaya	2.00	5.00	5.00
16.	Mizoram	6.33	5.00	5.00
17.	Nagaland	2.00	5.00	5.00
18.	Orissa	3.00	15.00	59.00
19.	Punjab	-	5.00	15.00
20.	Rajasthan	4.00	15.00	15.00
21.	Sikkim	1.80	5.00	30.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.44	17.50	24.50
23.	Tripura	2.00	5.00	6.00

Sl. No.	State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22.78	17.50	45.00
25.	West Bengal	19.38	11.50	13.50

Union Territory:

Consumption of fertilizers and Pesticides

3575. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare consumption of NPK fertilizers and pesticides in irrigated and rainfed areas of the country as on March 31, 1991;

(b) whether the recent hike in prices of fertilizers have affected the consumption of fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed by the government to increase the consumption fertilizers and organic manures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The per hectare consumption of fertilizers and pesticides in the country during 1990-91 is estimated to be 72.75 kgs and 400 gms, respectively. The consumption data for irrigated and rainfed areas are not collected separately.

(b) and (c). The fertiliser consumption during 1991-92 is likely to be about 13.5 million tonnes of nutrients against the estimated consumption of 12.576 million tonnes during 1990-91 which shows a significant increase.

(d) The Following steps have been taken to increase the consumption of fertilisers and organic manures in the country;

- (i) 1991-92 at a cost of Rs. 405 crores to make fertilisers available to small and marginal farmers at old prices.
- (ii) The State governments have been

advised to exempt fertiliser dealers having stocks upto ten metric tons of fertiliser from registration.

- (iii) About 463 soil testing laboratories are functioning in the country to advise to farmers on fertiliser use.
- (iv) State governments are being stressed upon from time to time to adopt balanced fertilisation including use of micronutrients.
- (v) State are also advised to produce organic manures to the fullest extent and use it in an integrated manner alongwith chemical fertilisers.

Meeting of the World Petroleum Congress

3576. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited a number of countries including London to attend a highly technical meeting of the World Petroleum Congress; and

(b) if so, the countries visited by him and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, he attended the World Petroleum Congress which was attended by Ministers from other countries also and where matters relating to petroleum including technical matters were discussed. The countries visited were Argentina for the World Petroleum Congress and Vietnam for discussions with the Vietnamese Government regarding

ONGC Videsh Limited's ongoing exploration in off shore Vietnam. Transit halts were also made at London, Tokyo and Bangkok where discussions were held with Various oil companies who expressed a keen interest in participating in the Fourth round of bidding.

Supply of Steel Scrap to Mini Steel Plants

3577. **SHRIMATI**

BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini steel plants in the country are facing closure due to non-supply of steel scrap; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the supply of steel scrap to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Production in the mini steel plants will be affected to some extent due to the shortage of imported steel melting scrap.

(b) Import of steel melting scrap through the canalising agency, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MTSC), has reduced this year due to non-availability of adequate free foreign exchange. Efforts are being made to increase import of scrap through MSTC. The mini steel plants can also make imports directly through the use of Exim Scrips.

Complaints from German Companies against Indian Firms

3578. **SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from German companies/firms by the Indian

Embassy in Bonn against Indian entrepreneurs/Public sector undertakings etc;

(b) whether some Indian firms/corporations/companies have also sent legal notices to protect themselves without the Government's approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the bilateral trade relations are likely to be affected by such commercial complaints;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue amicably?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) In 1991, 14 commercial complaints were received by the Indian Embassy in Bonn from German companies against Indian entrepreneurs/public sector undertakings etc.

(b) Government has no information in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) All commercial complaints received against Indian companies/public sector undertakings are invariably brought to the notice of the concerned Indian company as well as the Trade Disputes Cell of the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, who deals with each case on the merits of issues involved under relevant rules and regulations.

[*Translation*]

**Delegation to Tehran regarding
Purchase of Crude Oil**

3579. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to send a delegation to Tehran for consultations in regard to purchase of crude oil in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNANA KUMAR): (a) and (b). At present, the Government has not taken a decision to send a delegation to Tehran for purchase of crude oil.

[*English*]

**Visit of Independent Review Team on
Sardar Sarovar Project**

3580. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the broad findings of the Independent Review Team which visited India during October/November, 1991 in order to review the rehabilitation and environmental issues relating to Sardar Sarover Project; and

(b) whether the visit of the said Team has any nexus with the World Bank assistance/loan for the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) As per statement issued by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of

Independent Review Team on October, 25 in Bombay, the Team has completed its overview and orientation phase establishing a general framework for the detailed assessment of the issue that will take place in the months ahead, and the Teams report will be ready for publication by March 31, 1992

(b) The Team was commissioned by the Bank with an objective of getting independent, professional judgement on whether the implementation actually occurring is consistent with generally accepted resettlement and environmental policies as well as with the expectations embodied in the agreements reached between the Government of India and the World Bank and the decisions of the relevant agencies and tribunals. The recommendations of the Team would be useful for improvement of project implementation in the areas of rehabilitation and environment.

[*Translation*]

**Indo-Nepal Talks regarding Flood
Control in North Bihar**

3581. SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently held talks with the Government of Nepal regarding control of floods in north Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes for expediting setting up of flood forecasting stations in Nepal,

extension of some flood embankments at the border into the Nepalese territory, preparation of detailed project report for Kosi High Dam have been interalia agreed for managing floods in North Bihar.

[English]

Packaging Material

3582. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of packs for milk and milk products, juice based drinks and vegetable oil by HPCL, Itola during 1990-91;

(b) the cost of production of these packs and earnings made during 1990-91;

(c) the consumption of paper and LDPE during last three years, year-wise;

(d) the quantity and value of LDPE imported during last three years; and

(e) the net profit/loss of the project and outgo of foreign exchange for machines and materials imported and royalty paid/payable so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). HPCL, Itola produced a total of 432.45 million packs in 200 ml. equivalent terms (MEP) during the year 1990-91 at a cost of Rs. 3134 lakhs, earning a net sales revenue of Rs. 3141 lakhs.

(c) The yearwise consumption of paper and LDPE for last three years is as under:-

	<i>Paper</i>	<i>LDPE (MT)</i>
1988-89	2545.25	1072.85
1989-90	3021.42	1047.83
1990-91	3383.19	1006.48

(d) The quantity and value of LDPE imported during last three years is given below:-

	<i>Quantity (MT)</i>	<i>CIF Value (Rs. lakh)</i>
1988-89	400	87.735
1989-90	200	36.346
1990-91	Nil	Nil

(e) The net profit of the project is likely to be Rs. 55.6 lakhs. The outgo in foreign exchange of the project is as follows:-

Material - Rs. 831 lakh
Machines - Rs. 295 lakh

The total royalty paid is Rs. 6.5 lakh. Royalty due is nil as on date.

[Translation]

LPG Agencies in Haryana

3583. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LPG agencies in Haryana, district-wise;

(b) whether LPG agencies are insufficient in Haryana, if so, the district-wise details thereof; and

(c) the names of the districts in which LPG agencies are likely to be opened in Haryana during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). New LPG distributorships are opened at different places in the country as per Marketing Plan, availability of product, etc. As per the information provided by the oil companies, there was a total of 119 LPG distributorships in different districts of Haryana as on 1.10.1991:

Ambala	-	21
Bhiwani	-	5
Faridabad	-	17
Gurgaon	-	7
Hissar	-	10
Jind	-	4
Kaithal	-	1
Kamal	-	14
Kurukshetra	-	5
Mahendergarh	-	3
Panipat	-	1
Rewari	-	2
Rohtak	-	11
Sirsa	-	5

Sonapat - 7

Yamunanagar - 6

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[English]

CNG for Introduction of Gas Based Vehicles in Delhi

3584. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently censured the officials of the Gas Authority of India Ltd. for not making available the Compressed Natural Gas for introduction of gas based vehicles on an experimental basis in DTC buses to prevent pollution in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Gas Authority of India has expressed its inability to do so; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANA KUMAR): (a) The Supreme Court has recalled their direction regarding censure of officers.

(b) No, Sir. Compressed Natural Gas will be made available by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. for operating 5 DTC buses on dual-fuel system to assess the technical feasibility and commercial viability of such operations in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Canker In Basmati Rice

3585. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canker in basmati rice has affected the export;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate canker in basmati rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). There is no disease in Basmati Rice known as Canker disease and as such there is no question of export trade being affected by the said disease.

Foreign Visits by External Affairs Minister and Foreign Secretaries

3586. SHRI CHANDRESH PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign visits made by him, the Foreign Secretary and other Secretaries in the Ministry during the period from July 1 to November 15, 1991;

(b) the outcome of each such visit; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) The information is contained in the enclosed Statement I, II, III and IV

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

STATEMENT I*Details of Visits of Minister of External Affairs Abroad (1.7.1991 to 15.11.1991)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
1.	Maldives	3.7.91	- 4.7.91
2.	Mauritius	9.8.91	- 11.8.91
3.	Singapore	12.8.91	
4.	Ghana	2.9.91	- 7.9.91
5.	Kenya	9.9.91	- 10.9.91
6.	Germany	18.9.91	- 20.9.91
7.	U.K.	20.9.91	- 23.9.91
8.	New York (UN)	23.9.91	- 29.9.91
9.	Canada	30.9.91	- 3.10.91

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
10.	Zimbabwe	15.10.91	- 22.10.91
11.	France	23.10.91	- 25.10.91
12.	Iran	9.11.91	- 12.11.91
13.	USSR	11.91	- 18.11.91

STATEMENT - II*Details of Visits of Foreign Secretary Abroad (1.7.1991 to 15.11.1991)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
1.	Maldives	30.6.91	- 4.7.91
2.	Nepal	3.8.91	- 5.8.91
3.	Germany	5.9.91	- 7.9.91
4.	New York (UN)	23.9.91	- 30.9.91
5.	Nepal	8.10.91	- 10.10.91
6.	Pakistan	29.10.91	- 1.11.91
7.	USSR	14.11.91	- 18.11.91

STATEMENT - III*Details of Visits of Secretary (East) Abroad (1.7.91 to 15.11.91)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
1.	Mongolia	7.7.91	- 12.7.91
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	19.7.91	- 23.7.91
3.	Mauritius	7.8.91	- 13.8.91
4.	Thailand	27.8.91	- 31.8.91
5.	New York	19.9.91	- 22.9.91

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
6.	Paris	20.10.91	- 25.10.91

STATEMENT - IV*Details of Visits of Secretary (West) Abroad (1.7.91 to 15.11.91)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Country visited</i>	<i>Dates of visit</i>	
1.	Pakistan	26.10.91	- 29.10.91
2.	Iran	9.11.91	- 12.11.91

Indira Gandhi Canal Project

3587. SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Canal
Project in Rajasthan was scheduled to be
completed in all respects by the end of the
Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
amount required for completion of the same;
and

(c) the various sources from which funds
are likely to be made available for completion
of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER
RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) and (b). As per the Project
Report of 1984, the Indira Gandhi Nahar

Project was proposed to be completed by
1994-95. Stage-I of the project has been
completed. However, due to various reasons
like escalation, change in scope of project
with the decision to line the water-courses,
slow pace of colonisation due to lack of
infrastructure works necessitating inclusion
of roads, markets, drinking water supply and
afforestation as a part of project activities,
the State Government have now assessed
that the completion of the Stage-II project,
subject to availability of funds, will extend to
the Tenth Plan. They have, however, not
finalised the revised estimate with updated
cost of balance canal works and cost of lined
water course.

(c) The project, which is being executed
under the State Plan, has been receiving
Central assistance for canal works and water
courses. During the period 1985-1991, the
following Central assistance was extended
to the project:-

	<i>During VII Plan</i>	<i>1990-91 (Rs. Crores)</i>
- For water courses under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Command Area Development	45.60	19.99
- For Canal works		

	<i>During VII Plan</i>	<i>1990-91 (Rs. Crores)</i>
(i) Advance Plan assistance	45.00	—
(ii) Drought Relief assistance	20.00	—
(iii) Border Area Development Grant	60.70.	28.60
Total for canal works	125.70	28.60

Fish Gene Bank

3588. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to states: the species of fish likely to be included in Fish Bank proposed to be set up at National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR) in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): Sir, it is proposed to include Mahaseer Species of *Tor putitora*, *tor Khudree* and *Tor tor* as well as species of Indian major carps *catla catla*, *Labio rohita* and *Cirrhinus mrigla* in the Gene Bank to be set up at the National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources.

Foreign Visits

3589. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by him after assuming office; and

(b) the purpose of such visits and the expenditure incurred on him and his personal staff separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

and (b). The details of official visits abroad made by the Agriculture Minister after assuming office are as follows:

- (i) The Agriculture Minister visited Spain to participate in the 2nd Ministerial Level World Fisheries Conference held at La Toja, from 10-12 September, 1991. The expenditure sanctioned for Agriculture Minister for this visit was Rs. 86,267.00 and for the accompanying member of his personal staff was Rs. 4,826.00.
- (ii) The Agriculture Minister visited Italy to participate in the Commonwealth Agriculture Minister's meeting and the 26th FAO conference in Rome. During this tour he also visited United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates to explore possibilities of NRI investments in agriculture sector. The expenditure sanctioned for the Agriculture Minister for his tour abroad from 6-15 November, 1991 was Rs. 2,25,150.00. No member of his personal staff accompanied him during this visit.

Toxin Free Keshari Dal

3590. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research work is undertaken to make available toxin free Keshari Dal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether research is also undertaken on other edible Foodgrains to make them toxin free;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to encourage such research works in future?

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

(b) Research work on development of low neurotoxin varieties of Kesari Dal, is in progress under the all India coordinated Pulses Improvement project at Raipur Centre in Madhya Pradesh and at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Some of these strains are under multi-location testing.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) In soybean trypsin inhibitors are found which are not good for health. these inhibitors are heat labile and processes are available for their inactivation.

(e) Sufficient need based research facilities have been provided to the institutions/centres concerned.

United Nations General Assembly

3591. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the agenda for the current session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA);

(b) the items of special interest to India;

(c) the role played by India in reaching a non-aligned and Third World and international consensus on those items;

(d) the composition of the Indian Delegation to the UNGA; and

(e) the estimated expenditure on the Delegation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The current session of the UNG has over 130 agenda items covering different issues such as international peace and security, disarmament, economic cooperation and development, human rights, social issues, administrative and legal questions and Elections.

(b) India is interested in all these issues.

(c) The Indian delegation has played an active and constructive role in the meetings of the Nonaligned and the Group of 77 to forge common positions on many political and developmental issues. A Communiqué of the Group of 77 was adopted at the Ministerial level which reflects the common approach of these countries to issues of Development and Economic Cooperation. The Indian delegation has also undertaken extensive consultations with other countries and groups to facilitate international consensus on many issues.

(d) The composition of the Indian delegation is as follows:

1. Shri Madhavsinh solanki
Minister of External Affairs
2. Mr. C.R. Gharekhan
Permanent Representative,
PMI, New York
3. Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, M.P.

4. Mr. R.N. Mirdha, M.P.
5. Mr. Vishvijit P.Singh, M.P.
6. Mr. R.R. Sahu, M.P.
7. Mr. Kapil Verma, M.P.
8. Mr. Abrar Ahmed, M.P.
9. Mr. Debi Prosad Pal, M.P.
10. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, M.P.
11. Dr. Venkateswara Rao, M.P.
12. Mr. M. Dubey,
Foreign Secretary
13. Mr. Prakash Shah,
Permanent Representative,
PMI, Geneva
14. Shri T.P. Sreenivasan
Joint Secretary (UN)
15. Shri T. Prabhakar Menon,
Deputy permanent Representative,
PMI, New York.

All officers of the rank of First Secretary and above in the Permanent Mission of India, New York, also form part of the Indian Delegation.

(e) An estimated expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs is expected to be incurred on the delegation.

International Symposium on Coconut Research and Development

3592. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Symposium on Coconut Research and Development was held in November, 1991.

(b) if so, the number of delegates who attended the Symposium and the number of them from foreign countries;

(c) the names of countries participated in the meet;

(d) the recommendations made at the Symposium; and

(e) the steps taken by the government to implement these recommendations?

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

(b) Out of a total of 269 delegates, 49 were from foreign countries.

(c) Delegates from Australia, Brazil, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kiribati, Philippines Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, UK, Vietnam, Western Samoa and Netherlands attended the Symposium.

(d) Several recommendations for upgradation of technology in respect of gene banks, use of dwarfing genes and drought tolerant genes, intergrated pest management, DNA probes, efficient utilisation of coconut timber etc. were made.

(e) The approved version of the proceedings is awaited.

Trade and Transit Treaties with Nepal

3593. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Nepal to have separate treaties on trade and transit;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the bilateral economic cooperation including trade ties with Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Separate Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade and Transit have been signed on December 6, 1991.

(c) Besides the conclusion of the Trade and Transit Treaties and the agreement for cooperation in controlling unauthorised trade, several steps have been taken to streamline and liberalise the access regime for Nepalese exports to India, especially in the duty free/quota free category. A specially favourable access regime has also been established for the exports of approved Indo-Nepal joint ventures. All this should help improve Indo-Nepal trade ties substantially in the future.

[*Translation*]

Gas based Industries in Uttar Pradesh

3594. SHRI REJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas-based industries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up more such industries in that State;

(c) if so, the action taken by the government in this regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Four

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Further allocations would depend on the availability of gas along the HBJ pipeline, which at present is already over committed.

[*English*]

Fertilizers to Cashew Growers at Subsidized Rates

3595. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give fertilizers to Cashew growers at subsidized rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plans drawn up by the government for increasing Cashew cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Under the Central Sector Integrated Programme for Development of Cashew, a subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per has. is provided which is estimated to be the cost of fertilizers required for one hectare cultivation. The subsidy is disbursed in five annual instalments.

(c) The plans for increasing production and productivity of cashew cultivation include the following-

(i) Area Expansion with clonal planting material.

- (ii) Adoption of plant protection measures.
- (iii) Establishment and maintenance of Centres for the production of clonal planting material.
- (iv) Pilot project for popularising clonal cashew cultivation among farmers.

[Translation]

Constitution of Rajbhasha Implementation Committee in Coal Fields

3596. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted Rajbhasha Implementation Committees in his Ministry at regional and zonal levels;

(b) if so, the details of the work done by these Committees during these current years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rajbhasha Implementation Committee is working at the level of Coal India Limited (HQ) and also in all its Regional Offices having strength of more than 25 employees. In the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited also, similar Committees have been constituted at head quarters, Regional and Zonal levels.

(b) The details of work done by these Committees are given below:-

- (i) The meetings of these Committees are being held regularly.
- (ii) . More correspondence being made

in Hindi.

(iii) A book "Koyla Ke Gaveshana" written by officers of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited was awarded the second prize under Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Purashkar Scheme sponsored by the Department of Official Language.

(iv) Hindi workshops were organised in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Northern Coalfields Limited.

(v) "Khanan Bharti" is being published by Coal India Limited and "Koyla Bharat" by Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(vi) More books in Hindi are being purchased by the Libraries.

(vii) Hindi Day, Hindi Week, etc. were observed in the coal companies.

(viii) Nagpur Nagar Rajbhasha Implementation Committee awarded Rajbhasha trophy, 1990 to Western Coalfields Limited.

(ix) Coal India Limited in their capacity as the Chairman of Calcutta Nagar Rajbhasha Implementation Committee organised meeting and celebrations in Calcutta.

Compensation to Land Ousters of Barsinghpur Thermal Plant

3597. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN
MATHUR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the foundation stone of Barsingspur Thermal Power Plant is likely to be laid;

(b) the number of farmers who's land has been acquired in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of farmers who have been paid compensation and those who are yet to be paid;

(d) when the Suratgarh Thermal Plant was approved;

(e) the total amount allocated for Suratgarh Thermal Plant this year; and

(f) the estimated capacity of this Thermal Plant and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Barsingsar mine (1.7 m.t.)-cum.-power project (2x120 MW) has been sanctioned by the government in April, 1991. At present, there is no programme of laying the foundation stone of the Barsingsar project.

The No. of farmers whose land has been acquired for Barsingsar project is 662. Out of this, 611 farmers have been paid full compensation; 15 farmers have been paid compensation partially and 36 farmers remain to whom compensation is yet to be paid. The process of paying full compensation to all eligible farmers is continuing.

(d) to (f). the Suratgarh Thermal Power Plant (2x250 MW) Stage-II has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission on the 13th November, 1991 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1253.31 crores including IDC of Rs. 205.16 crores at September, 1990 prices. the project is envisaged to yield benefits during the 9th Plan. During the Plan discussions for the 8th Plan (1990-95) and

Annual Plan (1991-92), the working Group has recommended a provision of Rs. 450 crores for the Suratgarh project for the 8th Plan and Rs. 30 crores for the year 1991-92 subject to approval of the scheme.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two leading newspapers of our country. The Times of India and Navbharat Times are going through a phase of crisis today. The owner of these newspapers, want to make the Hindi newspaper 'Navbharat Times' a translated version of the English Newspaper. As a result, the editor of Navbharat Times, Shri Surendra Pratap Singh is about to resign and has gone on long leave. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Are they not private companies? Can we discuss about them here?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: The Chief of Burean, Shri Dina Nath Mishra has also gone on leave and he is also about to resign. Near about 2000 journalists have been kept out of the purview of the working Journalist, Act. They are just like bonded labourers and may be removed any time. A situation of uncertainty has been created in the news world of our country and particularly in the field of Hindi journalism. A problem has also arisen before the readers of Hind newspapers. Navbharat Times is the most popular newspaper among the Hindi readers.

Sir, in such a situation, the Government should give a statement on this issue and

directions should be given that the journalists, reporters and the readers should not fall prey to any dispute among the owners of the newspapers. This situation of uncertainty should be ended as early as possible. The Times of India is more than 100 years old and the Navbharat Times is completing its 5th decade. In view of the problem faced by the Hindi readers, a Committee of the House should investigate the matter and submit a report to this House. The House should also direct the Government to interfere in the working of both these newspapers and improve the condition of working journalists.

[*English*]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, on the request of the Executive Officer of NAC (ST) I had gone to his office on 2.11.1991 at 2.30 p.m. for a discussion pertaining to the change of the President of Sarla Mahila Samiti of Timber Colony, Rourkela. While the discussion was going on, some twenty hooligans forcibly entered the hall, misbehaved with the ladies and used filthy language against me and the ladies. They took away the Executive Officer.

Suddenly, some more hooligans came at the gate and started throwing stones on us. They created law and order problem and demanded my arrest. Some 150 ladies and 100 men were arrested with me by Shri R.K. Biswal, DSP on duty. We were taken in a police van to Sector 7 police station at 6.30 p.m. and were detained there till 4.30 a.m. of 3.11.1991. It was raining throughout the night and we were kept sitting on the Varandah of the Police Station. The District Civil and Police Administration did not care to come to the Police Station to solve the problem. The District Magistrate who was camping at Rourkela also did not come to the Police Station.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this august House, I appeal to you to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee of this House and

request that necessary action may be taken immediately against the officials responsible for such an incident, which is uncalled for. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Why am I standing. It is quite useless. Please understand into why I am standing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. This was a matter which was brought to my notice. I had asked for the explanation on 8.11.91. Reminders were sent on 15.11.91, 19.11.91, 22.11.91 and 25.11.91. Then, the show cause notice as to why the privileges notice should not be admitted was given on 27.11.91 and on 29.11.91.

Again there were letters sent on 6.12.91 and again on 12.12.91.

In spite of so many letters, nothing has been done. That is why, I am referring this matter to the Privileges Committee for taking stringent action.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Have you referred this matter to the Privileges Committee. But if you want and the House approves, immediate action can be taken in this matter. The concerned official can be summoned to the House and can be reprimanded. (*Interruptions*) This is prima facie case. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Iakshadweep): The concerned official should be summoned

to the Bar of the House and punished.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will get the report from them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please let me work in a regulatory system. Whatever Shri Vajpayee, Shri Panigrahi and others are saying, I agree with it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN. (Rosera): We also have not objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that the entire House is of the same opinion in this regard

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that I am fully one with your views. At the same time, I am referring this matter to the Privileges Committee and I will request the Privileges Committee to submit the report in the shortest time. And if the Privileges Committee comes to the conclusion that there is some mistake - real mistake - then we would take stringent action on it.

But, at the same time, let us find out what she has to say and it is the last chance, nothing more than that. We should not appear to be doing something at the back of anybody. This would be the last chance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, like the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes, there is a caste of Nai in our country. their population is in lakhs. They are landless and have nothing except a house. Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government of India that this Nai caste should also be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and all the facilities provided to them regarding jobs and other things should be provided to these people also, so that these people can also live respectfully in the society.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, sir, any game is played with the feeling of competition and unity. But it is regretful that a lot of discrimination is done in the field of sports in our country. a meeting of nearabout 100 new and old wrestlers was held today. The, spoke about their basic problems and they were also agitated. As I have also played this game, I am quite proud of it and also know its basic problems. the players of other sports, which have got much publicity and facilities and who have won Olympic medals, were awarded with Padamshree also. But the players of rural games like wrestling, who have also won Olympic medals, have not yet been awarded with Padamshree. The officials of the sports Federatons may have played any sport, such as Olympic games, wrestling

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

hockey or athletics and crores of rupees are spent on the management of these sports federation, but when these officials have not played a particular game and have no idea about it, how can they thing of bringing progress in that game. That is why our country is gradually losing its place in the world of sports.

I would like to know from the Government as to what steps are being taken to improve the management of these sports federations?

In view of this ad state of affairs, the wrestlers submitted a proposal that a conference of the wrestlers from all over India will be called, in which the Lok Sabha Speaker, the Prime Minister, the president and the Leaders of Opposition will be invited and will be requested to solve their problems. In the conference, the Government will be asked to state the steps that it would take in this regard. Mr. Speaker, Sir. You should direct the Government to state as to what steps and being taken by it to solve the problem in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might kindly recall that I had raised the matter of recruitment of police constables in Lakshadweep. It is the not the first time that I am raising this issue. In the previous weeks also, I had mentioned about it in this very session.

Now it appears that the Home Ministry people are fast asleep. they do not know what is happening in far-flung Islands. The tension is mounting up like anything. the Home Minister had given an assurance that the constables would be recruited from Lakshadweep itself. The position now is 45 per cent from locals and 55 per cent from outside are taken. Already there are underground organisations working against the integrity of the country. I have given sufficient notice to them. they are not rising from their fast sleep. I have no other way but to sit in the well of this House. (*Interruptions*). They are going to recruit again on the 16th. Therefore, I am going to sit in the well. I am not going to budge. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, I fully support Mr. Sayeed. I will also sit with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This is how small island territories - union territories - are treated by the Central Government. I also join with him. I am also sitting with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: NO, no; this is not fair. (*Interruptions*) There are others who have got important issues.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): I also join.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): We are supporting him, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

12.13 hrs

At this stage, Shri P.M. Sayeed and some other Hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister is about to reply to your questions. You kindly resume your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri P.M. Sayeed is a very senior Member of this House. Sir, I would like to tell Shri Kumarmangalam that he should give satisfactory reply to his problems, so that the people living in the far-flung north-eastern states should also have no complaint. You should reply them satisfactorily so that these Members, who belong to our party, should have no complaint and should not have to sit in the well of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIRAM VILAS PASWAN: The Home Minister must be present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Can't I reply?

I can sit if you don't want. Have I become junior for you?

[*English*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to assure the hon. Members that their grievances will not only be brought to the notice of the Home Minister definitely but it would be sorted out definitely to their satisfaction also within the date which they have mentioned as there is going to be fresh recruitment. The matter will be paid definite attention. (*Interruptions*)... I assure that the Home Minister will definitely look into the matter and we will see that their grievances are redressed. Now, I request the hon. Members to rise from the well of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon. Members may resume their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

12.17 hrs

(*At this stage, Shri P.M. Sayeed and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the issue raised by Shri Mohan Singh. He said that the Hindi journalism is gradually being deprived of its independence and the Report of Bachawat Committee is also being neglected. We should be given time to speak on this. The freedom of Press is in danger today. We would like to express our views on the freedom of press and would like to condemn this incident. Therefore, please give us time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the editor is being removed. He is being made a publisher and printer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV(Madhapura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue. It should not be neglected like this. We should allowed to express our feelings.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anna Joshi.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI(Pune): Sir, Maharashtra State is deficit in edible oil and has, therefore, to depend largely on the allocation of imported edible oil being received from the Government of India. At the rate of one kilogram per card, the minimum monthly requirement of Maharashtra is 15,500 metric tonnes per month. But we are shocked to see the very very meagre supplies during the last eleven months. During the last eleven months, the total minimum requirement was 1,70,500 metric tonnes as against the total supply of 12,600 metric tonnes only. Therefore, most earnestly, I urge upon the Government of India to give this State a higher allocation of edible oil at the rate of 15,500 metric tonnes per month and also to maintain the supply constant at the rate of 26 per cent of the all-India allocation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The matter just now raised by Shri Mohan Singh is very sensitive. "Nav-Bharat Times" is a Hindi Daily newspaper. I know that "Nav Bharat Times" is the leading newspaper among all the vernacular dailies. Both the editor of the daily, Shri S.P. Singh, and Chief of Bureau, Shri Dinanath Mishra, are being harassed by the management in several ways to seek their resignations. I agree to the matter raised by Shri Mohan Singh that the contract system of appointment is not confined to just 'Nav Bharat Times' and 'The Times of India', but is seen in whole of the print media. In violation of the relevant Acts and rules of the

Government, journalists are being appointed on contract basis through out the country and are subjected to the system of bonded labour. A big conspiracy is being hatched against all the vernacular newspapers, especially Hindi dailies to reduce them to just a translated version of English newspaper. The process was initiated by 'India Today' but now 'Nav Bharat Times' is also following it, which has a circulation of 11.30 lakh in Delhi alone. Even the sale of any English daily does not exceed the sale of Nav Bharat Times because no English newspaper has the circulation of more than 5 lakh. It is a serious matter that all efforts are being made to demean the editor of the daily, known for his contribution to journalism for 20 years and who has carved out a place for himself in India among Hindi journalists because of untiring devotion to his profession and impeccable honest. The matter cannot be ignored by claiming it to be just a matter of a private sector. In last session the issue was raised by the Congress(I) member, Shri Ratnakar Pandey, in the Upper House. I think the issue raised by Shri Mohan Singh is above party politics and has also got the support of most of the members of the august House. The manner in which the contract system of appointments of journalists, evolved in the first instance by "The Times of India" is being adopted by other newspapers in violation of the laws in force at present, is a novel method of computerisation and modernisation by associating the editors with management. All these things will greatly harm the progress of journalism in the country.

I would like to submit that Shri S. P. Singh and Shri Dinanath Mishra are the two great starts in the field of Hindi Journalism, but through the present conspiracy being hatched against the interest of journalism in the country, both have become its worst victims. Both of them are being made a target of it. The Government must be aware of a circular issued one or two months earlier wherein it was stated that 'Nav Bharat Times' must daily carry out at least 5 translated columns of 'The Times of India'. Whole of the management everyday sees that the orders in this regard are adhered to. If you kindly permit me, I am ready to produce the circular issued by the

management and the capitalists which has torpedoed the freedom of journalists. That is why this matter is quite serious. I would like to impress upon Shri Vajpayee, and the members of his party, the members of the Communist parties and Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, and the hon. Members of the Congress(I) that this is a very serious matter and it is a joke being played with the vernacular papers of India. I would like to submit that such things should be got stopped immediately.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Thank you for allowing me to speak. I think, in this House, there should not be any two opinions on this question. We fully support and stand by the staff of the *Nav Bharat Times*, be they in the editorial branch or in the other branches. Only the other day, I raised the matter about the multi-national collaboration that some of our Indian newspapers are entering into. Later on, the foreigners will dominate our newspapers and they will drive out some of our editors as well. Let us be vigilant on all counts about the interests of our workers and editors and now in particular, about the *Nav Bharat Times*.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I also want that this matter should be raised in the Zero hour. The owners of the newspaper 'Nav Bharat Times' are hatching a conspiracy as to how the national newspapers of the country may be discontinued. In the first instance, with a view to remove a number of journalists, The owners have sought their resignations. The Editor of 'Nav Bharat Times' has been serving in the field of journalism for the last 20 years and now is being asked to become a printer or a publisher or he should resign from the post. Now the 'Nav Bharat Times' will be the translated version of 'The Times of India'. This will be a serious onslaught on Hindi journalism and will also affect the lot of the journalists.

I want to raise the matter of contract system and of bonded labour system. Suppose a young man of 24-25 years of age

joins the field of journalism and after putting a contract service of 5-6 years, at the age of 30-32 years, his services are dispensed with, where will he go, the whole of his career will be in dark. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting that he should come to the House and make a statement directing the owners of the newspapers to abolish the contract system of service for the journalists.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): It is nice that 'Nav Bharat Times' is the largest daily and its popularity is increasing day by day. In the circumstances they will have to see whether any conspiracy has been hatched by the owners to lower its popularity. Switching over to merely a translated version by destroying its originality will definitely downgrade its prestige and reputation. Efforts are under way for hatching a conspiracy against 'Nav Bharat Times' with a view to bring its prestige down. Provision of wage board is there to consider the pay scales of journalists etc, but there is also a need to constitute Committee, Commission or Board to draw guidelines on the functioning and management of newspapers. Foreigners also read our newspapers in India so what conclusion they will draw if the newspapers are not upto the mark. In this way the newspapers are being supposed. So, what will be its consequences and whether the Government proposes to appoint any Committee or Commission in this regard?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This matter is quite serious and not so simple. 'Nav Bharat Times' is merely an example of it. If the matter is not solved once for all, it will create more chaos in future, because on the one hand there are the capitalists and on the other hand, there are intellectuals ready to sell their services. In this, the freedom of press is in danger. When the editors will be directed to follow the dictates, and if they do not abide by their directions, they will be appointed as publishers. This is the direct violation of the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Board report as Champak Kunja has also rightly said. For the first time in the history of India there is direct conflict between the management of 'Nav Bharat Times' and the working as well as non

working journalists. **Shri S.P. Singh and Shri Dinanath Mishra** are the assets of the whole nation as has been stated by **Shri Sharad Yadav**. Translation work will reduce the journalists of 'Nav Bharat Times' to merely translators of all that appears in 'The Times of India.' If the orders are not carried out, the journalist will be removed from the service. Biggest media which is in the hands of capitalists is being misused. This is a direct threat to the freedom of press. Contract system has been abolished under the law, but is reigning supreme in the print media. That is why I urge that the matter is above party politics. All the political parties feel that the Government must take initiative and the chair should also give a ruling in this regard. Press is the soul of the constitution and is its eyes, ears and nose. If the freedom of press is restricted, the democracy will come to an end. Therefore, the chair must give ruling in this regard and direct the Government to take necessary steps in the matter. **Shri Khurana** has also insisted for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee. The Government must take the necessary steps to preserve the freedom of press. This is all we expect from the chair in this regard.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now a very important issue is being discussed in the House. Sir, you are the Hon. Deputy Speaker of this House and occupying the chair of the presiding officer at present. In view of the sovereign status of the Parliament, it becomes our duty to preserve the freedom of fourth estate. Representative of the fourth estate is the print media. I agree with the present position of the electronic media being in the hands of the Government. The Government can use it in whatever manner it deems fit. Only print media gives us unbiased news as well as views. The question raised by **Shri Mohan Singh** about the owner of 'Nav Bharat Times' and 'The Times of India' is quite pertinent. Sir, we have ourselves been the victims of emergency days. Whenever fourth estate becomes the victim of the dictatorial attitude, the democratic freedom ends. The matter is above party politics. We felt satisfied, when **Shri Chandrasekar of Congress(I)** also raised this issue, I would like to submit that on the day of strike, America threatened us to amend the patent laws as per their wishes,

otherwise the action will be taken under '301 Special Trade Act'. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev must be listening to my speech. It is my apprehension that multinational corporations are buying print media in India in collaboration with business houses like Jain group etc. Sir, you are the custodian of our rights. Therefore, you must issue directions to the Government in this regard. It is not at all proper for the journalists to follow the dictates of the newspapers as has been going to happen with the 'Nav Bharat Times' which is going to be a translated version of 'The Times of India' on the direction of their owners. Some guidelines may be laid down in this regard. I would like to urge Shri Chandulal to exert pressure on the Government to intervene in the matter. Freedom of 'Nav Bharat Times' must be preserved. In the end, I would like to submit that the freedom of Hindi newspapers must be safeguarded.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an insult to the national language. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I will convey this to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what action will be taken in this regard? It is a very important issue.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Direct the Government to act in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion has taken place in the House, but what will happen? Is any Minister willing to come out with any concrete assurance? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am raising a point of order.

[*Translation*]

Please listen Sir, the entire House is united on the issue relating to hatching of biggest conspiracy against the print media in India. All the journalists were already aware of this threat to the freedom of press. It is an international danger which is engulfing our Hindi journalism today and tomorrow it will create problems to all of our vernacular journalism and in the end, English journalism will also be directed to publish those things which will be despatched by the international News Agencies. This is a serious conspiracy and if it is not prevented, it will seriously affect the freedom of press. It will destroy whole of the media. Today, it is engulfing the print media and tomorrow it will also affect Radio and Television. It is a serious matter that in the name of openness, the international companies will prevail over the country. The assurance given by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel that he will convey this to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is not enough. It would be an appropriate step if the concerned Minister should either be called to the House or the Government should make a fulfilled statement over this issue, because the entire House is unanimous on this matter. If the Government does not make a fulfilled statement over this issue, because the entire House is unanimous on this matter. If the Government does not make a statement, I demand that a detailed discussion should be held on this issue. Merely, conveying the views of the concerned Minister on such a serious matter means taking the House very lightly. Therefore, I request the Chair, as custodian of the House, to direct the Government to make a statement and if the need be a detailed discussion should be held in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The Government is not taking the issue seriously. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): All the sections of the house are participating in the discussion, but the concerned Minister is not present in the House. The concerned Minister should be directed to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

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[*Translation*]

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SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): All the section of the hoarse are participating in the discussion, but the concerned Minister is not present in the House. The concerned Minister should be directed to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PAWAN : A motion must be passed today in the House expressing concern over the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJEE YADAV: Some things also being witnessed in PTI and UNI. International again spatch want PTI to print all the things what they despatch. It is a serious issue, because all this will not remain confined to just print media, but will also percolate to electronic media, Radio and one day the whole industry will be engulfed by it....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): The Government should assure the House that they will see that the Bachawat Commission's recommendations and the rules framed thereunder will be implemented and that no violation will be permitted. Now the freedom of Press has become the freedom of Press barons. We want the real freedom of Press, in its real sense, and the editors should be given the liberty as it is recommended by the Bachawat Commission report.

I request the hon. Minister to assure the House that whatever views have been expressed by hon. Members will be taken into account and necessary suitable action will be taken to protect the freedom of Press.

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): This is one of those rare occasions in the

SHRI RAM VILAS PAWAN : A motion must be passed today in the House expressing concern over the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Some things also being witnessed in PTI and UNI. International agencies want PTI to print all there things what they despatch. It is a serious issue, because all this will not remain confined to just print media, but will also percolate to electronic media, Radio and one day the whole industry will be engulfed by it....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): The Government should assure the House that they will see that the Bachawat Commission's recommendations and the rules framed thereunder will be implemented and that no violation will be permitted. Now the freedom of Press has become the freedom of Press barons. We want the real freedom of Press, in its real sense, and the editors should be given the liberty as it is recommended by the Bachawat Commission report.

I request the hon. Minister to assure the House that whatever views have been expressed by hon. Members will be taken into account and necessary suitable action will be taken to protect the freedom of Press.

SHRI INDRA JEET GUPTA (Midnapore): This is one of those rare occasions in the annuals of Parliament when the entire House without any exception is united on a single issue, and this is because of the unprecedented development which is taking place, the threat from outside the country, from powerful forces, international forces, the threat to the freedom of our Press. I think, enough has been said here already by many Members from different sides of the House to justify our demand that the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting should come to the House and make a statement on this. Enough has been

said. If the Ministers who are here are not in a position to say anything, there is no reason why that the Minister should not come and make a statement here. If we fail to get any remedy from this House, then we will have to think of some other means. That is all. I am sorry to say this. When all Parties are united on this question, either we get a remedy in this House by means of the Government clarifying its position and giving us some minimum assurances. Otherwise, I think, all Members will have to go together to the Prime Minister and we will have to make some other form of demonstration outside the House, which may not be to everybody's liking.

Sir, this matter has been sufficiently agitated here. Sir, you now how the feelings of the Members are running high. And I see no reason why the Minister should not be informed that he must come here as soon as possible and make a clarificatory statement so that our fears are set at rest. If they are not set at rest, then the country will have to decide what to do about it....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, Please ask the Minister to give statement.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserā): A direction should come from the Chair....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Sir, I fully support Mr. Gupta. Sir, I want you to direct the Government and ask the Minister to come over here and clarify the Government's stand on this. It is a very important matter. This cannot be ignored by us at any cost....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATE-SWARLU (Tenali): Sir, you must take into account the opinion expressed by our senior colleagues. The freedom of the press in India is at stake and it cannot be thrown to the mercy of the multi-nationals. The Deputy Speaker may direct the Government and ask the Minister to come over here and clarify its stand on this issue. This is a

serious issue. If it is not settled on the floor of the House, as our senior colleagues have expressed, clarification on this issue has to be sought outside Parliament...*(Interruptions)* Uncorrected/Not for publication

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATA MEGHE (Nagpur): Sir, it should be taken up for discussion in the House *(Interruptions)*. Hon. Minister is not present and it is an important matter. There must be discussion on it *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir, Please ask the Minister to come to the House and make a statement.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, there is unanimity in the 'House on this issue. The freedom of the press is something which cannot be compromised. I join with the opinion which has been expressed here by all sides of the House. I request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to come out with a statement on this.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by all sides of the House. The demand is that the Government should react immediately. Sitting here, I will not be able to know whether the Minister is in station. If he is in station definitely he will react to this. Today or tomorrow, one of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting will come here and give the Government's view on this, which I can assure you, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whenever important issues are raised on the floor of the House, normally Government will react to it. The hon. Minister has categorically assured this House that he would convey this information and the Government would make a statement on this today or tomorrow as the case may be.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Today itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The difficulty is that this matter is not on the agenda and you have not given a notice to the Government. The Government shall have to get information and prepare themselves and substantial, logical, reasonable information shall have to be furnished to this House. Therefore, it is necessary. The hon. Minister has sought some time. I think, the House will agree with this. Your feelings have been very deeply felt by the Treasury Benches...*(Interruptions)* 40 hon. Members have given their names and they want to raise very important issues here. All those names have been listed according to the priority. Now I will call the names. I earnestly request that every Member should take only one minute or one-and-a-half minutes so that more matters can be brought to the light of the day and Government can take notice of that. I hope, you all agree with that.*(Interruptions)*

As and when names are given in the office, they are listed. Suppose, the names are given at 9.50, 9.51, 9.52. Accordingly they are being listed. So it is upto us to save time and allow our younger brothers and elders to take the opportunity. I hope, you will agree with this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Before 10, the position is the same.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know, you raise only very very important issues. Every one should have a chance. Therefore, accommodation lies in our hearts.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue in my constituency.

In Vijayawada city there are railway quarters which are 80 years old. In fact, they are condemned quarters. Even then the Railways are deducting house rent allowance from their employees who are staying in those quarters. There are not even minimum sanitation facilities. Whenever there is a rainfall, these quarters, water gushes into women in particular are the worst sufferers.

So, I urge upon the Government through you to take immediate steps for construction of new multi-storeyed flats on the same site to provide accommodation to railway employees.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a news item regarding the injustice being done to the students of the Medical College of Aligarh University has published in "Amar Ujala" dated 7th December, 1991. It is a serious case of bungling in which high-ups are involved. It is in the knowledge of Vice Chancellor of the University, but attempts are being made to hush up the whole matter.

The case is regarding large scale tempering with marks sheet of the First Year MBBS students. It has been done to benefit some students and to harm the other. It is also learnt that differences are being created between Hindu and Muslim students.

Two documents are the proof of this mess, first in which marks have been entered in the marks sheet in the hand of a professor, and second, in which the marks have been entered finally. There is not even a distant similarity in them. The case of tempering with the marks of the students from Roll No. 61 to 80 has been published, by which it is clear that marks have been tempered with on communal basis.

In this connection, two member committee was formed. That too could not reach any particular result. I would urge upon the Human Resource Minister through you to make arrangements to institute an enquiry into this bungling through a proper agency so that the students are saved from the injustice in the field of education.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. I am calling the names according to the list which is before me. It is up to us to accommodate others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to a matter of urgent public importance. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a great resentment, and discontentment among the agriculturists in Bihar because of non supply of allotted quota of fertiliser to Bihar by Central Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, this year 8 lakh metric tonnes of fertilisers were allocated to Bihar and out of that not even 50% of fertilisers have been supplied to Bihar. Fertilisers containing Potash and Phosphorus have required essentially during the sowing season of Rabi and the agriculturist as faced difficulty on account of its shortage. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not only affected the Rabi crop adversely but will also have adverse affect on the national production of oilseeds and pulses. Very recently, the Government of Bihar has sent a message to the Central Government to ensure the supply of the allotted quota of fertilisers to Bihar by 5th December, 1991. But the fertilisers have not been supplied yet. Not only that Rs. 46 crore have been demanded for the subsidy on fertilisers and the Government has allocated Rs. 35 crore but not a single penny has been received by Bihar... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly conclude. Do not deny chances to others.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: There is a hue and cry in Bihar. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government through you that the payment of amount of subsidy may be made as soon as possible and supply the allotted quota of fertiliser at the earliest.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Tej Narayan Singh - absent.

Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta. .

(*Interruptions*)

hear me. You cannot deny chances to others
It is not fair...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called
Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly
resume your seats. The issue is really very
important. This is Zero Hour. You cannot
expect any reply from the Government. We
shall have to follow certain rule....

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take
your seat Hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
Government is playing a cruel joke with 8
crore farmers*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack) Sir,
only one suggestion.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Srikanta,
you were also in the government. Can you
expect the Government to reply all of a
sudden when you raise an issue? I tell you,
Zero Hour is an extraordinary weapon..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly
resume your seats. Mr. Jena, you were also
in the Government. Could you give a reply all
of a sudden? That is impossible...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Prasad,
what is the use of all this.

[*English*]

You are not getting any benefit. You
have expressed your point that there is

shortage of fertilisers in Bihar. You have
brought that to the notice of the Government.
If four to five persons were to speak on the
same subject, what will be the fate of those
who are on the toes to raise important issues
on the floor of the House? Should we deny
the chance to them?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The feelings
have been deeply conveyed.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD
MEHTA(HAZARIBAGH): Mr. Deputy
Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention
of the Government through you. Hazaribagh
which is the best district in Bihar from the
tourist point of view, is the most neglected.
There are tree districts and a national park
adjacent to it. At places like Rajrappa and
Bhadauli, 'Melas' are held all the year round.
But the Central Government has paid no
attention to the development of that area.
Barika area is just near the district where 5
thousand years old manuscripts and idols
have been found. We have written to the
Department of Archaeology and Government
of Bihar, but they did not pay any heed to it.
Those who are doing archaeological work
privately have visited that place and have
observed that these idols belong to Indus
valley and Mohanjodaro civilizations. But
our Archaeological Department has both
paid any attention to it so far. I would like to
draw the attention of the Government through
you to the fact that in view of the
archaeological importance of Hazaribagh
district, it may be declared a tourist spot. The
idols excavated should be examined and
restored by the Archaeology Department.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURRI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy
Speaker, Sir, birth centenary of late Veer
Chandra Singh Garhwali, a freedom fighter
of Peshawar incident fame, fall, on 25th
December, 1991. As Havaldar Major in
Garhwal Rifles he refused to open fire on

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly hear me. You cannot deny chances to others it is not fair...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly resume your seats. The issue is really very important. This is Zero Hour. You cannot expect any reply from the Government. We shall have to follow certain rules....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat Hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Government is playing a cruel joke with 8 crore farmers*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA(Cuttack) Sir, only one suggestion.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Srikanta, you were also in the government. Can you expect the Government to reply all of a sudden when you raise an issue? I tell you, Zero Hour is an extraordinary weapon...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: kindly resume your seats. Mr. Jena, you were also in the Government. Could you give a reply all of a sudden? That is impossible...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Prasad, what is the use of all this.

[English]

You are not getting any benefit. You

have expressed your point that there is shortage of fertilisers in Bihar. You have brought that to the notice of the Government. If four to five persons were to speak on the same subject, what will be the fate of those who are on the toes to raise important issues on the floor of the House? Should we deny the chance to them?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The feelings have been deeply conveyed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA(Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you. Hazaribagh which is the best district in Bihar from the tourist point of view, is the most neglected. There are tree districts and a national park adjacent to it. At places like Rajasthan and Bhadali, 'Melas' are held all the year round. But the Central Government has paid no attention to the development of that area. Barka area is just near the district where 5 thousand years old manuscripts and idols have been found. We have written to the Department of Archaeology and Government of Bihar, but they did not pay any heed to it. Those who are doing archaeological work privately have visited that place and have observed that these idols belong to Indus valley and Mohanjodaro civilizations. But our Archaeological Department has not paid any attention to it so far. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to the fact that in view of the archaeological importance of Hazaribagh district, it may be declared a tourist spot. The idols excavated should be examined and restored by the Archaeology Department.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI(Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, birth centenary of late Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali, a freedom fighter of Peshawar incident fame, fall, on 25th December, 1991. As Havaldar Major in Garhwal Rifles he refused to open fire on unarmed people and Pathans at Peshawar

on 23rd April, 1930 despite the order of British officer. It was the first revolt of army in the country for attaining independence. After this revolt the English had understood that their rule in India is now a matter of days. Keeping in view his revolt Mahatma Gandhiji had said that had there been one more person like him in India, we would have won independence a long time ago. He was court-martialed along with his other colleagues and the preparations were made to shoot him dead, but due to the pleading by Barrister Mukund Lai he was awarded life imprisonment in 'Kalapani'. Pandit Motilal Nehru wrote to Jawaharlal Nehru in his will never to forget Gorhwal and Chandra Singh. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru considered him as his own brother. At the demise of Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali late Indira Gandhi had said in a large public gathering. A great warrior of India's independence has passed away. I would have gone to his residence but I am informed that there is nobody at his residence. His children and my children were playmates at Allahabad."

Therefore, while paying a true homage to such a great hero and freedom fighter, I urge upon the Government and the Ministry of Communications to release a commemorative stamp in his honour very soon and his birth centenary may be celebrated with great pomp and gaiety.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, my native place Hathia in Bihar is so much affected by drought that according to the official survey report of Department of Agriculture 65 to 70 per cent crop of Kharif has been damaged there. The Government has made a plan for the Rabi crop to compensate the loss in kharif. But I would express my concern through you. It is that the Government supplies DAP fertiliser and certified seeds of wheat and maize, to Bihar only after the harvest season of wheat. That is why the hon. Member, Shri Devender has said that Bihar Government has sent a S.O.S. message. I would like to know from the Central Government through you whether the Agricultural Ministry has made sufficient allocation of DAP fertilisers mixture fertiliser, certified seeds of wheat and maize, phosphate and urea fertilisers? If it does not

arrive within one week or it is neglected in this way or injustice is done to Bihar in the matter of supply of fertilisers, certified seeds, then it would adversely affect the Kharif crop and the day will come when the poor agriculturist of Bihar will have to face a condition of starvation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: I am concluding. Keeping in view such a situation, I would urge upon the Government to supply fertilisers and certified seeds to Bihar within a week.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not fair, it can never be appreciated. Why should you deny the chance for others to speak? If an opportunity is given to you, you take more time. What about others?

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, every member should get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is right..

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. I will call the names of persons whose names are listed here.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Why don't we get a chance. We have been sitting here for a long time.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to make very clear one thing. The procedure that we are adopting creates unnecessary unrest in the minds of the hon. Members. If you want to speak only for one minute or one-and-a-half minutes, the purpose is to ventilate the grievances on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly have your seat. When I am on my legs, you should not stand.

So, the Government would take notice of that. But it is not fair that you go on speaking and denying others the same opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are also others. There are 13 or 14 names. It is not possible.

[Translation]

SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a request, please allow me to speak for one minute... We don't get a chance to speak. Please ask the Ministers to solve the problems, of our areas.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They definitely do so...

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Please let me know the way in which we can tell our problems to them? *(Interruptions)*... When we approach the Ministers, we are not allowed to see them. How shall we highlight the problems of our area? Later on, it would be difficult for us to win the elections?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rising today on an issue not concerning any particular constituency or even a State. Today, Sir, a very disturbing case has come which affects our freedom, self-reliance and economic independence. *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, the American Government has threatened India on the issue of Patent Rights. Since several years there has been the issue of General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and the Intellectual Property Rights. Recently, in Delhi itself the scientists... *(Interruptions)*.

So, Sir recently the agricultural scientists

including the Vice-Chancellor of Punjab Agricultural University and others have gathered in Delhi. Their apprehension is that in the field of new varieties of seeds like wheat, rice etc., on those issues, the multi-national seed companies will usurp our rights and there is going to be a great restraint on our research and development. So, through you, I urge upon the Government to announce in this House that the Government of India will not surrender to the US dictates and the Government of India shall stand firmly in defense of national interests on the issue of patent rights and intellectual property rights.

Sir, I also support the issue raised by my hon. friend. Shri Chandra Singh Garwali was a prominent hero of our national liberation movement and particularly I am happy that he joined the Communist Party in Andamans. So, a postage stamp must be issued in his name on his 100th birth anniversary, this year.

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member through you, though it has already been done by Shri Arjun Singh when he was here, that in no way will our Government succumb to any of these forces as he is alleging, whether it is world Bank or IMF. We will ensure that the sovereignty, both political and economic, is always maintained and any way, when the economic discussion takes place, he can say all that he is saying today.

SHRICHANDRASHEKHAR (Bailla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, this issue is being taken very lightly by the Government and by the House and the hon. Minister, just when my friend was raising this question, was trying to ridicule it. The problem is not that. The Press report indicates that you people have made certain commitments and there is no contradiction from the Government. You say that the House would discuss about the economic situation on the 16th. You discuss something in the House after discussing in New York and Washington

and after committing the whole nation to certain decision which is disastrous and ruinous to the future of this country. I do not want to raise this issue in a light manner. The Government should come clean that they had not made any commitment to the multinationals, to the IMF and to the World Bank before they come to discuss this matter in this House and come to some positive decision. They discuss the whole thing here, but the news item comes from Washington every day that they had made certain commitments and there is no contradiction from the Government of India. There can be nothing more shameful for the country and there cannot be a greater effrontery than what the Government of India is indulging in today.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Sir, I have a lot of respect for the former Prime Minister, the hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Chandra Shekhar. I think he should not misunderstand. The Government is not taking this statement by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, in any way lightly. I can assure him, through you, that it is a very serious mention of matters; if I may say, even in one way a charge. But, I will only assure him that in no way will this Government ever sacrifice either the political or economic sovereignty of the nation. With regard to the IMF conditionalities, it has been made clear on the floor of the House that those terms will be placed on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister. We have earlier also discussed in various committees, especially in the BAC, that the discussion would take place on the 16th and on the 16th, I am sure all these issues that have been raised will be met by the hon. Finance Minister one by one, in detail, who is the appropriate person to really meet them.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the Minister has said that the conditions which were accepted by the Government of India, vis-a-vis IMF will be placed on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister. Sir this is just to remind this House that Mr. Chandrashekhar has raised this issue in the very beginning and said that when he was the Prime Minister even those conditions were not brought to his notice. Since then persistently in this House we have been asking the Government that those conditionalities should be placed

on the Table. Now, he says when we are going to discuss new economic policy, you can raise this issue.

Now I want to know from the Government very categorically as the date has been fixed perhaps the 16th for the discussion of the new economic policy, will the Government next week on Monday place those conditionalities on the Table of the House so that the House in the light of those conditionalities can discuss and there can be a meaningful discussion.

On what Mr. Bhogendra Jha has said and raised he did not contradict it. He is making only a general statement that the Government is not succumbing politically or economically. What we are saying is the Government is succumbing at every step on every front. Therefore this is a sell out of the country not only in economic field but in various fields, our culture, media, education, political and economical.

Therefore I will seek your protection that please let there be a categorical statement that next week early Monday or Tuesday the Government must place on the Table of the House those conditionalities which have been agreed upon with the IMF.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Please you do clarify one thing. Has any understanding or hint has been given on the issue of patent, on the issue of intellectual property rights? Otherwise please do not make a general thing again and again.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I am sorry. I would like to make it very clear to the hon. Members that when you raise specific issues, small issues, whether it is done or not done—in the overall gambit of the allegation that there has been a sell out — on the overall gambit of the picture, I can respond and I did respond. With regard to the specific issues, it has to be the appropriate Minister who will respond. It is not that I cannot but if I had the proper notice in advance, I could have also responded, and I would have got the information. But, at the moment, I do not have information on the specific thing because one must have a little notice to go into details and to find out

I can say this much that in overall, there

is no question of sell out. There would never be such a question with our Government. But with regard to IMF conditionalities, the paper would be laid. It has already been made by the Finance Minister..

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: When will he do it? / ready five months have elapsed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR: I am not asking about those conditionalities. Carla Hills came here and made a statement. Today the spokesman of the U. S. Administration made a statement. The Government of India is keeping quiet. Who is Carla Hills to direct the Government of India and the people of India to pursue a particular policy and that too coming in Delhi and making it? It is against all norms of democratic behaviour and diplomatic courtesy. An ordinary official comes from Washington, makes a statement and give directive to the Government of India and to the people of India.

Today a spokesman of the U.S. Administration makes a statement and the Government of India keeps quiet on this. Is there any sense of dignity in the nation or not?

They have every right to sell away the country as long as they are in power....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI CHANDRASHKHAR: This is what they feel. But the only question is whether certain norms will be observed in this country or not. People coming from foreign countries and making a statement....

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order, but only disorder.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR: There is no point of order on it. Please do not act in a manner which will stop the functioning of the House.

[English]

I want to know whether we are going to

observe any rule or not. My Guruji is sitting here. I shall like to ask him.

Is there any diplomatic etiquette? Will that etiquette be observed in this country or not?

If others come and make a statement which is totally derogatory, whether it is right, good or bad, those statements are not contradicted either by the Foreign Office spokesman or by the Prime Minister's Office or by the Finance Minister or by any Tom, Dick and Harry in the Government of India. What other citizens in this country should do?

I would like to know whether those statements are point to be unchallenged, the statements from the foreign spokesmen, without any reaction from the Government of India or, the Parliament and the Members of Parliament are going to take notice and object to it even if the Government does not object to this type of statement.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): I had no intention to participate in this discussion. But it has turned to be serious due to Shri Chandrashekar's *(Interruptions)* Shri Bhogendra Jha had raised an issue about which the whole country is worried. The Government has to take a firm decision about it. Majority of the M.Ps had signed on the statement which states that country should not be cowed down on the issue on Intellectual Property Rights. Hon. Minister gave an assurance that no compromise would be made. But Shri Chandrashekar's allegation is serious. I do not know as to what did Ms. Carla Hills say But I demanded on behalf of my party to bring to light IMF conditionalities, when the discussion on the Budget commenced. The hon. Minister of Finance did not accept it then Now he is ready to do so. It is good. He told at that time that no condition was imposed on us. Later and IMF official came here and he said that no question arose to impose any condition, and our country was willingly accepting them all. I saw a programme about it on the T. V.

I agree with Shri Yadav's suggestion that if the conditions had been placed on the Table of the House, the discussion would

have been meaningful. As far as Shri Chandrashekhar's allegations are concerned, they are serious in nature. (Interruptions) If something is said against the dignity of the country, it should be protested. It is right that we are facing an economic crisis and depend a lot on foreign aid. But it should be got in the manner that our pride and sovereignty, about which the hon. Minister mentioned, should not be compromised. It will be better if Shri Chandrashekhar informs the House as to which statement of Ms Carla Hills he is referring to..(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: Shri Kumaramanglam is present here and I thank Shri Bhogendra Jha and Shri Chandra Sekhar for raising this issue. Perhaps you were present in the House on 29th, the day when strike was observed when I placed Ms Carla Hills' statement. I am quoting Ms Carla Hills. She made a statement in Washington on 28th that India was running towards economic Reforms and she hoped it would continue and India was being given the period of three months about Patent laws. The Special Article 301 would not be imposed till February. Shri Chandra Shekhar again became suspicious today. I do not know why? Shri Kumaramanglam is our friend. Perhaps he is also suspicious. I am again informing the Central Government that they will do nothing about the Patent Law especially about Article 301, because it will be imposed after February. I have been reading for six month that the Government is deliberately making a compromise with the economic Independence. You please think that we are living in India. It is a country of Gandhiji, and Jayaprakash Narayanji. Ours is a very great and sovereign country. We are 80 crore in number. Ms. Carla Hills, who is not even a Minister but only an officer, how can she direct us. It is a matter of shame. Have we no status? Though the Prime Minister is not present here, does it not trouble Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev also who is present here. Where are we going and to what extent? We are facing these things after so many years of Independence. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are the guardian of our rights and as you sit on Speaker's Chair you become guardian of the country. Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Industry is holding its meeting today. We will raise this issue there but we will get the stock reply. Why did the Government not think of making *suo*

moto statement? It seems that the Government does not bother for self-respect. It is an important question. Ataiji has mentioned it just now. You can find everything about it in the newspaper "Hindu". Only this newspaper published it. I raised this question on the very day it was published. Working class have been against it. A message should be issued in which the Ministers, who are present here, should make a statement that they do not accept Ms. Carla Hills directions. Our economic Sovereignty should be protected in the context of patent law.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I would like to make one thing very clear. With due respect to all the senior leaders who have voiced their views in this regard, I want to make one thing clear.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We have fought for freedom. We do not want to lose it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Well, I have been the beneficiary of that. I do not deny that. I am a post-freedom child. But still I hope you would appreciate that we do belong to the post freedom generation. That is right. But I would like to only go on record to say categorically that with regard to the IMF conditionalities and papers, the Finance Minister has informed in the past. I would also like to make it clear that the reason why we wanted to have the discussion at the appropriate time was to find the time and see that the papers are there in time before the discussion starts so that you can make use of that during the course of the discussion. This is regarding to that aspect.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: They are threatening us with ultimatum.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: I would like to make one thing very clear. The hon. former Speaker and presently Member of Parliament Shri Rabi Ray, I am sure, would appreciate that on the matter of what every officer of other Governments say, if the Government is going to come out with a *suo motu* statement in Parliament, I think it is a bit too much.

SHRI RABI RAY: I am very sorry.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Is it not an insult to our freedom?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: Shri Ram Kapse, would you allow me to speak (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am inclined to agree with the Minister for a change.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: That way, I am obliged. If I may submit that with regard to Patent Laws, we have made it very clear - earlier, discussions have taken place etc. that our Government has not got any proposal in its mind for changing the Patent Laws as of now. That is the real position now. With regard to the issue as to whether we accept this as a pressure, or not, we can make it very clear that no Government can pressurise our Government to accept any condition, under any terms of pressure. If we do agree to anything at all, at any particular time, it shall be agreed to only if it is in the interest of our people and in the interests of our country. And with regard to Paris Convention, we are very clear in our minds. We have already stated our policy in advance that we have our patent law and that patent law stands as it is. And that is the position. I am making it very clear so that you can disabuse anybody, who is under the impression that we are changing this or that. At the moment, no such proposal is in existence.

13.26 hrs

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Review on the working and Annual Report of Rajasthan state Dairy Development Corporation Ltd, Jaipur for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) A statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the Year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT 942/91]

Notification under Multi State Cooperative societies Act, 1956, Review on the working and Annual Report of Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Ltd Lucknow for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeal and Revision) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666(E) Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No LT 943/91]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro

Industrial Corporation 13.27 1/2 hrs.
Limited, Lucknow, for the
Year 1984-85.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Second Report

[English]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
 (Lucknow): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Uneconomic purchase of engines for Shaktiman Vehicles.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before adjourning for lunch, I would like to make a small suggestions. Such of those Members who gave their names early will come within the first fifteen or twenty and such of those Members who give their names a little late, will be called after sometime. With the result there is lot of unrest in the House. Today, there were 44 Members who were inclined to ventilated their grievances on the floor of the House out of which only 11 Members were able to get the chance. Some important issues do consume a lot of time. So, I request the Whips of the respective parties, to assist the officers while making the list, so that those who could not get a chance, will have a chance to speak.

Secondly, we should give some importance to the time. When you get a chance, you should also look to the interest of to next speaker. There are small groups and they should have some sort of arrangement so that everyone will get a chance to ventilate their grievances one day or the other. I think with this little arrangement, we will be in a position to set at rest the unrest and the matters can be discussed on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DYAL JOSHI(Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not challenge your

(ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT 944/91]

13.27hrs.

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 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1991, agreed without any amendment to the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of sick Tea Units) Amendment Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1991."

ruling but my point is that today I gave a notice prior to Sheela Gautam to raise the matter in zero hour. I am sorry to see that three Members, who gave notice after me, have raised their issues. Even Sheela Gautam got a chance before me. She is a lady Member and I do not have objection to it, but except her three other Members were called and I was ignored. Though, several Members presented a resolution on the same topic, yet they were all called. Please make arrangements to avoid repetition. Please see that on the one hand several Members speak on the same topic repeatedly, whereas on the other hand we, the new Members, who want to air our problems do not get a chance.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Santosh, your name is also there.

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 KUMARAMANAGALAM): Sir, normally these matters are discussed in the Chamber. I request the Members, not to raise it here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I just made suggestion so that you should not be under the impression that something is going on here. Secondly, the hon. Members are raising their hands for five to ten minutes but it does not look nice. Therefore, I request the Whips of the respective parties to make the necessary arrangements.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I want to make a submission. No doubt, you are calling the Members according to the list, but some

Members are called specially. If you allow one problem to be raised by many people that is unfortunate and as a result proper justice is not being done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to bring a matter to the notice of the Government. But if one hon. Member raises it, it is sufficient and the matter is brought to the notice of the Government. Suppose if all the members were to speak on the same subject with their own flowery language, probably, it consumes lot of time.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: When Members give notice they do so stating the subject matter also which they are going to raise. So the same subject should not be repeated.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Instead of Zero Hour, we should go for Zero Day so that any number of Members can speak!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jena's suggestion is excellent. We can sit after 5 o'clock and raise matters!

We shall take up Matters Under Rule 377 after the lunch break.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to take concrete steps for all round development of Chimur area, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra**

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chimur region of Chandrapur district was ahead in participating in Quit India Movement launched by the father of the Nation, mahatma Gandhi on 9 August, 1942. But during the last 50 years it has been neglected a lot. The people from the same Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gornchuroli, kept the forest safe but today the irrigation projects are not being cleared in that area. Coal and other minerals are available here in abundance but they have not been harnessed fully. People of this backward and Adivasi region are deprived from seeing the World closely through T.V. This region is in a worst condition and neither coal nor wood, even gas is not available for cooking. Here Sindhivani, Naghbir, Chimur, Barhmpuri, Armori, Paawni, Sakoll, Arjono and Kurkhera are being villages of the Taluka and have population of more than 20 thousand. But no gas agency has been provided here and gas is made available illegally. You can get a cylinder for Rs. 70 easily available in Rs. 200-250 in black market. So I urge you to remove injustice being done on the people who sacrificed for freedom.

- (ii) **Need for more Central assistance to State Government of Himachal Pradesh for opening more educational institutions in the State.**

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though several schools, colleges, and universities have been opened in Himachal Pradesh, the education has not spread in an organised manner in remote areas. That is why boys of girls fail complete their education. The Government decided to open Navodaya schools which are providing good education

to the children in rural areas but many districts have not been included in Navodaya school scheme. Kunihar in Solan district was one of the places and people there believed that school would come up soon and children would get education there. But the school is still a dream. The State Government tried to spread education at several places and issued declarations, notification etc. to open colleges at Paonta Sahib, Arki etc. but they have not been opened for lack of resources. So, I urge the Central Government to provide funds to Himachal Pradesh to spread education and to open colleges as also schools for 10+2 level education in sufficient number so that people are benefited.

- (iii) **Need to restore train Services in nanpada-Gunapur narrow gauge section in Ganjam and Srikakulam districts on Andhra Pradesh Orissa border.**

[*English*]

SHRI *GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a serious crisis has been created in Ganjam and Srikakulam districts due to decisions of Railways to close down the intermediate block stations of Ganguvada, Partakimedi and Kasinagar on the Naupada-Gunupur narrow-gauge section, effective from 6.11.1991. The decision has resulted in large-scale public agitation and rallies in the affected areas, rapidly following the curtailment of the regulator train services in July, 1990.

The regular commuters depend largely on this mode of transport for attending offices, schools, work-spots and their business-sites. This old railway line caters basically to the needs of the adivasis, harijans and the deprived lot, predominating those backward regions.

I, therefore, firmly urge the Government for immediate restoration of the original train services on the Naupada-Gunupur narrow-gauge section in Ganjam and Srikakulam districts.

(iv) Need to review the working of H.E.C., Ranchi, Bihar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): The H.E.C. industry at Dhurva in Ranchi is on the verge of decay. Crores of rupees have been invested in it and about 19 thousand families are getting employment. Its present deficit is Rs. 288 crore. I am very sorry to inform the House that once it was one the major industries, but it is running today in deficit.

besides, I would like to inform that H.E.C. has not compensated many persons for the land which it acquired and it also has not provided employment to the people of the displaced families.

The Central Government should send an investigation team to investigate into the matter at Dhurva immediately and pay appropriate compensation.

(v) Need for Central assistance for early completion of Bisalpur Drinking Water and Irrigation project, Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): The whole of Ajmer district which was once a composite centre of historical, cultural educational and religious activities, is at present facing great famine and water crisis. On account of insufficient water, all crops have been damaged. The sources of drinking water like wells, ponds have dried up. Even after 44 years of Independence, drinking water in Ajmer and various cities of the district like Byawar, Naseerabad, Vijayanagar, Kishangarh, Kekdi etc. have been made available only once for half an hour in 72 hours. There is an acute shortage of irrigation and drinking water in villages also. Due to scarcity of water all the developments regarding industry economy and employment have stopped. The Bisalpur Project was witnessed as a silver lining under the cloud of this acute shortage, from

where drinking water and water for irrigation was to be made available, but for want of resources the progress of the project is very slow. I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide special assistance to the Bisalpur Drinking Water and Irrigation Project and complete the same immediately, on war-footing so that the common people may get relief.

(vi) Need for taking early steps to curb the rise in prices of polyester yarn

SHRI RAM BADAN (Lalganju): The prices of metallised polyester films which are manufactured by few companies, have been increased from 22 to 28 per cent in two phases during July 1, 1991 to August 1, 1991. As a result of it, all the weavers have reached at the stage of starvation. There was no reason at all to increase the prices by 28% of the said films from which polyester yarn is made. Price-rise due to devaluation of rupee should have affected only from 3 to 8 per cent. In pretext of the devaluation of rupee and price-rise, the entire weaver community is being looted openly. On account of it, all the handlooms and powerlooms are lying closed or in a state of being closed very soon.

I, therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps to reduce the price of polyester yarn so that the weaver-community may get relief.

(vii) Need to make available raw materials to brass metal and bell metal industries located in Sarthebari, Baniakuchi and Hujo villages in barpeta, Assam

[*English*]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Sir, Sarthebari and Baniakuchi are two villages in barpeta which are famous for two traditional industries, viz., brass metal and bell metal industry respectively. Hundreds of people of these areas depend on these labour intensive industries. The products of these industries are also popular in the

[Sh. Uddhab Barman]

entire State of Assam. Hujo in Kamrup District of Assam is also another centre of bell metal industry.

Now, these industries are facing crisis mainly due to shortage of raw materials. It has been found that annual requirements of raw materials for brass metal industry is around six lakh kilograms and for bell metal industry, it is 1.3 lakh kilograms. The traders who normally dominate the supply of raw materials make enormous profits by creating artificial shortage and price hike. In the absence of supply of raw materials, the industry has to depend on old broken utensils (scraps) which are also not easily available.

If arrangements are made for regular supply of raw materials or for production of raw materials locally for these industries, then the industries of brass and bell metal in the State can give livelihood to hundreds of workers and their families. I urge upon the Central Government to initiate such arrangements that help the survival of these traditional industries in Assam.

(viii) **Need to erect preventive vertical walls inside sea in West coast, Kanyakumari**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Fishermen in large numbers live in the West Coast of Tamil Nadu in Kanyakumari District. During the monsoon, the Arabian Sea in the West Coast of Tamil Nadu is very rough with cruel waves for a period of about five months in a year. During this season, the fishermen who are poverty-stricken and fully dependent on fishing as the only source of income, cannot operate their fishing vessels, thereby aggravating their poverty-stricken condition and they face grave financial problems. To arrest the rough sea and cruel waves, preventive walls have to be erected vertically inside the sea in the rough weather-prone areas of Kanyakumari District as is done at Vishunjam and Neendakari of Kerala. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps in this regard.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

14.46 hrs.

Re: Deterioration in Law and Order Situation in Various parts of the country with Reference to Recent Spurt in Incidents of Terrorism, Secessionism and Kidnappings... (Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up further discussion regarding general deterioration in law and order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta on 10th December, 1991. Shri Sontosh Kumar Gangwar to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SONTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, four hours were fixed to discuss this issue, but it is such an important issue that has taken ten hours. The whole country and this House are concerned with the present developments in the country. I would like to say that in my opinion, this situation has been going on the past so many years. There is a phrase which fits the situation - "Jyon jyon dawa ki, marz badhta gaya." There is much concern being expressed over the incidents of terrorism and kidnappings which I have been witnessing during the discussion in the House. The Government always makes the statement the Government is taking stern action in dealing with the situation promptly. But what is the outcome of all this? It seems that such incidents are increasing continuously. I would like to display certain figures related to incidents of kidnappings:

1988	15777
1989	17310
1990	18474

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these all are

official figures. Some days back, I was reading a newspaper and read that big industrialists carry their cheque books with them during their journey, so that in the event of any incident of abduction he may be able to give it to the kidnappers. We all are aware of it. I am not exaggerating it. Some days back an army officer of very high rank was murdered in Delhi and the manner he was killed implies that a certain particular community is committing such murders. Several similar murders have been committed in Delhi by that very community. We could not detect that caste nor could take any action in this regard. The incident of the abduction of a foreign diplomat Shri Radu is known to all. Everything was done very deliberately and a Pakistani intelligence was behind it and the whole activities were operated from there. They openly moved in the streets of Delhi and went from one place to another. This shows the laxity of the administration of our country. It reflects the character of the ruling party. In ancient times, it was said that nobody bothered to lock their houses, they carried gold on their palm, but nobody obstructed them into the way. All these have many reasons. Many hon. Members have already mentioned it and I would not like to repeat them. There are three types of terrorism which have engulfed the country. One is criminal terrorism, political terrorism and a religious terrorism. Criminal terrorism is very active in Assam, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. It is so much active that the Chief Minister of the State whether it is Mis Jayalalita or Shri Hiteshwar Saikia, they are not trusting even on their local police. They are making arrangements of S.P.G. for their own security. Everyone is aware of it.

Much has appeared about Punjab in newspapers. It has been reported in a newspaper that an Inspector who is a part of our administration, makes apology that he would never take wine and smoke cigarette in future. What does it indicate that even an officer of the rank of Secretary cannot write in Hindi? He is compelled to use other language. Girls are asked there to wear a particular type of dress. When they do not do so they are compelled to do so. If the

national flag is hoisted by mistake at school, strict action is treated to be taken against doing so. A few minutes earlier, I was reading that notices are given to press to publish the text as it is of their news. If there is any editing, the press-men will have to face harsh consequences. Though we have been getting all such information, yet we are not taking any action in this regard. During last four or five years, the newspapers are covered with the news of murders, killings, kidnappings by terrorists. It seems that the hands of terrorists are becoming wider and wider. The number of victims is continuously increasing. Both the official figures and unofficial ones confirm it. Many areas are encircled by terrorist activities. I hail from terai-region in Uttar Pradesh. It was obvious when the incident at Dussehra Fair in Rudrapur in Nainital occurred, they knew it that the injured people would rush to the hospital and when they reached the hospital, bomb was blasted there also what sort of mentality does it indicate and what sorts of persons are they. Who are inducted in such activities? There are many such things to be considered and looked into. Many things regarding Kashmir have come to our notice.

A person familiar to me is an officer in Kashmir. He told me that they had to take help from terrorists to get their work done. If curfew is declared nobody dares to perform his duty there. That person mentioned a nice thing. He sent a cheque to Bank for its payment but it could not be encashed for three days. On consultation with the officer of the bank, he stated that he has not been okayed. Who didn't okay is worth-noting. When Pakistani flag is hoisted there on August 14, we do not bother about it and when we talk that we would hoist our national flag on January 26, or August 15, we are told that the people feel disturbed.

Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that today we need a strong will power and if the political party in power does not have a strong will power, it cannot do anything. All the political parties will have to strengthen their will power in this regard. I see it that wherever is terrorism, we remained united and we participated very

seriously in many deeds. I happened to read a saying of Bhagat Singh, "Arms and bombs do not bring revolution, rather the sword of revolution is sharpened at the grindstone of ideas". Therefore, we have to sit together and take decision to build the future of the country. There are a lot of things here. The youths of our country are jobless. Instead of solving the problem of unemployment and improving their character, we compromised with the terrorist to serve our petty ends. In this way, we can never do good for the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude for the opportunity you have given to me. In the end, I would like to submit that the Government should make proper statement here, because I hail from Uttar Pradesh and a districts of the terai region are badly affected by terrorism and 25 other districts of the State are also affected. The whole of the terrorist-affected areas in Uttar Pradesh is bigger than that of Punjab the situation is much that it cannot be lacked very easily. Even if 50 AK47 rifles are provided to Uttar Pradesh. This situation can not be tackled. So I would like to request you to provide the most sophisticated arms to Uttar Pradesh so that the State Government may face the situation there properly. 40 companies of P.A.C. should be deputed immediately to Uttar Pradesh because the terrorist affected area is very large. Such is the state of terrorism in my state that my S.S.P. forbids me to go outside at night. He suggests me to go outside only with security and after informing him about it. What is this? This shows that the situation there cannot be tackled with ordinary rifles. It requires latest arms. Further I urge the Minister of Home Affairs, who is present in the House and belongs to Uttar Pradesh should mention clearly as to what is going to be given to Uttar Pradesh Government so that the Uttar Pradesh Government may be capable of tackling the situation there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I rupees my thanks for the opportunity given to me to speak here and I conclude.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the law and order problem in different parts of the country has become a matter of serious concern today. It has become a direct threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. The secessionist forces which had a very limited scope of operation only in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have spread over to the territories of Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh in the shape of terrorists. These forces, on the instigation of some foreign powers, some religious fundamentalists and some political opportunists, have shaken the social, political, economic and religious foundation of our country. The secular India today is witnessing the blood bath of her children at the hands of these terrorists.

The terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, supported by religious fundamentalists, who have their branches of operation in different countries with Pakistan as their Headquarters, must be dealt with very firmly. The killing of Sant Longowal, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the illustrious sons and daughter of India by these terrorists, not only created panic in the minds of millions of Indians but have thrown open a challenge to the very existence of our nation. Our prime responsibility is to protect the innocent people who are the targets of the terrorists bullets. While dealing with the terrorists firmly, we have to create job opportunities for the unemployed youths.

Sir, the youths who have resorted to terrorism in other parts of the country, we have to go into the depth of their problems: In the Eastern part of the country, insurgency in Nagaland, in Manipur and in Assam is again causing a grave concern and has to be dealt with firmly but with a different angle.

Coming to the central part of India, the terrorist activities, otherwise known as Naxalite movement, once again, raising its head which has both social as well as economic background. Bihar, West Bengal,

part of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and now Madhya Pradesh have come under the grip of these Naxalites. The tribals and harijans who live here are subject to harassment and physical torture since ages.

Sir, I appeal to this august House to give a serious thought to it.

Whenever some big projects come up in the Tribal areas, such as dams, factories, they bring forces to leave their lands so dear to them and which they have made cultivable after years of hard labour. These displace persons are neither properly resettled nor are they employed in these factories.

15.00 hrs.

Coming to the terrorists, now they have adopted a new technique of kidnapping people in respectable positions to achieve their targets. They have adopted this method to get some of the dreaded criminals out of the jails. The kidnapping of the Romanian Diplomat has been a black spot in the chapter of our Indian history. We lost Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi because of the total failure on the part of the Intelligence Department of the Indian Government. I request the Government to revamp our Intelligence department for restricting the terrorist activities.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): Today, the problem of terrorism is not limited to a single state but it has become a problem of the whole country. The Government should consider it as a national problem. In reality the Congress is responsible for the problem of terrorism in Punjab, Assam or in Kashmir. The Congress Government has always adopted a policy of instability. The same is in case of Maharashtra also.

The Government is well aware of the fact that Pakistan is behind the terrorism activities in Punjab and Kashmir and Bangladesh is involved in Assam. But we don't know why the Government is not

taking any step. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rao and hon. Defence Minister Shri Sharad Pawar are repeatedly saying that Pakistan is involved in terrorist activities. Everyday our soldiers are being killed at the borders but the Government is not taking my firm step. The Government should adopt a clear policy about Pakistan. The time has come that we should take stern action against Pakistan to suppress its terrorist activities in our country.

The terrorists are having such modern sophisticated weapons which even our police do not possess. The Government of Maharashtra had demanded speed motor vehicles, but this demand was acceded to. Today the innocent people are being killed. The Government is doing nothing in this regard except expressing its sympathy and granting ex-gratia amount to the deceased.

It is a well known fact as to who was responsible for inciting Bhindrawale. Had Congress Government not instigated Bhinderawala the present situation would not have arisen.

Kashmir's problem has taken a dangerous turn now. Had it been suppressed in the beginning, this problem would not have taken this shape. The then Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Jagmohan Singh and again wrote to then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi informing him about prevailing situation in Kashmir. But he showed an indifferent attitude by handing over the power in the hands of his friend Shri Farooq Abdullah and the situation there became more worse. Shri Jagmohan Singh wrote many times, but the Central Government did not take any action. Today the situation of Kashmir is clear to all. There are frequent cases of kidnapping and the terrorists pressurise the Government to free their associates and get them freed.

Shri Mushir-ul-Haq, the Vice Chancellor of Kashmir university was kidnapped and later on he was murdered. The Government did not make any attempt to free him from the captivity of the terrorists. The Government said that his family would be provided five

lakh rupees. But it is very sad that still the said amount has not been paid.

It is clear that Bangladesh is assisting ULFA activists in Assam, but the Government has not taken any remedial steps.

Due to the incidents kidnapping, murder theft law and order situation is deteriorating day by day. Our police has become ineffective. Till now it could not solve any case of kidnapping. The incident, of kidnapping of Romanian diplomat and diamond merchants of Bombay have exposed the Police and proved that Delhi Police is inactive.

Most recently in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana the terrorists killed innocent people in broad day light. First of all, we should think over the reasons behind terrorism, and then we should find out its solution.

We should take from steps to fight with the terrorism and to improve the law and order whole heartedly and should take stern steps, wherever it is necessary.

I request you all that though we belong to different parties yet in this respect we should unite and should save the country from disintegration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

SHRI SULTAN SALABUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the question is not of law and order, but we have to see as to where we have committed mistakes, due to which this situation has developed because even at the time of freedom movement, situation was not so as it is today even after 44 years of independence.

If such situation has been created after 44 years of independence, We will have to find out the reasons behind it. We cannot solve this issue only accusing the terrorists,

but we should also accuse those forces who have compelled them to become terrorists. Those forces are capitalist forces and the people who have been indulging in corruption.

Besides this, we will have to take stock of the faults in our foreign policy due to which our neighbours are so much displeased. If we keep all these things in view and try to evolve any solution to this problem, no doubt, we will find some good results. There will be no results if you try to solve it by force or by any other means.

The hon. Member speaking prior to me said that 'Ekta Yatra' is being opposed. I would like to say that if you think that Pakistan is providing training to the misguided youth of Punjab and Kashmir, I would like to say that it is better to take 'Ekta Yatra' to Muzaffarabad and hoist tri-colour there instead of leading it to Srinagar and hoist tri-colour there on 26th January. People will praise you for this. (*Interruption*)

Why do your 20 lakh supporters go there wielding lathis, rods and knives?. After all what do you want to do? If you do all this, learn to drive Patton Tank and F-16. You talk about atrocities meted out only to the minorities. Lead Ekta-yatra to Muzaffarabad, but you will not do so. But you are leading it to Srinagar. Your objective will be completed by taking members of R.S.S. with you there and there will be no problem if you hoist tri-colour at Srinagar.

Alongwith this I will also say something about Andhra Pradesh. We have bad opinion about terrorism. A doctor and a health visitor is appointed in each village of Andhra Pradesh, but the people do not get medicines and the doctor is negligent to his duties. Naxalites not only assaulted doctors, but also seized the medicines. The people are with naxalites, because after that the doctor is on his duty. You should also consider. it.

I am not praising terrorists, but the terrorism spread due to your mistakes. There was riot in Hyderabad. After much hue and cry the Chief Minister is dismissed. The

385 *Disc. under Rule 193* AGRAHAYANA 21, 1913 (SAKA) *order situation in* 386
Deterioration in law &
various parts of the country

Chief Minister wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and mentioned names of M.L.A.'s who were involved in riots, but they are not arrested. Riots took place twice in a year and the Chief Minister was dismissed because of that but the Police Commissioner was not dismissed. A Police Commissioner gives Rs. 30 lakh as dowry in the marriage of his daughter. He bribes the people who are in responsible positions. That is why even after incidents of riots occurred twice, he has not been transferred from there.

You should guess the situation that a police force comprising 12 thousand personnel was deployed to control a procession of Lord Ganesh, covering a distance of three kilometer. In spite of it, police could not make arrangements and riots took place. Despite that the same Police Commissioner continues to be posted in Andhra Pradesh. people are demanding that the miscreants should be arrested. But innocent people are being arrested. Those who were not present there and were away for the last three years have been arrested on fake charges and are being asked to pay Rs. 5000 each, if they want to be free and save their service and

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

15.12 hrs.

[*Translation*]

families. They are showing their passports as a proof and say that they were not there, they are coming here after three years. When I asked them, they replied that they had lost their employment in Soudi Arabia and all other things. They have no alternative except indulging in terrorism. As a result one Gafoor group has come into existence in Andhra Pradesh and the members of this group are spreading terrorism. The Government is responsible for all this. You can guess the situation. We are speaking here and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not present here, whom we can narrate our sorrows. I want to tell you all about that. You can well imagine the importance of the issue. But who is here to hear us, whether

the Home Minister could not come here himself... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Yesterday he informed the House that he will not be able to come here due to an urgent meeting.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM LAL RAHII): Please listen to me. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is busy in the meeting. I shall reply to your questions. I can reply to the questions of each member.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If you don't mind, please give me a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is saying something.

[*English*]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member that the Home Minister, unfortunately, is held up in a meeting on Punjab; otherwise, he would have been here. But all the points that he makes are being noted by the hon. Deputy Home Minister and others. These will definitely be brought to the notice of the Home Minister and others. These will definitely be brought to the notice of the Home Minister and he will reply to those points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDI OWAISI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am speaking about activities of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh. What the Police Force and Intelligence service were doing when son of a Central Minister, who is also an M.L.A. was kidnapped from the heart of city. (*Interruption*) The son of Shri Shivshankar is a M.L.A. and has been kidnapped. Police has all the information about sale of ill-

Un Khet Ke Har Khoshe Gandom Ko Jala Do."

liquor and other things. But it never takes any action against those, because they are the source of income for the police. If police does not have all these information, then how a person is kidnapped in police protection and then how a person is kidnapped in police protection and then released. His home is guarded by police and the constable did not permit him to go inside. He asked him as to who he was? You can guess the situation of law and order and its results.

We only hold discussion here. But the Government should tell about the steps taken to tackle the situation. The Government can't do anything. You are condemning us, while you should condemn those who take bribe and provide monetary help to Naxalites. The law and order situation is deteriorating day by day. You can't carry on business unless you compromise with them and pay money to them. The administration there is being dictated by the naxalites. Can you visit Azaia in telangana. If you say that the situation is normal then, I would like to ask you why the buses are not being operated in Azala after six O' clock. Why any minister do not visit there. If any Minister visit there you will know that all are helpless and the public is supporting the Naxalites. The police is committing excesses with women but naxalites are providing them security. Please tell, whom the people will support.

Today consumption of liquor has been prohibited. The Government could not do it. Serious attention should be paid towards the matter and how you can help them. But if we sit here idle and talk that this or that has happened, it will not serve any purpose. The politicians must give the statement of their property and bank balance and should tell after every five years, how much they have acquired. When the public knows that they are becoming poor while the politicians are growing rich, and that they do not have anything and are living in extreme poverty then as Iqbal has rightly said:

Jis Khet Se Dahkan Ko Mayassar na Ho
Rozi

This is happening today and their will be a time when we will not even be able to safeguard our respect and will go on crying. When we come across or good piece of poetry we appreciate it without acting upon it. So, leave all these thing aside. Whenever there is a tumult in the Parliament and in the country then, you would excuse me for saying, that the situation becomes almost like an Urs or festival. As the people go on a journey for Urs and offer floral tributes, in the same way the issue is raised through Rule 377 in the Parliament and it is almost like a ritual. So, you speak what you want to speak and the Government does it wants to do and nothing else is done. You can imagine the consequences that would follow. (*Interruption*) People are given Rs. 30 lakhs to their daughter as dowry. Bribe should be stopped.

Stop bribe, black marketing and atrocities on the women in the villages. The problem of Naxalites cannot be solved merely by making speeches. You must remember that one day the people will rise, whatever you may say in the name of Naxalites, the poor of the country have been fed up of these things and if these conditions prevail then India will have to undergo a violent revolution. Mr. Chairman Sir, here the people talk about the Sikhs and say they are bad, but 5000 people were put to death and their wives were disgraced, but none has been punished till today. Had you been in their place, had our mother or sister been dishonoured like this, would not we have picked up arms to fight with those people who had done this. Why do you not say that those people who had killed 5000 persons were bad. The matter can not be resolved by blaming the terrorists alone.

I thank you Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, the discussion is going on for a very long time, but even then some aspects are left untouched, on which I would like to comment.

Mr. Chairman Sir, as far as terrorism is concerned, the Central Government has not been farsighted in tackling it. There have political motives behind it also and that is why the problem of terrorism has emerged. One of my friends has mentioned Bhindranwale but today there are several Bhindranwale in many States and the political parties, have given them patronage for their political gains. We are facing the consequences and almost half of India is under terrorism today. Who does not know that the India had given shelter to the L.T.T.E people. The military training was given to them by the Indian Army. Later on, due to our wrong policies the L.T.T.E. turned towards us and now Tamil Nadu is also in the grip of terrorism.

The same is the condition of Uttar Pradesh. The Centre could not prepare a planned programme to face terrorism and everything is done on adhoc basis. When there was pressure in Punjab, the militants entered Uttar Pradesh. When operation was done in Punjab, it should have been kept in mind that the militants would flee to Uttar Pradesh to create panic and chaos. Had the border of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab been sealed there would not have been such a turmoil and destruction in Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government's short sighted policies are responsible for the terrorism in the foot-hills of Uttar Pradesh. Apart from it, the Central Government is being indifferent to Uttar Pradesh on political grounds. Uttar Pradesh Government asked for C.R.P.F. and para military companies but these were not made available and out of the 40 companies provided to Uttar Pradesh 20 have been taken back. The Uttar Pradesh Government is tackling terrorism with the help of only 20 companies and that is why a number of innocent people are being killed. Due to the wrong policies and political ill will of the Central Government, the people are being killed there. The Uttar Pradesh Government had asked for arms for the police forces but till today the ultra modern arms have not been provided. There are 450 companies in Punjab and 106 companies in Delhi but Uttar Pradesh, whose area is double than Punjab and Delhi, has not been

provided para military companies. Besides, the Centre will have to provide all other sorts of assistance to Uttar Pradesh. A planned assistance will have to be provided throughout the country otherwise terrorism will be out of control and it will spread in the whole of the country.

Similarly, the money coming from foreign countries and smuggled narcotics and drugs and being used for illegal purpose and is reaching in the hands of the militants. Through that money arms are being brought here. Therefore, I fully agree with my friend who was just now saying that India will have to change its foreign policy. The neighbouring countries are penetrating into our country due to our simplicity and goodness. They are infiltrating and providing arms and ammunition to the extremists and encouraging and providing shelter to the militants. We will have to seriously think about our foreign policy and will have to deal with them severely. We will have to sign pacts with them or we will have to deal with them severely but we should scuttle the voice of the militants coming from those countries and should destroy their hide outs by sealing the border or by fighting or even by friendship.

The Central Government has banned the grant of new licence for possession of arms. A law abiding person wants to have arms for his own security but cannot not get it for his own security and a bad element can buy illegally, as many as he wants. He gets success in getting even foreign arms through smuggling. Therefore, the morale of an innocent person falls down. Therefore I would like to submit to the Centre that licences of arms should be given liberally to those who want to buy these for security. Not only this there are two aspects of terrorism. One is political and the other is economic but today terrorism is mainly because of political aspect. Now I would like to say about the economic aspect. Yes, we will have to remove poverty. If poverty will not be removed then a movement like Naxalites would surge. Therefore the right to work should be made a fundamental right, to provide employment opportunities to the

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

youth. The feeling of nationalism should be generated in them. The inflow of illegal arms should be stopped and the tradition of giving political shelter to the criminals should be stopped. If all this is done, then certainly terrorism will be brought under control and there will be security and peace in the country.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Naianda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the matter on which we are having a discussion today is related to the State but almost whole of the country has come under its fire. The Government wants to bring law and order in parts, but this problem cannot be solved like that.

The Congress has been in power for most of the time after independence. Today the Congress Government is there in the Centre and it is not that the problem of law and order has emerged today. The extent to which the Congress should have paid heed to this problem and the power by which it should have been curbed has not been used. History bears testimony to the fact that Congress has come to an understanding with the criminals, the terrorists and at many places it has encouraged these extremists for political gains.

How did the terrorism grow in Kashmir? How did the Congress manipulate power there? What had been the relation with Bhindranwale in Punjab and what had been their relation with the L.T.T.E? All these things have been said so many times and have gone down the pages of history.

There are many reasons behind the law and order problem that the country is facing today. One, as I have stated is the political reason, but today not only Congress should be held responsible and should be defamed for it but I understand that are many other parties who had been co-operating in such activities. If politics is criminalised then it is

obvious that it will spread every where in the politics in the country and in the States. Serious thought will have to be paid to it. After all, how this can be resolved. It is true that there are many reasons for law and order problem. Foreign powers are behind the terrorism in the border areas and they want to disintegrate and disturb the stability of the country. This is also one of the reasons. At the same time social and economic conditions are its main reasons. The increasing economic disparity in the country and in the society is creating despair and the people believe that there is no solution to such problems in view of the existing economic and social system. With the result, they follow the wrong path. Criminalisation of politics and in many cases the nexus between police and criminals are clearly visible. It is evident from the figures available that there is no year in which there may not be any fall in the number of cognizable offences, whether it is a case of rape, murder, loot or kidnapping. If we really want to decrease the number of crimes in the country, the Government should call a meeting of all the political parties and consider the matter and after the opinions are formed, some measures should be taken on all-India level. Then along the problem can be solved.

I would conclude my speech with an example. I belong to Naianda constituency, which is in Bihar. I received a telegram the day before yesterday. Satya Prakash Singh M.A. L.L.B the eldest son of one of our district level leaders, Shri Ved Prakash was shot dead by 4-5 assailants in front of the Police Station at 10 a.m. the assailant fired from the rear of the Police station. This way murders are committed in broad day light. The incharge of the Police Station was in Inspector K.K. Sharma is in with hand and glove with the culprits. The S.P. is also is close nexus with them. In such a situation where the innocent people are killed politically and the killers take a sum of Rs. 1 to 2 lakh for each killing the problem cannot be solved by the State police. Therefore I would submit to the hon. Minister to institute a C.B.I. enquiry to arrest the guilty person and punish him because Police is also involved.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK (Sonpat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussions on law and order situation have taken place in the House on many occasions during the last 8-10 years. Often the views expressed are repeated, but the situation remains the same. Every Member wants to repeat that all of us should rise above party politics to solve this problem. I would appeal to all the hon. Members with great respect that we are saying all this for the sake of formality. If the sky falls we shall gather larks. Neither the political parties would rise above their selfish party interests, nor this problem would be solved. When we are in the opposition we wish that the situation may worsen so that party in power is made insoluble. When we are in power they want the same thing. It is a reality. Therefore, such a formality is of no use. I request the hon. Minister that there is no need to waste time on thinking that way. AT present our Home Minister, Shri Chavan is a very bold man and we can compare him with Sardar Patel. His strength and will power is clearly visible. What I mean to say that you don't want that the present Home Minister should function as strongly as Sardar Patel functional. Today there are elements interested in leading the country to ruination so that situations may arise when the present government could collapse...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): We don't want. Whatever you said is an addition to our knowledge...

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: I mean to say that Shri Chavan belongs to that part of the country which is known for the firmness of Maratha people. Since he is also Maratha and if he says something, he does so for his firmness.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: That way all people belonging to that region have come in that category and not only Shri Chavan...

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: You are also trying to stick to your adamant attitude...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are interrupting. He did not like my comment that our Home Minister should solve the problem. I would like to say a few words.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say that our present Congress Government or Home Minister have got the will power. They have to take decision but we have taken most of the decisions deeping in mind the vote factor. Whether it is the Congress party, the Janta Dal or the B.J.P., if we take the decision not keeping in mind the elections to be held after next five years, then I believe it is not bad and only then we can solve the Problem. It is not that a handful of people disturb the law and order situation. It is a fact that the number of poor people in the country, which was very large, has decreased. In this connection many hon. Members have expressed their views that people are frustrated because of poverty. Since it is a question of livelihood, they become terrorists. But I believe that the atmosphere is always conducive to disturb the law and order situation, what remains is only to sow the seeds of discord. Everybody can't be affluent and everybody can't be employed. There are some other reasons which are to be removed. I agree with hon. Member that we should think why it so happens, what is the background and how to put it to an end. I believe the basic reason is unemployment. This is one of the grounds prepared by the jobless. The moment one gets a chance to create trouble, one never allows it to be missed.

Secondly the judicial system in our country is there since the British period, it is working on the same style as it was functioning in 1887 when the IPC was enacted. It is the same even after 100 years because of which we are not able to dispense justice to anybody at proper time. There are cases pending for as many as 30 years prolonging for generations. One has to pass many stages from lower court to the Supreme Court and finally one feels dejected and thinks that justice won't be done and then breaks the law and takes it into his hands and starts taking action.

Thirdly, we say that army has been deployed in Punjab. Previously also army was deployed there. But atrocities are being committed on some innocent people. They feel that they have not done anything wrong and even then action is taken against them, they are being harrassed and their children are harassed and finally when they are fed up, they take to terrorism. Whether army is sent there or para-military forces are sent there, but no action should be taken against innocent people. This should be considered seriously. I would like to give a few suggestions as the whole picture is before my eyes.

First of all, I would like to suggest that the functioning of our judicial system should be improved. A person who is the real culprit or criminal should be punished as early as possible. The right person should be provided with justice at the right time. It is a different matter if we kill terrorists in encounter but if we look at the history of past 40 years, there is not a single instance where any terrorists, an anti-social element has ever been punished. Nobody is punished. Indiraji was murdered in broad daylight and it took 10 years to decide that case. So, much time is consumed in deciding the cases. Therefore we should bring about a change in the judicial system keeping in view the existing circumstances.

Secondly, I would suggest that my hon. Colleague Shri Raut just now said that the Central Government is not going to issue licences for arms. My constituency is Sonipat. It is an hour's journey from Parliament House and my licence is valid in Haryana alone. When I come here from my home, I have to deposit my arms at the border and they say that inquiry will be held first of all. If an MP is subject to inquiry about his jurisdiction, can any M.P.... (*Interruptions*)... how can any M.P. be secure?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is narrating his own story and the things he is possessing.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: He is narrating his experience. Shri malik, please address the Chair,

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Please don't overact. Everybody can overact in this manner.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: We don't have any actor here.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Please be seated, anybody can act this way. I want to say that those people have got sophisticated and unauthorised weapons and it is no argument that a person, who is running a risk to his life and who may some problem, is not being given licence for possession of arms. We may not have sufficient forces that a company or a battalion is provided to him but we can provide licences to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: I am concluding my speech. A few incidents took place in my State, Haryana because of the increasing pressure on Punjab terrorists. They moved towards Haryana and some people want towards Terai region. Those people ran towards the areas where they can find an easy exit. Therefore, my request is that the maximum para-military forces may be deployed in Haryana. For the time being five battalions have been provided and the area of Haryana bordering Punjab and Pakistan is 500 Kms. Five battalions are insufficient for a distance of 500 kms and they have to come from Haryana whether they have to go to Uttar Pradesh or elsewhere because that is adjacent to our area. I would like to request that steps should be taken to improve the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken a lot of time. You spoke for 12 minutes though only 5 minutes were allotted to you.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: There is an interruption from that side and that way my time was also consumed. Finally, I would say that since the advent of terrorism

Punjab is the worst hit State. There was Rajiv-Longowal Accord and both these persons fell prey to terrorism.

Here, I suggest one thing that atleast a monument should be constructed in the memory of those two great persons who sacrificed their lives to bring an end to terrorism so that in the coming days people may know that these people sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country and this monument is the name of those great persons so that the people may call their names respectfully in future also. With these words I conclude and Thank you.

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): Mr. Chairman Sir, the law and order situation of the country has been a matter of concern in the whole House for the last three days and particularly we are also concerned about the anxiety of the Government. Those who are to defend the country and who are to run the country are saying that the law and order situation is not good. There is a saying in English.

Who will watch the watchman;

If the watchmen do not work properly, then who will look after them.

So many reasons have been stated and the solution to this problem has also been suggested. Out of these there are some short term and some are long term measures, but the whole of the country should think that we should rise above all the policies, we are going to adopt and the law and order situation of the country should be normalised as early as possible. If the Government is really concerned about it then it should also admit that terrorism has increased under its rule, whether it is in Kashmir or in Punjab or in any part of the country. The right remedy to this problem is in their hands but they will have to be honest in this matter.

Many reasons have been stated for this problem including economic and social reasons also, but the most important reason of this problem is the political reason. We should improve these political relations

whatsoever they are. We shall have to cure the political jaundice from our eyes. All political parties should be taken into confidence and this problem should be pondered over open mindedly and they should think about the country. No solution of this problem can be found out by criticising various political parties in different ways.

A great concern has been expressed on the prevailing law and order situation in the different States of the country and the details of the States and the Districts have been given separately. I represent Gujarat State and in a short time I would like to bring to your notice a few facts about Gujarat.

You know that the revenue from our State has been maximum in the whole of the country but the situation of Gujarat has become altogether different for the last one and half year. Gujarat has always been a peaceful State. Great persons like Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi were born in Gujarat and devoted their lives for the country, but for the last one and half year the whole situation has changed. Our political situation has become almost unstable. An unstable situation is going on there. Gujarat has been divided into the hands of the people of ruling party and a peculiar unstable situation has emerged there for which the Centre must care about. The reason of it is that Gujarat is a border State and the border area of our Gujarat is very much close to Pakistan which puts it in a special situation. you might have observed that Pakistan's intentions are not good about border area of Gujarat. Pakistan's eyes are over our oil reserves in the Kutch area. Apart from it Pakistan's eyes are on some other areas also. Our long coastal border nearly 500 kms. is open towards Pakistan from where the smuggling goes on day and night. During the last one year, in Jamnagar district only smuggled items worth more than Rs. 100 crores have been captured by Government officers at two-three ports and even then smuggled goods worth hundreds of crores have come in our country. There was stability in our state, but situation has turned to the very sensitive for the last one and half year and now communal tension

and communal riots are on the rise among the people of Gujarat.

Liquor is prohibited in Gujarat, but in connivance with the police the unauthorised sale of liquor is going on which has maimed the whole character of the police. The police is also involved in these unlawful acts. Being a border state, drug trafficking and smuggling have become a common affairs there and the intrusion of the Pakistani citizens has also become a routine affairs. The biggest example of this infiltration is that in the markets at the border areas of Gujarat, Pakistani Currency is being accepted for trade and business. We have shown this currency to the Government officials and to the Government also and the situation there is a proof in itself. Besides it the matter of great concern is that the militants are being trained in Pakistan and they are coming to the border states. About one and half lakh intruders from Pakistan are living in Gujarat illegally and they are inciting communal riots there. I can cite one such example/incident, if you wish, I will present it before you.

Only one week before there had been communal riots in Nadiad city. Some people attacked the locality of the shedule castes, who are living there unauthorisedly. They attacked them and burnt their houses, many people were injured and those people suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 30 to 40 thousand. The attackers shouted the slogans 'Pakistan Zindabad.' We brought this matter to the notice of authorities. We request the Central Government to instruct the State Government to take measures to check the infiltration by Pakistani nationals and sopatriate those who are living there unauthorisedly and make the Gujarat State a peaceful State.

There had been number of communal riots in Gujarat during the last one and half year and these infiltrators are behind all these clashes. There had been riots in Baroda and Godhra. Saying all this about Gujarat, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now call upon Shri Bheem Singh Patel to speak.

SHRI-YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): When will the time for my party come? I have submitted my name earlier, that is, yesterday itself. You are allowing the other Members, who are sending their slip just now, to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will check up the list. Let this speaker speak till that time. By that time, I will let you know.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: That is all right. The point is that the unfairness is pointed out. I had submitted my name earlier. All the parties have been given chance to speak. But I have not been given a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got a list which has already been prepared. I am going as per that list. By the time this speaker finishes, I will get it checked up and then let you know of it. This list has been prepared by the Deputy-Speaker. I will complete this and then I will see that you are accommodated.

[Translation]

SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL (Rewa): I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on terrorism on behalf of my party. I am hearing the discussion since day before yesterday. There are too much talks on other topics but a little on checking terrorism. I am sorry to see it. I have been a teacher. Our education system is also responsible for spreading terrorism. I was a teacher in Madhya Pradesh and used to teach Sanskrit to class VIII there. There is a lesson in the course named as Ujjaini. It is in Sanskrit. What moral lesson does a 14 years old boy gets from this lesson. After describing twelve Jyotirlinga there is a shloka at the end. It is written in that:

"Etani Jyotirlingani Pratah Sayam Pathet Narah." If a man should chant the names of these 12 Jyotirlinga every morning and evening, his all sins will be for given what

would be its effect on a 14 years old child when he reads this. Further it has been written that:

"Satya Jangna Kritam Papam smrin Na Vinayasyate". It is the tradition of this country that Sins committed in seven lives whether it may be theft, decoity, rape, adultery or a murder every day can be forgiven if he recites this shloka. Sections 101, 302, 31, 175, 324, 225 apply on him, but he may get rid of all these crimes if he recites this shloka. Who will tell them the real meaning. If the child takes it granted that whatever crime he commits, the recitation of the names of Jyotirlingas daily will make him free from sins, will the morality exist in this country?

I am simply saying that these things are real seeds of extremism. I am not commenting on any language. Therefore, I say that this education pattern and social system is faulty. We will have to revamp it. Where are we at fault? In our country where we had been preaching self-sacrifice and 'Vasundhara Kutambkam' (Universal brotherhood), today terrorism, casteism and untouchability is gripping our society. Where a king's word was followed as a word of a God. But I am very sorry to learn that after 44 years of independence such practices are still continuing in our country. We may call cow our mother and worship it but we practise discrimination between man and man. In our country there are still such people who are compelled to carry night soil on their heads. We have not given women their real status till today. What type of society it is? This is more than terrorism. I am proud if you call a cow a mother as an ox a father and thus associate yourselves with their welfare. I told in the last session that 3000 cycles and 1400 huts were set ablaze in Rewa district but no discussion was held here on that. If our hon. Ex. Minister faced difficulty during his journey he had made such hue and cry and it became a very serious incident. Small troubles to the V.I.P. become serious incidents. But cases of rape, atrocities are the common matters today and nothing happens in this regard.

I want to say that not only the leaders but we also blame each other, one party blames the other for all these things. Almost every party is in power in the country. Some where communists are ruling and at some other places Janata Dal and B.J.P. are ruling parties. B.J.P. is ruling four states the Congress Party is ruling other states. Then why do they blame each other. Every party is equally responsible. Whom do you want to blame? Who is responsible for it? Who have ruled up to now? You again and again try to hold Janta Dal responsible for it. Janata Dal tries to hold B.J.P. responsible. I say that we all are responsible who are sitting here. You have become in active. There are some people among you who started movement in name of religion. I publicly say it is B.J.P. which does so. There are laws, rules and regulation, but who cares for them? What did not happen at the time of elections. I visited the areas where the elections were being held. The Congressmen engaged 20 vehicles and hundreds other were there. Who is complying laws, rules and regulations. I said if BSP man had one car, you could have three. Everybody is talking about it. The democratic norms have been paralysed. Nobody can express himself freely. Country can not be run like this. That is why I say that a meeting should be convened and eminent personalities from all fields should be called to attend that meeting. Leaders of political parties, educationists, specialists, experts selected politicians should be called. People of all parties should be called so that they could not say that if they would have been called in the meeting, they would have solved the problem. I know that how does the extremism increases? I hail from Rewa which touches Banda, and Allahabad and where decoits like Dadua, Hanuman, and Sitaram are active. Where kidnapping is a common practice. There is a recent case of kidnapping which was done in the month of August. I visited that area. The figures for the past two years show that the administration spent Rs. 8 crore, but failed to arrest even a single decoit. They cannot solve the dacoit problem, but they are making political advantage out of it and arresting and imprisoning the people of the particular caste to which the dacoit belong. If the Administration is unable to

arrest the dacoit and it can not get the kidnapped person free, then what is the use of such Government and the administration? What protection it is providing to the people if he gets himself freed by paying ransom to the kidnappers. Such terror prevails there that about 15 shops remain close in the market, no man can be seen after six O'Clock. Houses are being ransacked in the area of 'Jawa' Police station in Rewa district. You can find out this fact yourself. The hon. Minister is sitting here he can find it out. A Pandit broke open the door of one Jaiswal on the day of Deepawali and entered his house in his absence...

16.00 hrs.

He stole Rs. 30 thousand and occupied his house. The house is just adjacent to the police station. He lodged a report in the police station, I also went with him and asked the SHO to take proper action but nothing was done. What else can happen worse than this. Do you think that such things will continue to happen and nobody will resist it. These are the things which are the root-cause of terrorism. We should look into these matters. How long will we continue to neglect these things.

Some talk about Mandal, some others talk about Kamandal, but nothing happens. Can Mandalites tell, how far do they follow it in their own party. How much noise was made on the statement about Baba Saheb. We call him Baba, not doctor because we like it. I am of the opinion that we respect those whom we want to respect. But this drama should be stopped otherwise it will give birth to extremism. It has its root there. I think the Monarchy has committed a blunder. India has also made a mistake. If something is written in Hindi we do not take it as literature or a religious creation but anything, written in Sanskrit is taken as religion. It is a great mistake. No language is religion. But anything in Sanskrit was taken into 'practice' with the help of stick in Monarchy.

Today, BJP is taking help of religion in the Democracy. But how long will it go on? It should be stopped. Yesterday, Ekta Yatra was being discussed here. No doubt yatra should be held. Every party does it, but he says that people are panicky by that Yatra. I say that if people are panic stricken, then what is the use of such a yatra. You should stop that Yatra. I also had been a member of Bharat Swayam Sewak Sangh and I can understand these things very well. You have not reached here through yatras and if you want to capture power through yatras, you are making a mistake. If all the people are panicky by this yatra, then why don't you stop it and clarify your intentions. I would like to say that you should hit at the root of it. You should rectify the mistakes of monarchy which have caused all these problems. The mistakes of monarchy should not be continued in the name of religion in a democracy. It is the responsibility of all. There are weaknesses in every religion and every religion has accepted this fact.

Somebody was citing an example of Ravana here. It is very good. It is a question of sentiments. But if I say that Ravana is our ancestor. We worship him and you have no right to burn his effigy. Is it not my sentiment? Nobody is a born sentimental. Sentiments are developed afterward. Our religion and society create these sentiments in us. Nobody, says 'Jai Jai Ram' or 'Paylago' immediately after taking birth. He learns it gradually and if it is developed in a wrong way then it becomes our duty to divert it to a right direction. It is the responsibility of all of us. Nothing will happen by merely creating hue and cry. What is tradition, religion morality and behaviour? I will say to you a very little thing that BSP activists are abused, today people are anti-religious. Till today people said that Hindu religion has Varna (class) system. It is related to religion, Karma, challenge the parliamentarians, commentators of religion from all over the world that this Varna system of Hindu religion has no relation with religion, or Karmabut. It is only a theory. It is a divide and rule theory. If you say how? The answer is that Hindu religion has four varnas and varna and caste is not same. If someone

proves that these are same, I am ready to resign from Parliament. philosophy Castes have come from varnas as chamar, bhangi etc. You know there are four varnas. I chamar, kole, Dumar, Teli, Nai gets caste certificate respectively. You know how many castes are there in Brahmans. When did it become a caste? Mr. Chairman, Sir, the topic is such that you have to allow discussion. Monarchy also has mistakes. The Ramrajya will not come only by name recitation. Can mistakes not take place is such a rule. Were the wrong persons not present at that time. Vices and virtues go hand. We cannot be rigid only on a name. Today democracy prevails and I conclude with a hope and faith that elements of monarchy will be removed from Democracy.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has already been said over the last two days on the issue of sharp deterioration of law and order all over the country. I will therefore, not waste the time of the House in repeating the points already made. Instead, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a new development which is at once sinister and dangerous. This development is the new trend of, what I would describe as 'State lawlessness' or grave and wanton abuse of State power by some State Governments which are expected otherwise, to preserve, protect and uphold the Constitution.

On November 6 last, the Government of Sikkim brazenly trampled upon the Constitution and mandatory provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to indulge in what has been widely described as naked abuse of state power in Siliguri which is a part of my constituency of Darjeeling. It sent a posse of policemen in plain clothes to siliguri where Shri Rajendra Baid, Editor of a local daily, Janpath Samachar was forcibly kidnapped at 6.30 A.M. outside his residence dumped in maruti and whisked away to Rangpo in Sikkim.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir

here the hon. Member has raised a point which is before the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court, in the Court of Sikkim and in the Court of Siliguri. The matter is *sub judice* and it is my point.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, the Supreme Court has already passed on order. The person about whom I am going to talk is Mr. Rajendra Baid. You may have read about it in the newspapers. He is the editor of 'Janpath Samachar', a local Siliguri daily. I would beg of my hon. friend to have some patience. She may have something to say; but the point is it is brazen lawlessness. I have got a copy of the Supreme Court order. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that if the matter is *sub judice*, you may not deal with that. Except that, you can go ahead. Madam, you will also get an opportunity to reply, if necessary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, on November 6, the editor of a Siliguri local daily 'Janpath Samachar' was abducted, illegally kidnapped and whisked away to Sikkim. This issue was raised and I thereupon took up the matter with the Home Ministry here, since Siliguri is a part of my constituency, of Darjeeling. I took up the matter with the Home Ministry and the Home Ministry told me that the man had been.... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: It is for the court to decide whether the action of the Sikkim police is right or wrong. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Madam, I have overruled your point of order. He is not referring to that point.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Madam says that the matter is *sub judice*. So, when the matter is *sub judice*, he cannot refer to it.

(Interruptions)

*Deterioration in law &**various parts of the country*SHRI INDER JIT: It is not *sub judice*.this. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down.*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:

Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other hon. Members may kindly sit down. Madam, what is your point of order?

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:

Since the point which my hon. colleague Shri Inder Jit has raised, is *sub judice*, according to me it is before the Supreme Court- it is the Court, I believe, which is responsible for deciding whether the action of the Sikkim police is right or wrong. It is not for the hon. Member to decide it. There is the Supreme Court, there is the High Court and there is the District Court. The matter is before them and I think in my firm belief under our rule -that the hon. Member Shri Inder Jit has no right to pass any criticism on this. It is my point. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Inder Jit, You may please clarify and then I will give my decision on the point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT: I will clarify. Sir, I want to function totally within the rules. Whatever I want to say is in the larger interest of curbing the increasing lawlessness all over the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking on the point on which she has raised the point of order? You please clarify that point only.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, It is not like that. Please do not argue like that. I am listening to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If necessary and if I find it desirable, I will call you again to give further information. (*Interruptions*) Not like

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, I have a copy of the court order of the Supreme Court. I will just read out to you. It is very clear. It says:

"We direct the Government of Sikkim to pay the hospital expenses immediately so that the detenu Shri Rajendra Baid may be discharged therefrom, that is, from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, in the course of the day. The Delhi Police, which has the custody of Shri Baid, shall hand him over to Shri Kuldeep Singh, Additional Superintendent of Police, Siliguri, who is present in Court on discharge of Shri Baid from the hospital. Shri Kuldeep Singh shall take Shri Baid with him to Siliguri where Shri Baid will be released to execution of a personal bond to the satisfaction of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Siliguri on production before him. Shri Kuldeep Singh will also permit a member of the family of Shri Baid to accompany him on their journey from Delhi to Siliguri. The expenses of travel of Shri Baid to Siliguri would also be borne by the Government of Sikkim.

It will be open to the Sikkim Police to proceed with investigation in the present case but Shri Baid shall not be taken from Siliguri to Sikkim for that purpose. If the police desires to interrogate Shri Baid, this will have to be done in Siliguri itself, after an order in writing is obtained from the appropriate authority in Siliguri.

If after the close of the investigation, the police is of the view that challan should be filed against Shri Baid, the State Government shall move this Court in the present matter, which is kept pending, for further orders in this regard." (*Interruptions*) It is a clear case. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete, Madam.

SHRI INDER JIT: It is under investigation, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are your facts over?

SHRI INDER JIT: Yes, Sir. Mr. Joshi, you wanted to say something.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if any statement in the form of alluminium affects the case pending before the court, it will be a disrespect of the court. It is regarded as *sub-judice*. State of facts issued by the court or the action of police going to be, is stated here, is not *sub-judice* and it cannot be restricted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, now you have an opportunity to say something, if you want.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, I have also heard that order which was read out by honourable Shri Inderjit. I found that nowhere the Supreme Court had mentioned that Sikkim Police had done anything wrong. Not only that, my point is that while speaking, Shri Inderjit said that he was speaking on law and order problem country as a whole. But I am proud to say that. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you kindly address me. Kindly restrict your comments on the point of order. Let us not go out of that.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, Sikkim is the only State where the crime rate has gone down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order, Madam. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly resume your seat. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been guided

sufficiently by so many members.

SHRI INDER JIT: As the MP from Darjeeling, I took the earliest opportunity to take up the matter with the Union Home Ministry. The Ministry, in turn, was good enough to take up the matter with the Sikkim authorities. I was, thereafter, informed by the Ministry that Shri Rajendra Baid's arrest was in accordance with the provisions of the law, and what is more, that the arrest had been made with the cooperation of the West Bengal Police. But I maintained that the Sikkim authorities had misled New Delhi. Today, I am glad to say that my information was correct and Gangtok had wilfully misled New Delhi. This is borne out by the affidavit filed by none other than the Additional SP of Siliguri, Shri Kuideep Singh, in the Supreme Court. Shri Kuideep Singh, in the Supreme Court, has stated that the statement made by the Government of Sikkim in their counter-affidavit that three officers of the Sikkim Police had asked for assistance from him for apprehending Shri Baid is wrong and incorrect." This affidavit was filed by the Additional Superintendent of Police of Siliguri. (Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: The matter which is referred here is a matter which is before the court. So, it is a matter of *sub-judice*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the facts which are in the Court are stated, then it is does not become a matter of *sub-judice*. If an aspersion is tried to be cast on the judiciary, then it becomes a matter of *sub-judice* and it should not be said.

Mr. Inderjit, there are other points also on which you can speak.

SHRI INDERJIT: This affidavit was before the court and the court gave its order...(Interruptions)... I do not know

whether or not you will allow me to refer to what happened.

Shri Baid was taken to Sikkim and what happened over there? He was never produced before any magistrate during the entire period of illegal custody in Sikkim.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
How can he say that, Sir?

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, is it relevant to the topic which is under discussion?

SHRI INDER JIT: I am talking about States' lawlessness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Inderjit, it is to necessary for you to yield. You have to speak. It is not necessary to read.

(Interruptions)

SHRI IMCHALEMBA (Nagaland): Sir, he is trying to cast aspersions on the Sikkim Government by reading the affidavit.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Criticising the Government is in order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No points of order. Mr. Inderjit, please complete.

SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Sir, by a single instance, one cannot cast aspersions. You see the record of Sikkim. It is one of the best States in the country, though it is small.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. As you have already taken more than 15 minutes, try to conclude, Mr. Inderjit.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, what happened is, in this process West Bengal's assistance was not taken at any time. It was a grave

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI DIL KUMAR BHANDARI:
Sir, he was not there. How can he say that the Sikkim Police did not take action?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, if you want to speak, opportunity will be given to you afterwards.

SHRI INDER JIT: Previously, the lady Member was in the Congress party and now she has gone back to Sikkim Sangram Parishad. I can understand her desire to please her party president, the Chief Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Inderjit, this has nothing to do with law and order situation. Why don't you restrict yourself to the topic under the discussion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT: The case in point raises one other issue which is an issue of no less importance. This issue relates to increasing and flagrant attacks on the freedom of the Press. My probing shows that Shri Rajendra Baid had written a series of front-page articles in his Hindi Daily, Janpath Samachar, published from Siliguri. These articles were aimed at spotlighting what Shri Baid alleged to be the misdeeds of the Sikkim Chief Minister and rampant corruption in the State. Perhaps, the Chief Minister had reason to be livid with the writing. But he had no business to take the law into his own hands and, in the process, make a mockery of the Constitution and Code of Criminal Procedure.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge the Home Minister to go into the matter in the interest of truth, justice and fairplay. I would like him thereafter to come before the House and tell us that action he has taken to cry a halt to these two dangerous and mounting trends, namely, increasing State lawlessness and increasing attacks on the freedom of the Press. I am concluding Sir.

First of all, I will say that in view of this increasing attack on the freedom of the press and this growing lawlessness even among the State Governments, unless firm action is taken in this regard, no one will be safe. If the police functions in a lawless manner as is the case in point, then the very basis of state will be jeopardised. We can ignore all that has come to pass at our peril as also at the peril of the rule of law and the Constitution which, we have all solemnly sworn to uphold in this high temple of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Deputy Minister will intervene.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Please allow me to raise just one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. Please sit down. The deputy Minister is only intervening. He is no replying to the debate. The Home Minister is going to reply to the debate. Let the Deputy Minister intervene now. Then we shall continue the debate. There are still some Members who want to speak. You can put your point later.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Also, we should not intervene because this in his maiden speech.

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM LAL RAHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you rightly mentioned that I have not to reply to the discussion held in the House under Rule 193. The reply will be given by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. The hon. Minister is today busy in wideranging discussions with the various people of Punjab on the Punjab issue. I was also present in the meeting, but due to urgency I had to rush to the House.

Sir, I have been listening for the last two days the views expressed by a number of hon. Members on the origin, aggravation and complexity of the problem. Though the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will reply to the

discussion in detail, however, I would like to say just 2 or 3 things.

Sir, criminal tendency is not a new phenomenon and it is not correct that this tendency grew up in the country after independence. It is not that the crimes started with the formation of popular Government after independence. This phenomenon was never oblivious during the reign of Congress Government or any other Government and the Government's perception is...

AN. HON. MEMBER: What have you done in Punjab....

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Please listen to me and do not interrupt. Most humbly I would like to submit that in recent times, undoubtedly the number of crimes has increased and the nature of crimes has also changed. They have become more heinous. It is correct that in democracy, the responsibility to maintain law and order rests with the Government formed by a few elected representatives from amongst themselves. Incidentally, in no State in the country, one party has remained in power for all the time. At the Centre and in the States all the parties have got the opportunity to either from the coalition governments or at their own. It has been the endeavour of all the Governments to put a check on crimes, extremism, secessionism, and to maintain law and order. But we have not fully succeeded in this goal. It is believed that whenever debate on these issues is held, the House in general discusses the root causes of all the problems. Many suggestions have been made and the hon. members have tried to go deep into the root causes of this problem. One of the reasons mentioned is the social disparity and the second is economic disparity in society Third is denial of justice. Fourth is the concentration of natural and economic resources in the hands of a few individuals. It is unfortunate that we have not yet been able to provide rightful remuneration to the workers for their labour. I am fortunate to have once been in opposition from where the voice is coming. Sir, I would like to narrate the story of an hon. Member.

Minister is supposed to intervene. May I know whether he is intervening or making a speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is speaking, you can interpret it in a way in which you want to interpret. So, there is no point of order.

Let him develop his argument.

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many a issue were raised by the hon. Members in the House. One issue was regarding instigating religious and caste feelings of the people in the country. It is also a big reason for the spread of violence in the country and is an unfortunate development. Our country is multi-lingual and inhabited by several castes, and after every 80-100 kilometres lifestyle, food habits and culture change. Despite diversity all of us are citizens of India. India is a conglomerate of various States, various languages and different religions. It is well known that a few foreign forces are active in India. These forces are jealous of the progress and development and deep inroads made by India. These very forces are interfering in our developmental activities and are swaying away a few persons of our country for nefarious designs.

Besides this, a few political parties are spreading casteism in India. Opposition parties do raise issues but will mere raising of issues be of any help in finding the solution of problems. I just request the hon. Members to change their approach as also the political parties to change their approach, because non mending of ways will perpetuate casteism and fundamentalism in the country.

Sir, I would like to submit that whenever casteist and fundamentalist forces aided and abetted by the political parties, have raised their head in the country, extremism and secessionism and criminal tendencies have always got strengthened. As a sequel to it weaker sections, harijans, girijans, minority communities and tribals have felt

Once I went with an hon. Member of opposition to a flood affected area. Villagers because of flood took us an elephants. Near the village, we saw a few labourers engaged in weeding a field. We called the labourers and got down from the elephants. On enquiry, we were told that the labourers engaged in ploughing were their relatives. Further we asked the labourers about the wages being paid to them. Labourers remained dumbfounded. MLA escorting us left us a little behind to do all the enquiry and wait ahead. Labourers then told us that they were being paid one rupee. But the hon. MLA told us that the wage rate of one labour is Rs. 10 per day, now and earlier it was Rs. 6. We wanted to increase his wage but he said no he did not need any increase in wages. This is the approach. It is easy to pass remarks and do leg pulling but difficult to maintain ambience between preachings and practices. Through these tactics, nothing could be achieved. Issues of these nature are raised with an eye on vote banks by various groups and parties and to strength the respective vote banks.

Sir, I am making this submission because there is democracy in the country. All the hon. Members of this august House, whether they be in the ruling party or in the opposition, have been sent by the people of India. It is the responsibility of all the hon. members, irrespective of party of filiations, to help the Government, as a bounden duty and not with an eye on the vote banks, in solving the national problems facing the country. Support should not come with an eye on the vote banks. If such an attitude is adopted then it will be quite easy for the Government to evolve solutions of problems confronting the country.

Many reasons were mentioned behind the problem in the House, but one more reason is also there.

[*English*]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, so far as I know, under the rules, the Deputy

panicky and suppressed. Conducive atmosphere for the safety of weaker sections needs to be created in India. The Government wants to ensure their safety and to give them all assistance.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to all the sections and to all the hon. Members to the august House to help the Government in solving the problem and creating such an atmosphere so that we are able to find the solution of the complex issues confronting the nation and disturbing the people of India at large. Then only development of country is possible and the country can be taken on the road to progress and industrial development and the available manpower can be optimally utilised for the betterment of India. If all this is done, then only India will be in a position to compete with other nations. With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

16.35 hrs.

[English]

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): I thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

The law and order situation has eroded over the years very steeply and gravely. The secular principles are in danger today and communalism is spreading like wildfire. The Government must take necessary steps in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please come to the front. You are not audible.

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: The Government must also try to evolve a political solution to the terrorist problems haunting the States of Punjab, Kashmir and Assam. I am glad that the Prime Minister is convening the Chief Ministers' Conference, the National Integration Council meeting and an all party leaders' meeting to arrive at an amicable solution to the problem. The problems should be solved in a manner that

all parties affected get their due under the Constitution.

In the present day order, communal parties are growing day by day. The Centre should enact a legislation to ban all communal parties and parties which advocate separatism. For example, parties like DMK, which are anti-Brahmin and ask for votes on the basis of castes should be banned under the Representation of the People Act.

The Government must appreciate that in the maintenance of law and order, the Police in the States plays a vital role. The Police, in order to be effective, should be equipped with modern machinery and must have the fastest mobility. With this end in view, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has asked for special funds from the Centre for modernising the States Police force. The Centre must come forward and sanction generously the amount asked for by the State Government.

Tamil Nadu has so far been peaceful. When the DMK Government came to power, it encouraged the separatist movements. They have a long history of supporting separatist movements. They supplied arms and ammunition to LTTE leading to deterioration of law and order. It also resulted in the killing of the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

It is due to the will and dauntless determination of the Tamil Nadu Police that led to the arrest of the former Home Secretary* who was involved in instructing the Police not to pursue the killers of the EPRLF leader Padmanabha. The former Home Secretary in his confession before the Judicial Magistrate has implicated the former Chief Minister who actively assisted the LTTE cadres. The former Chief Minister was also responsible for burying the inquiry into the EPRLF leader Padmanabha's killing. An elected Government was aiding and abetting the killer and terrorist. This is very shameful.

*Not recorded.

Under our leader Puratchi Thalaivi's dynamic leadership the LTTE's activities have been curbed. What matters is purpose and sincerity, devotion to national integrity and patriotism. For letting down the nation and for putting the territorial integrity of India under peril, the DMK should be barred from contesting elections for the next five years.

At the all India Police Competition in Madras on 11th December 1991 the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has expressed that effective operations against the LTTE could not be undertaken because the State Police has to acquire further modern equipment. The Tamil Nadu Police ranks first in India in performance. I, therefore, request the Government to release the necessary fund asked for by the State Government for modernisation of the police force in Tamil Nadu.

(Interruptions)

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not proper to say something against D.M.K. in the House and against any political leader.... he has just now said something objectionable in the speech. DMK is a political party and not a terrorist outfit. So the question of banning the organisation for 5 years and leaving them alone in the election fray for smooth sailing is very wrong and must be deleted from the proceedings. It should be also ensured that such matters are not raised again in the House.

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when

some hon. Member has mentioned the names of the police officers of Bihar in the morning, the hon. Speaker has given a ruling to expunge the names. Why are you allowing the hon. Member now to mention the name of the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who is not here to defend his case? So, this remark should be expunged from the records....*(Interruptions)* The names should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. If there is anything objectionable, then that would be expunged.

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN: Lastly, I would like to suggest that as the Central Government has set up the National Calamities Relief Fund from which the States can have a permanent portion of money to be spent in the event of natural calamities, the Centre should also set up a communal Riots Relief Fund to provide assistance to those affected by communal riots.

I further suggest to the Government to use TV and radio to propagate communal harmony and brotherhood. The mass media should be used to show teleserials and documentaries which portray the necessity of maintaining peace and harmony. The President of India should decorate at every month those producers and directors of teleserials and documentaries who powerfully spread the message of brotherhood.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YAMA SINGH YUNNAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must agree that there has been alarming law and order situation in certain States namely Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland.

Really the situation in these States is alarming and the situation has to be brought under control. Otherwise the country will be ruined. Until Pakistan is dealt with a determined hand by this country, it will not be possible to solve the law and order problem in the States of Punjab and Jammu

and Kashmir. My considered opinion is that we must deal Pakistan with a determined hand. And if necessary, the help, the assistance, extended by Pakistan to these extremists, these secessionist groups, must be stopped by force. This is my view.

The Army must be asked to flush out all the extremists and side by side economic programmes, developmental programmes and other programmes must be taken up. Only by this way, the problems of these States can be solved. For solving the border problems in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland we have to deal with China and Burma. Now is the appropriate time to raise this issue while the Prime Minister of China is here in the capital. We must ask the Chinese Government not to give shelter to the extremists and not to provide hide-out or other assistance. If that is done, this problem will get solved. Since the time is very short I shall not devote much time on this.

The law and order situation in Manipur and Nagaland is improving. Earlier it was deteriorating. There was chaos. Now the non-Congress Governments there have been trying their best to curb the activities of extremist and secessionist groups. And they are almost successful. So in the States of Nagaland and Manipur the law and order situation is improving.

What are the causes of secessionism and extremism in Assam. Assam is a backward State with a great number of tribal population. It has a vast track of hill areas and jungles where the tribals live. They have been neglected by the Government. No programmes of development have been taken to the satisfaction of the people there. So they are disappointed with the present Government. So they rise in revolt. If the demands made by the people of these areas are met by the administration, the law and order situation will be brought under control. Certain autonomy can be given to these areas because they do not like to be dominated by the valley or other people. They want to have their own arrangement, their own government. So it will be in the interest of the country if autonomy is given

to the people of these areas of Assam. That will help very much in improving the situation. Only deployment of army will not do. We have heard about atrocities being committed by Army in that area. After the deployment of Army yesterday, we have heard from Dr. Jayanta Rongpi that many girls and married women have been raped and many innocent persons have been shot dead by the Army. They are prepared to submit the names and they are prepared to show pictures how they have been tortured in that area by the Army. It is inhuman. I support the proposal of Dr. Yajanta Rongpi, who spoke yesterday, that a Parliamentary Committee must go there.

Now, I want to come to Manipur, Why did these incidents of extremism, insurgency and secessionism arise? Because the people, mostly the general section of the youths and students are not pleased with the attitude of the Government at the Centre. They are demanding recognition of their language Manipuri to be a national language and it is denied to them. Now, the students, youth in Manipur, have stopped the screening of Hindi Films. This is the result of the denial of the Manipuri language to be made a national language. They are also demanding for shifting these Assam Rifles from mangla- which is a sacred place-to some other place.

The people of Manipur want the Government to keep the merger agreement in letter and the spirit. As you know, Manipur was merged with the Indian Union on 15th October, 1949 and before that time, Manipur was not a part of India. Manipuri were to Indians. Only after that the Manipur became part and parcel of India. Nos, according to the merger agreement certain posts must be reserved for the Manipuris and the Manipuri language must be given recognition. But, all these assurances were not kept. What did Manipur sacrifice? They have sacrificed their Kabow Valley. It has been given to Burma. For this, nothing has been given to the general section of the people. So, they are very much deprived of their legitimate rights. They do not feel proud to be Indians, in the absence of facilities provided to them. So, why were these

situations of terrorism and secessionism in Manipur created?

I would urge upon the Government to recognise the Manipuri language and make it a national language, so that the students community and youths and other general sections of the people feel as part and parcel of India.

lastly, while we are dealing with extremism, with secessionism, the ruling party at the Centre—the congress party—is engineering to destabilise the democratic functioning there. They are engineering to topple the Government. They are aiming to defect MLAs from the ruling party, ULF and creating a situation under which democracy is throttled there. So, I would like to urge upon the Government not to interfere in the management of the State, which is not very sensible. It is very important. Since Manipur is in the border State and sensitive area, the Centre should not interfere in their activities. The management must be left with the people.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after 44 years of independence, every year the issue of law and order is raised in the House and included in the proceedings of the House. But no action is taken thereon. Out of 44 years, Congress remained in power for 40 years and just for 4 years the opposition got the chance to be in office. Today, again the issue of law and order is being debated upon in the House. So the 90 percent responsibility for it rests with the Congress Party.

Congress is totally responsible for the state of law and order into the country and all the problems relating to it are its own creation. Wherever, the Congress has been in office for years, law and order situation has worsened and communal riots have taken place. Today, situation on the law and

order front is such that competent officers to handle these issues, wherever posted, are being replaced by favourable officers. To maintain law and order, people of lower castes and of lower sections are being subjugated. In every city, cause of disturbance is the upper and lower castes divide. In olden times, elders used to sit at the top plank on the basis of upper-lower castes divide. But now the situation has changed. Lower castes are demanding equality of status. However, upper castes do not want to treat them as their equal and so the disturbances take place. In the last few years, 93,000 incidents of atrocities on Harijans were reported and 50,000 cases were not been recorded police has also been wronged by the Congress Party. At present, the whole system is family, I would like to cite an example. In India for instance, bogey of war with Pakistan is raised. But war never takes place. Congress has ruled the country till date by raising the bogey of war with Pakistan to influence the voters. India is not afraid of Pakistan. Defence expenditure has swelled so much that more than half of the budget allocation goes towards the Defence. In every State, there is shortage of funds to maintain law and order. I would like to submit that immediately funds should be released to all the States for maintaining law and order on an emergent basis. There is no need for such a high Defence allocation.

For instance, the Government on comparison will find that if 100 police personnel are killed, then merely 25 defence personnel get killed.

17.00 hrs.

However, it is also necessary to evaluate the funds earmarked for this purpose and for Defence purpose. Every State Government is required to equip their police with most sophisticated machine-guns and vehicles and also increase the strength of police force. There are certain places where number of police personnel is quite inadequate. Therefore, my submission is that police force should be equipped with most sophisticated transmitters and vehicles; besides; funds from the Defence budget

should be curtailed with a view to spend more on State Police.

In Andhra Pradesh, when Shri N.T. Ramarao was in power, he put the naxalites behind the bars with the help of district officials. But when the Government of Shri Chenna Reddy came into power, they were released. The result is that the condition in the State has deteriorated. Naxalites have again started killing and kidnapping the people. Congress party is solely responsible for it. Congress party is behind the incidents of communal riots and the deterioration of law and order situation. I would like to quote an example of Hyderabad that when Shri NTR was in power, there was peace all around. And since the Congress have come into power the public life has been disrupted. The Congress Government should follow the example set by NTR Government as an ideal. Rather, all the other State Governments in the country should follow the example of NTR period and learn from that.

I would reiterate that the funds for the Defence budget should be curtailed and spent on making the police force more efficient. The States, wherever the police force have not been equipped with sophisticated weapons and vehicles so far, should be equipped with the same. Because it has been observed that whenever communal riots take place, police force do not have even proper vehicles to reach the affected place immediately. There are a number of places even today where the police force find it difficult to reach.

I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the law and order situation in the country was never so bad as it is today. Perhaps, the Government is not aware of the atmosphere of terror, secessionism, kidnappings and violence prevailing throughout the country and the situation is likely to deteriorate even further. The areas which were unaffected so far, have also been affected by these tendencies:

The states like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat had been calm and peaceful as compared to other states of the country. But today it appears as if the entire country has come in the grip of violence, secessionism and terrorism etc. The basic reason behind it is that the Government lacks will-power. They are ignorant of the root causes that give rise to these tendencies. So long as the Government does not take the matter seriously or tries to find out the causes behind it and prepared an effective strategy to combat the situation, they would not be able to tackle the situation.

You have been listening to what the hon. Members have been saying in the House for the last two days. The only thing which has come out on the basis of that entire discussion is that the economic and social imbalance has been increasing continuously, the gap has been widening. After 45 years of independence selfish tendencies have started rising. Those who owned lands, industries, and who were on higher posts and had respect in the society are trying to tighten their hold on power. Today, they are trying to have complete hold on bureaucracy. They want to have complete control on industries, on the educational institutions, on radio and television and the media. Even after 45 years of independence 85 per cent of the total population is deprived of the benefits of democracy. The reality is that this decade would perhaps be a decade of revolutionary changes. The poor in the country would fight for their rights, dignity and also for their participation in the power. They would fight for it, otherwise democracy is of no meaning to them. Only 15 per cent of the total population of the country is controlling the country. They are not at all ready to loose their hold. Today, fight is going on between two ideologies, two point of views; it is a question of participation in the power.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is Kashmir problem. The people of Kashmir expect that the Central Government will exert its authority and the Kashmiris will be associated in decision making regarding Kashmir and the decision will be final. What is happening in

Punjab today? Why minorities in the State are in difficulty? Who are revolting in Punjab or in Kashmir? Who is involved in giving rise to these tendencies in north-eastern zone are these people of minorities?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Who are into the minority in Kashmir?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Joshiji, please listen to me, you have right to speak.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: But now they are being forced to leave the place.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I consider it wrong. Those people in Kashmir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't speak about them.....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Please stop him.....

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I request

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I also request you that the people who are being forced to leave Kashmir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.... Next item is to be taken....

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: All have equal right to live in Kashmir. You may go in any part of the country.... If you go to North East to which you are referring....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude it... time is short....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I will sit down. I won't speak, you may stick to your time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not like that....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I have not even started and you want me to conclude....

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I just want to raise some basic issues, otherwise there is no meaning in holding discussions. I would like to submit in clear words that this decade is going to be a decade of violence and confrontation, but at the same time of radical changes also. The poor would fight for their participation in power and for their dignity. The system being adopted cannot continue for long. The hard working people have been disgraced for the last several years; a small section of people who have lands and are at high posts can no more be allowed to participate in the power and have sovereignty in every field in the democratic system. What is the reason that changes have started taking place in the Adivasi regions? Why the people belonging to Scheduled Castes are being killed even after 45 years of independence and the feeling that injustice is being done to them is gaining strength in their minds. Neither the present economic system nor the social order, no bureaucracy, and nor judiciary has been doing justice to them. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government that it is the need of the hour that the entire system should be reviewed seriously. Old economic system or social order can no more continue in the country. Why we have been failing to check the communal riots in the country? Why feeling of insecurity is rising in the minds of minorities? We will have to think seriously on all these aspects. I would like to submit to the Government that 15 years ago, I had suggested in this House that if the Government sincerely wanted to check communal riots or cruel massacres in the country, they should make a provision under which special courts should be set up and the persons held responsible for such acts should be hanged at the most within three months of the incidents. If the accused get such severe punishments, there is no reason why such incidents into the country are not checked. But the fact is that the person who murders a man may be hanged but those who are involved in massacres, communal riots and responsible for the disgrace and ruin of hundreds of persons, escape unpunished. Commissions or committees

are formed, enquiries are conducted and reports are submitted. But these reports gather dust in the almiraahas and the culprits do not get punishment. The ideology on certain issues must be reformed. I would like to give an example to you.

Reservation issue had shaken the country. Why the Scheduled Caste youths are dissatisfied? Our Constitution provides reservation facilities to them. But even after 45 years of independence 22 per cent seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled up. In its report submitted in 1980, Mandal Commission gave recommendations not only in regard to employment opportunities, but also in regard to their participation in power; but the Government kept that report with them for ten years. Who instigated communal riots in Delhi? The same people were involved. But when the people of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar reacted; when these people felt that they may lose power; only then they decided to implement the scheme. I would like to assert that the Government should adopt such an economic and social policy which may help to eradicate poverty in the country. Efforts should be made to lessen the imbalances, which have so far been, going on increasing. If the Government fails to solve this basic issue and if they are unable to remove the economic and social imbalances and do not give opportunities to them for participation in power, the Government may have to face the consequences. Today, the youth are revolting. What is the reason of it? About three and a half crore youth in the country are unemployed at present, is it not the responsibility of the Government to think for them? About 10 core youth, in the country excluducting the rural youth are unemployed. The financial condition of their families has been deteriorating. They have no resources. If they are unemployed and do not see any future, if they have no hopes and expectations they would move towards the wrong path. I agree that terrorism and separatist tendencies are the outcome of political games, and thus these are wrong and anti-national. People have been instigated to indlude in these activities. Countries like

Pakistan are trying to take an advantage of it. Other enemies will also try to take advantage of it. We have failed on this front, we have failed to punish those who instigate and indlude in terrorist activities.

Sir, my submission is that such is the prevailing situation in the country and the Government should not try to hide the facts, otherwise they will have to face the consequences. The results would not be against the interests of a particular party but against the interests of the whole country. The democracy will weaken. And in total, we cannot consider the situation as peaceful. Restoring the law and order situation in the country is a challenge to our ideals, values, prevailing system and also to our democracy. Hence, Sir, I do not want to take much of your time, however, I would like to submit that the culprits escape because they have money, resources and influence. It will be very wrong if criminal tendencies are encouraged in politics and the persons having such tendencies win elections. Hence, a code of conduct should be made at least in this regard that no political party will select such candidates who are known criminals. What difference does it make if one wins or losses two or three seats. We have seen that in the last 6-7 years, there was change in the Government several times and in the last two years, the Government at the Centre has changed for three times. Will it make much difference, if a criminal does not win. I want to say this because the people will lose their faith in democracy if the parties continue to get their candidates elected through booth capturing or money power. All these things give rise to the situation of terrorism. The increasing tendency of violence and kidnappings in the country is also its result.

Yesterday, Shri Shibu Soren was saying that how long the tribals will continue to face atrocities. They are saying it for a long time that atrocities are being committed on them, their land is being grabbed, their hutments are being captured and their women are being misteeted. The contractors of Delhi and Punjab and other high officials go in their areas and are acquiring all their property

and these people remain helpless. The situation will not change until we take some decision after considering the situation seriously and a situation will these people will lose all hopes. There is a waying in our region that if a cat is made to sit in front of a wall facing it, a time will come, when it will be ready to attack back to defend itself. Don't let such situation arise in the country.

I would like to submit that we should recognise this new age. Our country and this world is entering in a new age. The demand for democracy is getting stronger in the world. People are struggling to get participation in administration. They want share in national resources too. Mahatma Gandhi had also said the same things. He was aware that we have to fight for a second independence in this country. He had said that the aim behind this political independence will not be fulfilled, until poverty is totally eradicated from this country. Instead poverty in our country has increased today and the feeling of trust we had in each other is also vanishing.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar had said the same things and had asked at that time itself as to what would be their status in the independent India, whether they would still continue to be considered as untouchables and would continue to be exploited. Will they not get respect in independent India? The views expressed by Gandhiji and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar are still recognised by the world so this country should also recognise them.

With these words, I hope the Government will pay serious attention to these questions otherwise our country will lag behind and will be destroyed. We have no time and it is running fast. Once this fire is ignited, we will not be able to control it and the chance of disintegration of this country will arise. The national unity will be in danger. I would like to submit to my B.J.P. friends that an unprecedented situation has arisen in this country. It is not a small thing that our communist friends in this country has accepted the parliamentary system. No other

Communist Party in th world has accepted the parliamentary system. When they made a mistake in Kerala, they could have taken up arms, but instead, they rectified their mistake. The communist friends in our country proved wiser than other communists of the world. They governed many of the states under the parliamentary system. I would like to request the B.J.P. friends that they should not take this country to a situation of confrontation. Don't create such a situation in the country that the minorities living here start feeling that they are treated as Hind class citizens in this country. Anyone can commit a mistake and he should be punished. The B.J.P. is raising a slogan today that whoever lives in his country will be called Hindu. They are also saying that they do not accept this Constitution and they will make a different Constitution and they do not accept 'Jana-Gana-Mana' as national anthem. Instead, they will accept 'Vande-matram' as their national anthem.....
(Interruptions)

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: The B.J.P. has not said any such thing....
(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I rise on a point of order. Shri Yadav was expressing very good views here and I was listening to them. He said that B.J.P. Members call the people living in this country Hindus. It means those who live in Hindustan (India) are Hindustan. I would like to submit for your information that in Mecca Madina, the Muslims are classified as pakistani Muslims and classified as Pakistani Muslims and Hindu Muslims. The word 'Hindu' has been used to mean the people who live in this country. Secondly, no B.J.P. leader has ever said that they do not have faith in the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in it.

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Shri Joshi is an hon. colleague of mine. He has also accepted that whoever lives in this country is a Hindu. But all the people living here are not Hindus, whatever may be their background. A particular religion in this

country is known as Hindu religion. Those who believe in Islam in this country cannot be called as Hindus. A problem will arise, if a Christian or a Parsi is called as a Hindu. It will not be correct. I am happy that you have accepted it.... (*Interruptions*) We will accept, if you call them

Bhartiya (Indians). There are no two opinions that any person living in this country is an Indian.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and this House to some basic questions including Centre State relations. It cannot be allowed now that the Centre or the State may function arbitrarily. The situation is that there is no decentralisation of power nor people right from villages to the Centre have any right to participate in policy formulation. These are the basic questions today.

The incidents which are taking place in different parts of the country, the forces that are emerging and the voice that is being raised are all a challenge and a serious indication to which the Government should pay attention. To bring about basic changes in the system, all parties and the intellectuals of this country should be consulted. If changes had to be made in the Constitution, it should not be done by bringing two small amendments every year but should be done after consulting all the parties. This Constitution has worked for 40 to 45 years. The form of the Government has changed in France twice. China has changed its entire Constitution. A new power is emerging in Soviet Union. A new Europe is emerging but we are disintegrating. Efforts are going on in Europe towards a single power, a single Parliament, a single currency and a single Government. It is our bad luck that when all the strong powers of the world are coming together, we are disintegrating.

With these words, I hope that the people of our country will consider over bringing about changes in the system through our Parliament.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving

me time to speak. I will speak in brief, but before that I would like to speak a sentence in Nepali.

One of our poet has said, "Baro durlabh jaanoy, Bharat bhoomi ko janam le." It means that all should know that it is a rare fortune to take birth in India. But in the present situation when we are discussing law and order situation in the country, what that poet would have said, had he been present here? It is the same country and the same Kashmir, for which, once a poet said, 'If there is heaven anywhere of earth, it is here, it is here it is here'. Punjab is a state - which once used to dance with expressive gestures to the beats of drums in Bhangra dance but today only the wails of widows and cries of children are heard. Once it used to be the granary of the country but today it has turned into a land of widows. We have to find it out as to who is responsible for this situation. I do not want to blame anyone. Whosoever might be responsible for it, but we are also responsible for it. Every citizen might be responsible to some extent because he might have elected wrong leaders. Wrong leaders might have been elected wrong leaders. Wrong leaders might have been elected from states also under whose leadership wrong laws might have been made or the ruling party might have not done proper things for the country, whose results we all are facing today. The leaders of different parties and Shri Chandrajeev Yadav have made very good suggestions here. I was in the Eighth Lok Sabha also now I am in the Tenth Lok Sabha. I have not got the opportunity to work with the B.J.P. or the Janta Dal Government. But I regret to say that whatever problems I have put here about my State, whether economic or political, but it appears that the ruling party does not take the problems of citizens seriously. Rather, our demands are looked upon with prejudices.

By making allegations on others, we cannot improve the situation through which we are passing today. We may accept the fact or not, but the Congress Party is in power today. We can only give suggestions to it. It is upto it to accept it or to make a mock

of it. Whatever has been the history or the tradition so far but if they have a sort of feeling in their mind that wherever there is non-Congress Governments, they are all thieves and traitors.... They are really doing injustice to us. I am not saying about Sikkim. Just now, while denying a statement made by Shri Indrajeet, I have said that whereas the entire country is passing through a traumatic situation, Sikkim is the only peace zone.

[English]

For God's sake, do not create that problem in Sikkim also.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that problem should not be created in the peaceful places and disturbances at the places which are already on fire need to be checked. We have to extinguish that fire. Those who have been misled should be brought back in the national mainstream. I would like to know why do you want to compel the peace-loving people to leave the country. If such acts are done for petty political ends, the situation in the country will remain as it is and it will never improve.

I would like to submit that as we are human beings, we all have self-interests and we all want to come in power. But above all we should have a feeling that every citizen of this country has the right to live with pride and self-respect of this earth. As our poet has said that all our citizens should get the right to live with pride in this country and all should be equal. Let nobody live thinking himself inferior. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to say that the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow, because we have very little time and there are other matters to be discussed. (Interruptions) So far as I know all the opposition Members and the Government have decided it in the Business Advisory Committee.

[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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Please explain to them that four hours time was allotted and it has taken over eight hours. Every party had crossed more than twice, the time allotted to them. All sorts of unfair distribution of time has taken place and you cannot go on having speakers endlessly. The debate must end now. What is the use of going on endlessly? And you cannot stretch it beyond a limit. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: From BJP, there are two Members; from Congress, there are two Members; and from Janata Dal, there are two Members, who can participate in the debate on the Bill pertaining to Family Courts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If we take up the Family Courts Bill now, we will be in a position to finish it. So, I would request all of you to please cooperate with the Chair in completing this Bill today.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL VERMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, give each of us two minutes to speak and we will all conclude in two minutes.

SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV (Sahars): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Under which rule?

SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: The member is on his legs and that is the biggest rule.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Under that rule the Member

437 *Disc. under Rule 193* AGRAHAYANA 21, 1913 (SAKA) *order situation in* 438
Deterioration in law &
can be asked to be seated also. *various parts of the country*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, give two minutes time to everyone .

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can it be completed by giving each Member two minutes to speak . At least five minutes need to be given. I have the names of 5-6 Members with me. Accordingly, this discussion will go upto 6 O' clock and the Family Courts. Bill will be left undiscussed as it will not be taken up. As such, I request all of you to cooperate with the Chair and conclude this discussion here.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this important issue has been discussed for eight hours and the Minister is yet to make a statement. I want to point out that many of our colleagues desire to speak on this subject. The Family Court Bill may be taken up on Monday as the said Bill cannot be discussed in half an hour. Subsequently, you will have to extent the timings for one hour. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we cooperate with the Government, on every occasion, sit beyond normal hours and cooperate in ensuring quorum also. Despite this can't they respect our sentiments. Therefore, I request you to consider my proposal seriously and give us an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR AMANGALAM: In return for future cooperation I would agree to their proposal.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): There are only 25 minutes at our disposal. You can give cahnce to two from our side, two Members from the ruling party's side and two-three Members from other parties. So, six to seven Members will be there. The Family Courts Bill is also equally important. Instead of discussing it in bits and pieces, let us complete the discussiohn on this subject and the Home Minister will reply tomorrow. There will be continuity in discussion also.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR-MANGALAM: The reason why we wanted this Bill to be passed is, next week we have got a number of Bills pending which will have to be taken up. There are already three Bills listed. However, since there are only about twenty minutes left now and if the House really closes the discussion on this subject, it is worth the price. So within twenty minutes you can accommodate as many speakers as you can adjust.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBE (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on Family Court Bill will have to be given full time. Therefore, let the on going discussion continue and the Family Court Bill be taken up on Monday.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will call Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava and I will give him only four minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the secessionist forces are having a field day in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, Tamil Nadu and in all other parts of the country and the administration is just silent and seems to be frightened. A trend to release the terrorists in exchange of kidnapped people has already started in the country. I would like to point out here that the police force stop functioning after evening. The terrorists decide the property disputes and the police officers print letters of apology and ask for pardon.

The Judges are not in a position to deliver fair justice and the language Hindi is not respected in this State. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation is such that traders while travelling in trains carry cheque book instead of cash. When the terrorists demand for money they make the payment through cheque and every week they take the amount fixed by them. I would like to request, that the manner in which the terrorists are

functioning, clearly indicates that Pakistan is instrumental in it. The terrorists are being trained by Pakistan and equipped with sophisticated military weapons. Pakistan is interfering in Punjab to avenge the disintegration of East Bengal which was once a part of Pakistan and is now called Bangla Desh. I would also like to submit some measures to curb this menace of terrorism.

At present, the Pakistani flag is hoisted in Kashmir, slogans are raised, soldiers are being ambushed, the extremists are being trained, the trained persons are infiltrating in the valley and around two lakh people belonging to this country are living in a deplorable condition in their own country, moving from one place to another as refugees. Assam is encountering a similar situation and so is it in Tamil Nadu because of LTTE. The terrorists, who are the subject of our discussion are increasing at an alarming rate. Ms Jaylalitha has called for National Security Guards instead of police for her security. The State Government has been challenged in the Dhauri incident which took place in Uttar Pradesh. Similar incidents took place in Bihar. I mean to say that the State Governments have also failed to curb these terrorists organisations. As such I request the hon. Minister to make a security belt in Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan and the army should be equipped with sophisticated arms and ammunition. A security belt from Kashmir to Kutch should be made.

17.42 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice one point. The Congress Party is in power and its endeavor is to wipe out terrorism not only from Rajasthan but from the entire country. The hon. Minister is sitting here and eminent leaders from Congress Party and attempted to overthrow the Government of Bharatiya Janta Party and attempted to overthrow the Government of Bharatiya Janta Party headed

by Shri Bhairon Singh. Sarvashri Haridev Joshi, Nawal Kishore, Paras Ram Maderna and Kamla Beniwar are there. They tried their best to overthrow the Bharatiya Janta Party Government. I understand that nothing can be more shameful than Congress Party indulging in violence and taking law in its own hands. It is proud of having Gandhiji as the leader, who preached non-violence. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): This tradition prevails in Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: This is not a tradition** Sword was given in their hands. Swords were given in the hands of Nawal Kishore, Kamla Beniwar and Chandan Mai. Therefore, through you I would like to convey to those friends that ... (Interruptions)

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Exhibition of photo is prohibited. You cannot exhibit it. You cannot do that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Kindly look into the records as to what has been the utterances of the hon. Member who is speaking now. He has mentioned about

It is highly irresponsible and it also does not suit the parliamentary decency and decorum. Sir, he is not a Member of the House and he is not inside the House. Therefore, I plead that all these things should not go on record. This is my point of order (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be expunged. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, please conclude. You cannot exhibit the photos.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, what is your ruling?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are correct. He cannot name a person who is not in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is being expunged. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: If the Congress party behaves in this manner if the people who preach the ideals of Gandhiji take such a stand, I feel that...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhargava, exhibiting a photo is not allowed. It is prohibited. So, kindly do not exhibit that. Next point is this. The persons who are not in the House cannot defend the case. So, their names also cannot be used.

[Translation]

I have named the leaders of the party because I feel that they should not behave in this manner.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): This information is correct and authentic. Is it not necessary to give such information to this august House. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, it should not be permissible like this. (Interruptions) He should have given a notice earlier. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: For saving Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and Tamil

Nadu if the people belonging to Congress take a vow to overthrow the Opposition Governments, the discussion we had in the morning is meaningless. As such the *Ekta Yatra* proposed to be launched by Shri Murli Manohar Joshi from Kanyakumari to Kashmir is the only solution by which this country can be saved. It is not a *yatra* of any particular party. We have requested the Prime Minister to join us and hoist the national flag on 26th January. I would request all the political parties to join the *Ekta Yatra*. The people of Congress party should quit the path of violence. This will be the way through which the country can be saved from secessionism.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Harideo Joshi's name should be expunged from the proceedings. If anyone holds a sword he never holds it from the middle. In the photograph he has been shown as holding the sword from the centre.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will show you. He is holding it in his hand.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even the lengthiest discussion on the issue which we are discussing right now will not be enough. The law and order situation has deteriorated in every part of the country and terrorism has caused destruction not only in Kashmir and Punjab, but every village and town of this country. There is no need to quote instances in this connection to highlight a particular aspect. Hon. Yadavji was just now pointing out that unless the people of this country are given honour and respect, it is impossible to control the law and order situation. Sir, in the course of every discussion by hon. Members the police force is criticised for its inactivity. I do not believe on this. As regards, the issue of terrorism whether it is an issue pertaining to terrorism in Delhi or elsewhere, the population of Delhi is in lakhs. The terrorists are equipped with modern weapons whereas our police and army do not have those arms. As such they are helpless. This leads to crime. Take Delhi for instance. I do not think that we can solve the problem of law and order in Delhi by providing wireless facility

only to the police. Therefore, my submission is to equip our police force with sophisticated arms and ammunition in Delhi, Maharashtra, Madras, Calcutta and in all big cities. I further submit that helicopter facility should be provided in Delhi, Maharashtra and Madras for security purpose. Please contemplate on this. What is your line of thinking. You provide rifles and revolvers and ask them to encounter these anti social elements having AK-47 and AK-54 guns but this is not possible. We can find a solution to this problem. Take for instance the villages. Generally, thirty villages come under a Panchayat and Panchayat comes under the jurisdiction of a police station and twelve to thirteen policemen are deputed in these police stations and you might be aware that the S.H.O. of the police station does not even have a wireless leave aside a jeep. To curb cases of crime; the Central Government is required to strengthen the State Governments by allocating funds for the police force. This problem cannot be solved unless these steps are taken.

Sir, this will not only solve this tangle but the other problem also. If you make recruitment in the police force, it will contain the activities of the unemployed and disillusioned youths who have become extremists and have resorted to pick pocketing, stealing, dacoity, kidnapping and other anti social activities. These disillusioned youths will get a direction, they will start working and the country will benefit from their services. In the British regime you must have observed that Paswans were generally given the post of guards on account of their experience. I would like to point out that all this is happening because our youth is directionless and disillusioned.

Sir, Delhi has not been declared as a disturbed area, but the hon. Minister will soon have to do so. There is no doubt about it. I am not aware of the fact whether an assessment of the people who have come to Delhi from outside has been done but since, I am running an organisations, I know that out of the 85 lakh population of Delhi, 50

lakh people have come from outside. They belong to small cities and villages. While the affluent use heaters and geysers toward off the ravages of weather, the poor people are forced to sleep in street corners and pavements. It is in these circumstances that their resentment grow out. They decide to take cudgels against the administration. That's why, I talked of equality. Unless and until the Government guarantees equal rights, it is futile to talk of equity and equality and it would be impossible to check the growing acts of extremism in the country.

Sir, Shri Sangma was earlier the Chief Minister of Meghalaya, but now he has been made a Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal. He has not been given a Cabinet rank. Similarly, Shri Ram Lai Rahi has been made a Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Leave alone a Cabinet rank, he has not been given the rank of even a Minister of State. Now, if this kind of inequality and discrimination continues, it would be impossible to stop people from taking recourse to extremism. When we have failed to check extremism in Kashmir and Punjab, will it be possible for us to do anything, if young people throughout the country resort to arms? That is why I gave you some important suggestions. I did not get up to make a speech only. I urge the Government to act upon these suggestions. I would like to repeat that we should check this tendency of dubbing the Police force as corrupt, incompetent and lethargic. On the contrary, I believe that the men in uniform would be able to perform their duties more effectively, if we boost their morale by providing them sophisticated arms and by giving them an occasional pat on their back. With these words, I would like to conclude and thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am grateful to you for being brief and thus saving time.

[English]

Now, there are five more speakers to speak on the subject, namely, Shri Manjay Lal, Shri Tej Narayan Singh, Shri Rati Lal

Verma, Shri Nawal Kishore Rai and another Member. If we confine ourselves to five minutes per Member, we can complete. I do not want to deny anybody. Now, Shri Manjay Lal may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MAJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing the law and order situation in the country, for the last three days. I would like to say that the poor and weak remain an unprotected lot it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we see nothing but reports of dacoity, arson and abduction in the newspapers and we want to put an end to all these through the barrel of the gun. But it is impossible. If we want to find a permanent solution to these problems, we will have to go deep into their genesis. Much is said about the naxalites. In my opinion, it is poverty that force people to take to this path. Not only that, even television and cinema influence the thinking of the young generation belonging to the weaker sections of the society. It is but natural on the part of these young people to long for the luxuries and extravagance, which people of their age belonging to affluent families indulge in. Thus, to achieve their ends, they resort to theft and bank dacoities through modus operandi portrayed in television programmes and cinemas. I would say that it is the responsibility of the Government to check poverty and unemployment. Moreover, the Government should see to it that character building becomes the primary aim of television and cinema and it should even resort to censorship, if it feels that these media are playing havoc with the character of the younger generation. Now, a lot is said about naxalites, but actually, who are these naxalites? This movement had its origin in Bihar. I had visited that place about 20 years ago, when the area witnessed a man slaughter. At that time, I was a Member of the Legislative Council and I had presented a memorandum in this regard to the then State Governor. These naxalites belong to those sections of the society which have been exploited for thousands of

years, the modesty of whose women have been outraged for centuries. They also want to lead a life of dignity and honour and earn their daily bread through toil and mool. When they aspire to lead an honourable life, their women are dishonoured and when they protest, fight for their rights, their bread, the vested interests in league with the law and order machinery dub them as naxalities and eliminate them. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the law and order situation in the country. If we want to save the country, then we will have to do something concrete to improve the lot of the weaker sections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today crime has been politicalised. We, politicians provide protection to hardcore criminals and we also utilise their services in the elections. The need of the hour, therefore, is to bring about fundamental changes in our electoral system. Only then, we would be able to check further criminalisation of politics. Sir, I would also like to mention here that once a criminal is caught, his case is not tried immediately. I was imprisoned thrice during the British rule and 17 times during the Congress rule. During these stints in prison, I have observed that cases of people are not tried even for five or six years of their arrest. We should evolve a system under which cases of prisoners would be tried immediately after their arrest and their fate would be decided.

Lastly, I would like to say only this much that change can be brought about by three ways. First, through blood shed, secondly through the laws and thirdly through compassion and understanding. I would also like to mention here that Mahatma Gandhi was one of the greatest prophets this world has produced. Unfortunately, no prophet has been let down by his disciples, as much as Mahatma has been I would like to give an example in this regard.

No doubt, the great French revolution gave the soul-stirring slogan of equality, fraternity and liberty, but this historic event was not a bloodless one, as a result of which a dictator like..Napoleon Bonaparte was born. I cannot give you examples from all

over the world, but I would like to say that we have got the constitutional means before us. We have enacted many laws in this country, but unless and until we implement them, enforce them, they will remain show pieces in show windows and bookshelves. We do make laws, but do not implement them. When will we do that? The moment we become a Member of Parliament, a Legislator or a Senior officer, we start imitating the big shots and show utter disregard to laws. Unless we ourselves abide by the laws, it would be foolishness on our part to expect others to follow them. We indulge in hestorics that extravagance and luxury should be done away with, that inequalities should be removed, but the moment we enter the portals of power, we start identifying ourselves with the clite. If we do that, how will it be possible for us to remove the disparities in the country? How terrorism has gained ground in this country? India was partitioned, despite Mahatma Gandhi's assertion that it would be done on his dead body. The power hungry politicians gave their consent to partition and reached the helm of affairs. With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is already 6 o'clock. There are still six members left who have given their names to speak on this subject. So, is it the desire of the House that we extend the time by half-an-hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, the time of the House is extended by half-an-hour.

Shri Tej Narayan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the law and order situation in the country and we have been doing it for the last two days. We have all come to the

conclusion that there is no law or order worth its name in the country. We will have to seriously think as to why such a situation has developed? Why is it that there is no law or order worth its name in the country, while we have all the necessary laws at our disposal?

One more thing is very clear. It is that the laws passed by the law making bodies were never implemented. Had the laws been properly implemented, the country would not have been in the position, that it finds itself in, today. Articles 340, 332, 15 and 16 were not incorporated in the Constitution, today. They were formulated, at the time when the constitution was framed. We had incorporated those articles at that time to protect the interests of our Harijan brethren.

But when the time came to implement it for 50 per cent youth who are poor it created apprehension in the mind of people that economic criteria should also be taken into consideration. They are under the impression that if this provision is not added then the people belonging to backward classes which is 50 per cent of the total population will get reservation and come finally to the power. Thus they fear that they will lose power.

It is notable that the rein of power has been confined in the hands of the 25 per cent people who had all the capital, even then, this country is forced to beg today. Our condition would not have improved had we not pledged gold to a foreign country. Despite legal machinery and technical knowledge, this provision could not be implemented yet. They claim that only they are the direct descendants of God and others have come from different ways. Consequently, the country's situation continued to deteriorate. What are the reasons for all this?

I would like to warn that if the people accustomed to rule solely will continue to hold on to power, nobody could check further deterioration of the situation. I would like to request the Government in which there has been participation of 25 per cent people only

that in order to liberate this country from the dangers of secessionism, terrorism and riots, this reservation policy must be implemented in toto, otherwise the situation cannot be controlled.

Anyone drive to have monopoly over the rule of this country cannot long last. Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh must be given their due share. Gone are the days when a particular section of the country acquired all the powers. Each one of us has to get a share in it. Unless and until it is given to all, the country cannot progress smoothly.

Today, Kashmir is on the verge of secession. The intentions of the people there does not seem to be good. At the time of partition, Pakistan could not succeed in its intentions in regard to Kashmir because the Muslims there, were loyal to India which they considered their own country. But they became apprehensive when communal forces raised their ugly head in our country. They feel insecure in this country now. I would like to request those who just are encouraging communal forces for powers sake in the country to reconsider such moves. It is not possible to convert the Muslims into Hindus. This is the country of all, and not Hindus only. If anyone is saying like this, the day is not far when the country would disintegrate. If one loves his country, he should drop the idea of converting the Muslims, Sikhs etc. into Hindus otherwise this country will be split into parts. The efforts to divide this country in the name of religion should be stopped.

Lastly, I would like to say that the Land reforms Act which ever after 44 years of Independence has not been implemented, must be (implemented) immediately in order to ensure stability in the country. There are many who have surplus land and on the contrary there are persons who do not possess a house of their own. In order to maintain law and order in the country, the unemployed youths should be provided with jobs on priority basis. The Right to work should be included among the Fundamental Rights. The youth can not keep body and

should together just from the construction of a temple, but only by getting jobs and bread.

During the tenure of Shrimati Indira Gandhi the judges of the High Courts were transferred. The same should be done this time also in order to secure fair justice. The backward classes also should be given their due share. By giving it to the Ministers only, the very purpose cannot be achieved. If this is not done, the country cannot be saved from disintegration.

There should be a serious thinking on making such arrangement, which may provide security to all the people in the country. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMDEW RAM (Palamau): The discussion on law and order situation is going on for three days, in which the members have pointed out the situation at both, national as well as regional level. But no one cares to solve the problem of over growing population of the country. Today, the situation of many State like Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland is such that the people from other States cannot dare to go there. Particularly, in Bihar, such a situation has been created by the Government itself. During the last general election as well as bye-elections, a naked dance of terror and rule of gun was the order of the day and as a result the Congress, and all the opposition parties including the BJP got a severe blow there. Their men were gunned down. The reason for it is gross misuse of power by the persums in the government.

Recently, at sector 37, Noida which is near Delhi a 14 year old daughter of one, Shri Devki Nandan Prasad Kesri was abducted on 4th November, but the Government could not trace her yet. And here we are talking about the situation of law and order. The general public is not going to be benefited from such law and order. On the 25th of the last month at Daltonganj a 20 year old boy was shot-dead in broad day light near a shop. The administration could not apprehend the culprit so far and different rumours like that S.P. has arrested him are

being spread but truth regarding this incident has not been ascertained.

In a small village of Malwaria in Palamau district the extremists after setting the houses on fire, threw the fleeing people in that fire and burnt them to death. If the Government cannot protect those weaker sections, then where will they go after all. The Government is deceiving those very people who had helped at to acquire the power. In this context it is very much appropriate.

"Daga Kisi Ki Saga Nahin, Na Manon
To Kar Dekho,
Jisne-Jisne Daga Kiya Hai, Uska Ghar
Jakar Dekho."

The Government will learn a lesson ultimately for betraying the people. It should keep this always in its mind. It should be ready to solve their problem. It has been said in the 'Agni-Purana'.

"Na Devadandam Aday Rakshantu
Pashu Palwant,
Yantu Rakshanti Yakshanti Shaktya
Vibhushtam."

It means that the God, in order to protect the oppressed does not punish the oppressor, rather he vests powers to the oppressed to defend themselves. This Government has turned a deaf ear to take initiatives to protect the weaker sections. It is regrettable that on 4th June at chandawa village the son of Dwarka Sawe was kidnapped, who was released after extorting Rs. 50,000 which the father managed somehow after selling his land. Where was the law and order machinery when such a sin was committed.

I would like to request the Government to consider all these aspects.

With these words, I conclude now.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
(Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last three days a serious discussion

regarding the law and order situation has been going on in this House. Today, the law and order situation is very bad in the country, the deterioration in it and secessionism is not confined to Kashmir, Punjab, Assam or Haryana, but there is a spate in it in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and other places also. For the last 44 years to have been formulating policies in this very House just for the sake of power. Every year a discussion takes place here in this regard and policies are also decided, which I think remain on papers only.

Prior to holding of much a discussion, all of us should to give a serious thought to this problem rising above party considerations and lust for power. We should do away with ill intentions before formulating any policy. Unless and until the continuous deterioration in our motives is checked, it will remain on papers only. Unless we change our motives whole heartedly and we implement the laws enacted by this House in reality with a strong-will power the prevailing confusion and chances in the name of secessionism, terrorism and law and order problems in Assam, Punjab, Kashmir, Haryana and in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh cannot be checked.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to create with all its might such an atmosphere in which the policies made on paper through this House may be implemented in reality all over the country. The law and order can be maintained in the country only when the conduct from bottom to top i.e. from the general public to the people in ruling circle, which is deteriorating day by day is improved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a few minutes I would like to give some suggestions in brief in regard to the issues to secessionist forces and law and order in the country about which many of the hon. Members have seriously expressed their view earlier. I am of the view, that the main reason of the deterioration of the law and order situation in the country is existing unemployment among the youth. So, I being a youth myself would like to request the Government,

through you, to take strong initiatives for solving this problem of the youth by inserting the Right to employment among the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution. I think doing so will be helpful in controlling the law and order situation of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on CPC, IPC and other laws. In my opinion, we have not reviewed these laws thoroughly after attaining independence. These laws are very obsolete and practically are of no use in view of the present conditions. These laws should be reviewed thoroughly in the light of the present day requirements. To meet the requirements of present day conditions, laws should be enacted. It is my contention. When there is no uniformity in the matter of providing assistance and grants, the law and order situation tends to deteriorate. That is why I am of the view that the relief codes and norms of assistance existing in the country have become obsolete and irrelevant. Relief code provides very little for the poor. If a poor's house is burnt, atrocity is committed on a weak, he gets a meager grants. For example, during the regime of Shri V.P. Singh, a decision was taken to waive the loan of farmers upto Rs. 10000/- but it has not been implemented till now. But in the case of Tata, Birla, Mafatlal and Dalmia, Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 1200 crores and Rs. 1000 crores are waived with one stroke of pen. In my opinion uniformity should be brought about in this respect and the norms or code. Chalked out for providing assistance should also be amended to provide assistance to all on uniform basis in the changed circumstances.

The second question was raised by Shri Tej Narayan Babu about land reforms. I think that the land reforms laws and the revenue laws which have been in force even before the British regime have now become obsolete and irrelevant. However, some change have been made in these laws but they remained only on papers. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to replace all the land reform laws to make them more stringent and effective. Only then some improvement can be brought

about. I shall not take much time of the House.

Before concluding, I would like to emphatically reiterate that Right to Work should immediately be included among the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution. It would give right direction to the youth power who have gone astray because of Radio and television. They would be put on right path and would take to work as has been pointed out by Shri Manjay Lalji. It would also help in improving the law and order situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RATILAL VERMA (Dhandhuka):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many things have been said about the law and order situation in the country. But we will have to go deep into the question as to why the law and order situation has gone out of control.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation that has arisen in Kashmir is due to Article 370. Had this Article not been in the constitution, the people from all over India would have been free to settle there. They would have cordial relations and friendship with the people of Kashmir. And the extremists of Kashmir would not have dared to talk of separating Kashmir from India. In the same way it would have helped in the checking the Pakistani intruders from entering Kashmir and making their propoganda.

In the same way, if we, instead of encouraging Bhindrawale in Punjab and honoring him as saint, had arrested him in the beginning, the situation of Punjab, would not have deteriorated at all. Thousand of Hindus and Sikhs would not have been killed. Innocent people would not have been murdered. It has different reasons in different places whether it is Assam or parts of South India. When the petty forces are encouraged to serve the vested political interests then one day these forces become most powerful and go out of control and create such a

situation. Afterwards, efforts are made to control these forces but it proves futile. Therefore, we should crush these powers in the beginning keeping the country above party politics, only then the law and order situation can be maintained in the country properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment is another major reason for it. Such forces succeed in involving the innocent and unemployed youths in these activities. These youths are given allurements. With the result they help these forces in creating law and order problem. Thus, we should ponder over the problem of unemployment of youths seriously.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not merely the problem of one state. There are many other reasons behind it. There are many backward classes in India which are called Grijans and Harijans. These people have been harassed till now. These people used to live in the forests. But now they neither have any land nor farms and fields. They have been deprived of land and farms by enacting many laws in the name of development and they have been left in a helpless position. These people want to get their land back. They want to get their right restored. And therefore, sometimes, some people adopt a different path. One day they find their leader and become offensive. We should provide them maximum assistance. We have to provide the means of livelihood to those whose land has been acquired. We have not yet provided in the name of development. But it is used for other purposes such as constructing roads and providing electricity. But the persons who are landless and live in the jungle, do not get any benefit. They do not get any facility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the same way, the women of backward classes are raped. A daughter is raped in front of his father and sister before his brother. After passing through all these situations, the man becomes offensive and enemy of the country and of the society. These murderer

and culprits should be brought to book and stern action should be taken against them. When the culprits will be punished the sufferers will get consolation. He will realise that he is getting justice and consequently he will not be alienated from the society. When he does not get justice, he adopts such methods just to get back his land. Could those people who were allotted land, cultivate it? Could those people construct their houses on the plots of land given to them by Government. Because, when they went to cultivate the land, they were murdered and when they went to construct their houses, they were killed. It is the same situation everywhere whether it is Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh or any other state. There are a number of laws to safeguard the interest of the people belonging to backward classes. But these laws are not implemented properly. Everything remains on papers. We are reiterating the same thing time and again. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the last I would like to say that we will have to follow the laws to maintain the law and order situation. We will have to first restore rights to the people from whom they have been snatched. Only then, we will be able to maintain law and order situation.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the issue of law and order situation prevailing in the country. The speeches made by my hon. colleagues on the subject show that the question has been taken up in the House with all seriousness. The main reason behind the terrorism is poverty, exploitation and starvation. I don't agree with this contention. There are many areas in Uttar Pradesh and throughout the country which are very poor, backward and facing starvation conditions. In some of the areas, for example Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, no development work has been done during the 42 years. Why there is no terrorism there? Why are the youths of that area patriotic? The youths are ready to cooperate in all the programmes launched for the development of their areas, whether they are run by the State Government or the Central Government.

The agitations are launched there, but their direction is different.

We should know the reasons behind the terrorism prevailing in the country. The saviours have become devourers. The terrorism has been created by the politicians sitting in this, House and the great leaders of the country. It is only due to them that the terrorism is on the increase in the country. The terrorism is posing a challenge to the unity and integrity of the country. It has become a great problem. Today, the terrorism is the biggest challenge before the country.

This is a challenge for the unity and integrity of the country. Terrorism whether it is in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam or in Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is a challenge. Same can be said about simmering revolt in Rajasthan, Haryana and Naxalite problem in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Terrorism, in whatever form, it is a challenge to the unity and integrity of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not consider it is a regional problem. I do not think it a problem of this Government alone. It is a national problem. In order to meet this challenge and to resolve this problem, all political parties should shed their political differences. They will have to encounter the truth and take such a decision which is based on factual position. If any political party has such programme, plan and the mentality of the workers is such that it can protect and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country, all the parties should adopt similar programmes. I would like to submit that as long as Article 370 is not abrogated, terrorism cannot be uprooted in Kashmir.

As the hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow, I shall make only one more point before I conclude. If the Government really wants to uproot the terrorism without political ill-will, terrorism should not be considered an issue of Uttar Pradesh alone. A conference of the Chief Minister of 8 terrorism prone States should be convened so that they could meet

together to chalk out a common strategy. To fight against terrorism is not the responsibility of any single State. All the 8 States should plan to fight against it collectively. Terrorism has created a great danger to the unity and integrity of our country. You have deployed army to uproot terrorism in Punjab but did not seal the borders. As a result, terrorism is spreading in Terai region of Uttar Pradesh. Terrorism in different forms exists in different parts. Terrorism in Punjab is different from terrorism that exists in Kashmir, Assam and Tamilnadu. But how to fight against it? The Government is thinking in terms of adopting different approaches to tackle it. Many hon. Members are also thinking about it. But we have to give this thinking a uniformity and have to adopt a uniform approach backed by a uniform programme. If Government do so by taking all into confidence, terrorism can be tackled. For this, a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all concerned States will have to be called. Otherwise, I would like to say openly that the Government is not interested in uprooting terrorism. Just because it wants to resolve its own political problems. I hope that the hon. Minister will keep this point in mind when he replies to the debate tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there are three more Members who have been waiting with great patience. It will not be fair to deny them the opportunity. If the House agrees, we can extend the time by another fifteen minutes so that three Members also can be accommodated. Should we extend the time by another fifteen minutes?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, political, economic and many other factors responsible for terrorism have been discussed here. In this respect, I would like to touch upon only two

points. First of all, it should be very clear to this House that Pakistan wants to revenge Bangladesh tragedy because Bangladesh was created by dividing Pakistan into two and chastising the erstwhile East Pakistan into Bangladesh. Pakistan's intention is to disintegrate India. Since then, attempts are being made by Pakistan, to encourage disgruntled elements and the minorities wherever they are in majority so that secessionism could be propagated all over the country. For this objective, they found Punjab to be the most suitable State. Since independence, there was a feeling that Hindus got Hindustan and Muslims Pakistan but the Sikhs got nothing. This wrong slogan was raised. India was divided and we accepted that we are citizens of India irrespective of the religions, we belong to. We laid the foundation of free India on this very principle. But several people tried to vitiate the atmosphere due to which secessionist elements grew in our country. They gave slogans, "Dhoti topi Yamuna par," and "Jab khanda khudakooga to Nehru-Gangu bhagega."

Sardar Patel was known as Iron man of India. When such slogans were raised during his time, he called the protagonist of such slogans to his office and ordered that they be put behind bars. He settled this problem then and there even before it actually cropped up. Therefore terrorists could not raise their heads during period of Sardar Patel. During the period of Nehru these forces did not raise their heads but occasionally they raised their voice. Having gone to England, Priest Phizo of Nagaland, started advocating secession from India. As a result, Nagaland came into being on this land of ours. Since then, a feeling spread in the country that the Government understand the language of force only. The people think that Government succumbs to pressure, all that is needed is that there should be someone to exert pressure. Small States like Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal were formed under pressure and presently there is a demand for Gorakhaland. They think that if a small state is carved out from a large

one, the Central Government will provide all possible means of development and in that event they will have a huge amount of funds with them which can be utilized the way they like. In this way, regionalism grew in our country. The main reason for increase in the feeling of secessionism in Punjab is the Article 370 regarding Kashmir. The people of Punjab thought that if Kashmir could get special privileges under Article 370, why not they especially when majority of them come from minority community. They too want to enjoy special rights. We observe that at one time the people of Punjab raised the demand for Punjabi Suba and at the another time the issue of Punjabi language was raised. Starting from the demand for Sikhistan, they are now asking for Khalistan. Keeping in view the fact that these problems have grown to formidable proportions, I would like to say that the Government should admit that Pakistan wants to disintegrate the country. Many international forces are also trying to divide the people of India. They are thinking in terms of finding a way as to how to divide a multi-lingual and multi-racial country like India which have people having faith in different religions. The people of our country rightly believe in the theory of "different communities, different nations" but they want to divide the country. Therefore, I would like to say what Shri Yadav put in beautiful words that criminalisation of politics has taken place. The dictum of 'Might is right' is prevailing in the society due to which, people who think that they do not get justice that their rightful demand is not accepted and nobody obeys the law, gets a feeling in his mind that you can do whatever you like by giving bribe or through other unfair means. Thus, the rule of law is about to end, there is violation of law and writ of only the powerful runs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ramullu sat on fast unto death in Andhra Pradesh and Madras in Tamilnadu. It was only after this agitation, that no other communication services were started, and then Andhra Pradesh came into being. Earlier, Maharashtra and Gujarat were one State. When shops were burnt in Bombay, the State was divided. In this way, the people

got the impression that the Government bowed under pressure. That is why people of each State think that the Central Government can be forced to bow through these means. Secessionism is trying to acquire political power through AK47 rifles.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the only point on which I would like to lay stress is that had there been a feeling of oneness among the people of that country and had they regarded the problem of the nation as their own. We would have made tremendous progress. If people of our country pledge to serve Mother-India by following the path of those greatmen who sacrificed their lives for the country, who faced bullets and sticks of the Britishers and freed the country from their subjugation. If there is balanced and all round development of the country, there will not be the feelings of provincialism and terrorism in the country. Therefore, human values should be inculcated in the society and politicization of crimes should be stopped. Criminalisation of politics should be stopped. Thus ambitions needs to be restrained. Patriotism should be developed is the mind of terrorists. The Government should not bow to the demands of the terrorists. Armed forces should be given free hand to deal with them. A poet has rightly said:

"Tum ho takat se bharpoor,
Ek baar phir maar do thokar,
Karo shatruon ko chaknachoor."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to thank you, but you have taken time allocated to other members.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now call Shri P.C. Thomas. You literally have got only five minutes. We have extended the time of the House for the second time. Kindly bear it in mind.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS ((Muvattupuzha):
I will be very short.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem is looked upon by everyone in a very serious

manner. All political parties are agreeable to the fact that the dis-integration, secessionism, communalism and all these factors which are causing law and order problems in our society in India should be overcome, should be fought against and should be stopped. But all of us have failed in this very broad cause. We have to go into the matter, into the root cause of it, as to why we all have failed in this regard. I think all political parties are to some extent - to a great extent in many cases - comparatively responsible for this general situation.

I think the political will should be put together at this very serious crisis to face this problem and for that the political parties should come forward, the political parties should be read to forego to a certain extent the way in which they try to take advantage of the situation.

We know that out of such situations some parties are trying to take political advantage. This should be stopped forthwith. Unless we stop this, we cannot fight together, we cannot find a way against this very serious crisis. Punjab, Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Assam etc. are burning because of this problem. Other States are also not very different. Just for political advantage, small matters are made big and public properties are looted, there is loss of lives numbering in numerous ways. In my State, Kerala, we do not have much of a problem. But recently some instances have taken place where just to take political mileage some of the parties who are in the opposition have come together and they have started simply to loot the public property simply to cause loss and simply to cause chaos, to see that somehow or other some kind of political advantage can be taken. This should be stopped and political parties should come together and come to a consensus on that and come to a finding as to how this can be fought and how this country can be served. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a long and meaningful discussion on

this issue. The objective of this all is that we want to restore normal conditions in this country. We want to make India what India is actually known for. We all are anxious for it. But we should make concerted efforts to put out words into practice. But we commit mistakes in the process of implementation of the steps we suggest. Many people sacrificed for the independence of our country. For translating those sacrifices and dreams of brave heroes we have to do it. Otherwise, we cannot pay befitting tributes to them. Instead, we would be insulting them. The crux of all these things, as to what efforts can be made for maintaining unity and dignity of this country. It is a democratic country. But in this democratic country we are divided -

"Ek or praja, dusari or tantra,
Tisari or insaaf ka lagar rakha hai yantra,
Laga rakha hai yantra insaaf to
yantrabadh hoga,
Tantra-yantra ke bharore hi ye desh
chalega."

The fact is that democracy in this country has become synonymous of intransigence. It has been cut into pieces. For establishing democracy and ushering in liberty, we need strength of the country, Co-ordination and mutual understanding. But we lost it in the equation of power. Country is more important than power. Now-a-days, mutual faith and lack of feeling of love and respect for each other has become a rare commodity. We

should try to regain it. Through you, I would like to address the nation that we should make all possible efforts for maintaining the unity of the country. We should make concrete efforts to remove economic disparities. Our effort should be such that its result could be visible without loss of time. We should not give any opportunity to anyone to hatch any conspiracy to divide our society. For this, we must take timely by steps we can unite the country on the basis of mutual co-operation and understanding. India is one from Himachal and Kashmir to Kanyakumari. How can it be divided into different parts? Our country is united and we shall make it a vibrating nation through mutual understand and good will.

Having said this, I would like to say that we have had a very fruitful discussion and during the course some meaningful suggestions have been put forward in this House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the discussion is concluded on the law and order situation.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 13, 1991/Agrahayana 22, 1913 (Saka).

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