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Thursday, April 2, 1992
Chaitra 13, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 21 to 30)

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CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. X, Third Session, 1992/1914 (Saka)]

No. 27, Thursday, April 2, 1992/Chaitra 13, 1914 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-3
Starred Question Nos. 511 and 513 to 517	
Written Answers to Questions:	31-336
Starred Question Nos. 512 and 519 to 531	31-53
Unstarred Question Nos. 5707 to 5721, 5723 to 5744, 5746 to 5786, 5788 to 5805 and 5807 to 5860	53-295
Papers Laid on the Table	336-340
Petition Re: Finance Bill, 1992- <i>Presented</i>	
Matters under Rule 377	341-347
(i) Need to take steps for improving road/rail communications facilities in Rajapur Parliamentary Constituency	341-342
Shri Sudhir Sawant	
(ii) Need for recruiting the residents of Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh in nationalised banks	342
Shri Manku Ram Sodi	
(iii) Need to review the decision for increasing the price of rice and wheat supplied through ration shops in Kerala	342-343
Shri K. Muralee Dharan	

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

- (iv) Need to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Jalesar, Uttar Pradesh 343-344

Shri Sureshanand Swami

- (v) Need to protect the interests of labourers of Maguracherre and Shinglacherra tea gardens in Karimganj district, Assam 344

Shri Dwaraka Nath Das

- (vi) Need to set up industries in Kodarma, Bihar 344-345

Shri Mumtaz Ansari

- (vii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for early completion of development schemes under Dacoit Eradication Programme in ravine areas of Kanpur Dehat 345

Shri Kesri Lal

- (viii) Need to set up a circuit bench of Calcutta High Court at Siliguri, West Bengal 345-346

Shri Inderjit

- (ix) Need to provide centre for recruitment to posts in Defence Services at Sambalpur, Orissa. 347

Shri sriballav Panigrahi

Announcements by Deputy Speaker 347-348

- (i) Telefilming the Demands for Grants on Ministry of Human Resource Development 347-348

- (ii) Moving the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Human resource Development 348

Demands for Grants (General) - 1992-93 [348-388
400-418

Ministry of Human Resource Development

Shri Jagat Bir Singh Drona 349-360

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar 360-368

(iii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem	368-377
Dr. Sudhir Ray	377-380
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanam	380-388
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	400-412
Dr. Vishwanathan Kanithi	412-414
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	414-417
<i>Statement by Minister</i>	388-400
Death of Shri Hemant Shahi, M.L.A., Bihar	
Shri M.M. Jacob	388-391

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday April 2, 1992/ Chaitra 13, 1914
(SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

[English]

Flood Relief to Karnataka

+
*511. SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI C.P.
MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Karnataka have sought additional financial
assistance for flood relief and restoration of
public properties damaged in August and
November, 1991 by cyclonic storms and
heavy rains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount released by the Union
Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Government of Karnataka
have sought additional Central assistance of
Rs. 144.00 crores for relief measures in the
wake of floods in the State during August,
October and November, 1991.

2. Under the existing scheme of financ-
ing relief expenditure, State Government is
required to undertake relief measures in the
wake of natural calamities from the provi-
sions of the Calamity Relief Fund. The Cen-
tral Government need provide additional
Central assistance only in the case of a
calamity warranting handling at the national
level. The memorandum of the State Gov-
ernment has been considered in the light of
existing scheme for financing the relief ex-
penditure and the severity of the flood situ-
ation in the State and it has been decided that
no additional Central assistance is required
to be provided to the State. The Central
Government has already released its entire
share of Rs. 20.25 crores to the Calamity
Relief Fund of the State during the year
1991-92.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Mr. Speaker,
Sir, in August and November 1991, Kolar,
Bangalore and Tunkur districts were the
worst affected districts by the cyclone. In
Kolar district alone, more than 30,000 houses
were fully damaged. The total loss was
estimated to be about Rs. 150 crores. I am
grateful to Shri Uttambhai Patel, the hon.

Minister for Rural Development who was kind enough to visit the affected areas. He has sanctioned Rs. 1.25 crores for the construction of houses, roads and tanks. Under the same plank I thank the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Shri Balaram Jakhar, who has also visited the affected areas. The amount sanctioned so far to the cyclone sufferers in the State of Karnataka is Rs. 144 crores. The State Government has also released some financial assistance but it is a meagre sum.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of cyclone victims in Karnataka who have received the assistance apart from the financial assistance given to the flood affected areas. I would also like to know the steps taken by the Central Government to protect the property from damage.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the names of the persons who have received the assistance from the State Government are concerned, I would like to say that we have to ask for this information from the State Government because they are handling it.

The question of relief fund or the relief assistance to be given by the Centre to the State, is a very simple question and time and again it has been answered on the floor of the House. As you know, Sir, the 9th Finance Commission laid down certain criteria for providing the financial assistance for the relief work. Under CAPART, the Central Government used to send a team to assess the damage and then it used to determine the financial assistance to be given. The 9th Finance Commission decided that all this money should be given in proportion to the average of about 10 years. So, 75 per cent of the total assistance is given by the Central Government which comes to about Rs. 601 crores and the rest, that is Rs. 203 crores is provided by the State itself. This makes the total of Rs. 804 crores. That can be the nuclei for the assistance to be given in case of a calamity. We cannot do anything more than this.

Only in the case of severe calamity, where it is decided that it is a case of rare severity, we may think of doing something more. So, as the hon. Member has himself stated, we have done whatever we could.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Sir, every year in one part or the other this tragic incident occurs. Therefore, will the Minister tell us the steps taken to have a permanent disaster prevention mechanism? In Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga nearly Rs. 50 crores worth of standing crop was damaged. I would like to know what steps the Central Government has taken to provide relief to these people.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, that question has already been answered. Regarding the disaster prevention scheme, there is a proposal by the Central Government and we have called a meeting of the State Ministers. We are trying to devise ways and means where we can minimise all these things. This calamity is inflicted by the vagaries of nature, so, it cannot just happen very extensively. Otherwise, I think, one is sure that the State Governments have to conserve that Calamity Relief Fund for a better use at a given time. It is not that daily these calamities occur. They happen sometime or the other and that Fund should not be utilised for other purposes, but it should be conserved and properly used at a given time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vaghela, this relates to Karnataka. I am allowing you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that it is the misfortune of the country it has been experiencing natural calamities, such as famine, land-slides, cyclone and flood etc. It is observed that the Central Government provides more assistance to the States where their party is in power but the States where opposition parties are in power do not get equal treatment. Would the Central Government formulate any such policy in which the Chief Secretary to the State Government may be included in the

team of officers. If any State Government seeks any assistance, it should not be deducted from its quota. It happens every year and a team of officers visits the State every year. In this connection, a provision for setting up a team of officers for the States should be made.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that it is not so as the hon. Member has said. No State Government is being neglected. Rs. 105 crore was given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In this regard, statistics are available with me, there is nothing to hide. The practice we have adopted is same for every state. We have given calamity relief fund to every state. We have given calamity relief fund to every state. We have not done that. It has been done by the State Government itself. The Committee of Chief Secretaries decides as to how much and when it is to be given and according to that decision this fund is given to all the state Governments. There is no partiality in it.

[Translation]

**To be Answered on the 2nd April, 1992
Sen Committee**

*513. **SHRIRAMTAHALCHOUHARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose for which Sen Committee was constituted;

(b) the broad recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Sen was constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in March, 1983. The Committee was set up to study the trends of agricultural production and productivity in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Eastern Uttar Pradesh; to identify constraints in achieving the potential levels of production; and to suggest measures, with particular reference to credit and investment, for achieving maximum possible production potential.

(b) Main spear-heads of development for Eastern States as recommended by the Committee inter-alia included massive provision of tube wells, pumps, controlled use of irrigation, appropriate water management techniques, adequate drainage net work, micro watershed development, orientation of input services and extension support to small and marginal farmers, land reforms, revitalisation of credit and cooperative institutions etc.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee were considered at a conference of Chief Ministers of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal held at Patna on 8th January, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the then Union Agriculture Minister. In the conference, there was a wide agreement on the strategic recommendations of the Committee. Since Agriculture is a State subject, the concerned State Governments were advised to implement the recommendations as part of their Plan Programmes. The State were also called upon to improve the quality of agricultural management, full utilisation of resources available under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and enforce credit discipline.

In response to the follow-up action initiated by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, the information received so far reveals that many of the recommendations

of the Committee are by and large included in their various on-going and new programmes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the Sen Committee was constituted in March, 1933 and it gave its recommendations about the assistance to be given for irrigation facilities and tube-wells into and for the damage caused by floods in Bihar. The hon. Minister has replied that the work is being done at many places. But the Committee had recommended that the problems of Bihar, i.e. flood and irrigation can't be solved until the Central Government takes the assistance from the World Bank. Bihar is the most backward State in the matter of irrigation.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, my submission is that the Committee had recommended to take measures to control the flood there as well as increase the irrigation facility in Bihar. Is the hon. Minister considering it. Does he want to increase irrigation facility in Bihar.

[English]

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

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be a relevant supplementary, please.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Then, this will be the first one.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: A multipurpose Survarana Rekha project is being implemented in Bihar, but the project can't be completed without the assistance of the World Bank. The work has been going on

since 1983. The area which is known as Chandil Dam in Sihbhoom is a tribal area.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your main question relates to the Sen Committee Report. Your supplementary should come out of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: It does relate to it. The work has been going on for a long time. I would like that the Government of India may clear it and get it completed after getting the assistance from the World Bank.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: This question does not relate to the main question. However, I would like to say that the hon. Member that he may come to me and then both of us would discuss it.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The appointment of the Sen Committee was necessitated because of the Green Revolution in some parts of the country; and these were rain-fed areas. Now, it is true that agriculture, by and large, is a State subject, yet there are two areas where the Centre has something to do. One is the banking facilities- the credit deposit ratio for small and marginal farmers. So far as the priority sector is concerned, there is a threat arising out of the Narasimhan Committee Report that priority sector lending would be reduced. Would the Minister take up the matter with the Finance Ministry so that in these areas at least the credit deposit ratio for small and marginal farmers is not only retained at the present level but also increased?

And the second aspect where the Centre may have some role is in shifting the allocation of fund to large scale irrigation in these areas. Uptill now, for instance, the Treasta Project is not supported very much by the Centre. I am talking of Bihar, Orissa and these areas. On these two areas, whether

the allocation and the approach is being modified to the extent that the San Committee's recommendations can be implemented.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The hon. Member has asked about the irrigation plan. That has to be referred to the Irrigation Ministry what they are going to do. But, I would like that it should be done because that is the only way to increase productivity.

Your second point is about loan. We will take care and safeguard the interest of the small and marginal farmers. My own difficulty is that there are certain schemes, at a given time, without giving proper thought, where we will have to take into consideration the consequences it will have after they are put into operation. The loan waiver scheme, I am afraid, destroys the credibility of my credit system; and I am to restructure it. I have to take a lot of pain to make it again on its legs so that we can provide some relief and make available credit which is needed by the agriculture, because today agriculture is investment-oriented; without investment, there can be no agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Sen Committee was constituted, to make study about the Eastern Uttar Pradesh also apart from Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Azamgarh and Ballia come under Gorakhpur and Varanasi Division which are the most backward districts. Here, the population is more dense than the average population of the country but the per capita income is the lowest. These districts are still backward in respect of irrigation, industry and agriculture even today. The Government of India has put little efforts in this regard. The Central Government has done only one thing that after convening a meeting of Chief Ministers during 1986, the State Governments were directed to implement their schemes. Leaving aside it, nothing was done, I would like to know from the Minister of Agriculture whether he would set up any Committee to uplift and develop these facilities keeping in view the

backwardness and poverty prevalent in the area where there is less agricultural facility. What progress has been made by the Committee which was set up after 1986? How much developmental work has been done in this regard. Besides, would you convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers and consider it? Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your information, I may tell you that the Central Government had set up the Patel Committee for the development of these eastern districts at the instance of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Whether any progress has been made in these backward areas? Is the Minister of Agriculture is considering to formulate a special scheme?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Yadav has correctly said that a meeting of Chief Ministers was convened in 1986 and it was decided that the meeting would be held in Uttar Pradesh next year. But the said meeting could not be held. I mean to say that the State Governments have not paid any attention towards it and no meeting was held after that.

The Sen Committee had made many recommendations and out of these, 147 recommendations were accepted. It was not their concept that we would not work.

[English]

The Central Government on its part has taken a number of measures, particularly in the areas of extension, training, research, supplies and inputs, credit and services, irrigation, drainage, soil conservation and a number of thrust programmes to accelerate the pace of agricultural development in the Eastern region. The steps taken by NABARD are also quite encouraging. Planning Commission is providing an enhanced outlay for the region. However, the progress has not been up to the expectation because of the lukewarm approach of the State Governments.

[Translation]

—then I feel very sorry and I would like to request Mr. Yadav that all depend on

the driver that whether he drives fast or slow. It also happens in eastern U.P. I visited West Bengal and returned back yesterday only. This time, considerable progress has been made in the field of agriculture there. Likewise, there has been some progress in U.P. in this regard. But much work has to be done in Bihar and Orissa. All of us should work there, but much depend on the State Government as agriculture is a state subject. I would like to grant aid whatever we can give. If there is a need of foodgrains in the country, it can only be met out through agriculture. We can get more production at such places where there has been less. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb like this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You should listen to me. It is an important matter, our intention is to do the work. There was Sardar Pratap Singh Kairo in Punjab. He was a dynamic personality. He had a will power of achieving progress. Will power made him successful. People have to do their work. We have to work. The people don't believe unless they witness it with their own eyes. It will increase the production if we put efforts in Bihar, Orissa and eastern U.P. A lot of work has to be done in eastern U.P. You must have the intention of doing work. God has given us all resources. There are our assets. We could not mobilise them. I will do it definitely.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Mr. Speaker, I seek your protection because the hon. Minister in his answer and to the supplementaries also, is just making general remarks. The statistics and the recommendations of the Sen Committee are quite clear. The Sen Committee was constituted by the RBI and NABARD in the year 1983. Only one meeting of the Chief Ministers was held in 1986 and after that the Government of India has not

taken any initiative for a meeting. What are the recommendations and what progress has been made in the field? The hon. Minister has just stated that it is a state subject and it is the look out of the State Governments. It is known that the Central Government's investment in Orissa is the lowest in the country and the per capita income of Orissa is the lowest in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it aside.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Unless the Government of India takes the initiative and gives priority in this field the scenario of Orissa and Bihar will not change.

May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take as per the recommendations of the Sen Committee through it is too late now? Are you going to take any special measures in this regard?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I think I have explained everything. I have all the intentions which a man can have to increase productivity. Nothing can be far from my mind than to increase the productivity. There are 361 recommendations out of which 147 were adopted. But it depends upon the stuff, it depends upon the people who have to derive that energy out of the people to make something go. My Research, my Department, the credit system, whatever is available with me, are at your disposal. I am going to hold that meeting. That is what I have said. After 1986, there was no meeting. It should have been taken up by the people. The Government of U.P. had extended the invitation to hold that meeting. Why did they do it? I am going to force them to do it now. I am going to make them come together. We shall see what can be done. Why should it not be done? Why should Orissa lag behind?

Look here, there is one question I give you. At the time of partition Punjab, Haryana, Kangra District, Una and Chandigarh territory were one. They had a deficit of 33 thousand tonnes of stuff to feed themselves and today they are giving about 70 per cent to the kitty. Why could it not be done? So, we

have to do it.

[*Translation*]

Supply of LPG Refills

*514. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum number of gas connections fixed for each LPG agency in Delhi as well as in other parts of the country;

(b) the maximum number of consumers who can be registered with an agency;

(c) whether a large number of agencies

are unable to provide LPG refills to the consumers in time; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to minimise the time for supply of LPG refills to the consumers?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The maximum number of gas connections fixed for an LPG Agency except to Co-operative Societies is determined on the basis of refill sales in various parts of the country including Delhi. The ceiling for refill sales in various cities are as follows:

(i) In Bombay	8,000
(ii) In Delhi, Calcutta, Madras	6,500
(iii) In towns with population between 20-40 lakhs	6,000
(iv) In towns with population between 10-20 lakhs	5,000
(v) All towns with population upto 10 lakhs	4,000

(b) No ceiling has been fixed.

(c) and (d). LPG refills are being provided to consumers in time as far as possible. However, individual complaints, as and when received, are being attended promptly. Efforts are constantly on, to ensure that no delay in supply of refills takes place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first question relates to part (a). My question consists of two parts. First part is what is the basis of fixing ceiling of connections and the second part is what is machinery with the Government to ensure its implementation because

there are agencies in Delhi which have 7000 to 10,000 connections. So, what is the machinery with Government to ensure the implementation of ceiling?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member is right that there are many distributors in Delhi who are having more than the ceiling limit with regard to the customers that they are entitled to. Now, distortions took place on account of various issues. - firstly, the location of the agency in a particular area; Secondly, the purchasing capacity of the people who are around a particular agency and thirdly, the expansion of the population which is creating puzzles to the town planners and city planners.

As far as non-viable agencies are con-

cerned, we have been taking steps to make them viable. Then, we will see how the re-distribution of these agencies and allocations are made in view of the better service to the consumers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUWANCHANDRA KHANDURI: How many complaints of malpractices have been reported to Government in this connection during the year 1900 and 1991 and the number of agencies against whom the Government has taken action and whether Government has canceled licence of any agency?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Though it is a fact that we have received many complaints, yet at the moment, I will not be able to say as to how many agencies have been terminated or kept under suspension. I will supply the information to the hon. Member.

[*English*]

SHRI TARA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that in towns and cities which are not provided LPG agencies as per norms given in the reply, in many cases the consumers do not get their refills even for months and sometimes they have to use some underground means and pay more money. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether more agencies will be sanctioned in those cities. I personally feel that the complaints which are being made by the consumers cannot be met by any Government. I went to 10-15 cities of my constituency and wherever I went, there is complaint that there is black-marketing of LPG gas.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: This is a complaint throughout the country.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is out endeavour to see that the entire demand is met by the turn of the century. As a matter of fact, we are planning for making the availabil-

ity of the product for distribution during the Eighth Plan. It is also a fact that we have not been able to cater to all the cities and towns in this country. Efforts will be made to reduce much complaints.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: The population of my parliamentary constituency Rohtas-a district which lies in Bihar - is about thirty lakh. There used to be an LPG agency there some time back for the distribution of gas but authorities had cancelled the licence in a case of malpractice due to which consumers of that district are facing lot of difficulties. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas whether Government is contemplating to provide relief to the consumers by opening a new gas agency there?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, this is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, this issue is agitating the minds of the people. Actually, there is a premium to Rs. 1,000 on each new gas connection and also there is a premium for a new agency. I have already written to the hon. Minister that since the Government is facing severe economic crisis, they should call for the tenders to allot the agencies. Then each tendered will quote a minimum rate of Rs. five lakhs to Rs. ten lakhs, whereby the country can get Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores by allotting new gas agencies. I would like to know whether the Government is considering this aspect or they want to encourage black-marketing throughout the country. Our scientists have discovered this gas and even the poor masses of the country are not able to utilise this... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be a question, no lecture on this.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: I want to to know whether the Government is con-

sidering my suggestion to call for tenders in allotting the gas agencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you can sit down. You have asked the question. The Minister may reply please.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the suggestion made by the hon. Member is not acceptable to the Government because tendering agencies will mean injustice to the weaker sections, the freedom fighters and handicapped, who are otherwise entitled to have these agencies. We have made reservation for these people and hence the suggestion of the hon. Member is not acceptable to the Government.

[Translation]

Special Security Force to deal with Terrorists

*515. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special security force to deal with the terrorists is being raised to limit the deployment of army in terrorist affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps being taken to limit the deployment of army in those areas?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central para-military forces are being augmented from time to time to help limit the deployment of army. Instructions have also been issued to State Government/UT

Administrations to seek assistance of the army only when it is unavoidable.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was quite clear. Terrorism is spreading in the country like cancer and this malaise is not being given the treatment as should be given to it. That is why the problem is growing day by day. Under the present circumstances does the hon. Minister feel that there is a need of paramilitary forces to combat the growing terrorism. There should be an independent army to combat it. Today the position is that the terrorism is growing day by day. Even an S.P. was killed in Punjab. In such circumstances is there a need for para-military forces? What does he think in this regard, this is what I want to know from the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The present set up of the force is found to be adequate and competent to deal with the situation. But force is not the only answer for combating terrorism in various parts of the country as and when it arises. The para military forces are deployed wherever they are found necessary. Sufficient training is being given and contemplated to be given to the para military forces in combating with the present situation, as and when it is found necessary.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said that we do not want to use army, we want to use para-military forces. Para-military forces of many State Governments are sent to other States than their respective States. This creates problem of language at some place and the problem of culture and system at other place with the result different sorts of riots take place there. As the hon. Minister has said that we are capable and we want to do that. Will any direction be given to State Government which want to raise their own para-

military forces to combat such forces?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The basic responsibility of meeting the law and order situation including the terrorist menace in any State is primarily that of the State Governments concerned. Whenever the State Governments do feel that adequate additional forces are required, we provide the central paramilitary forces. If they are prepared to raise their own forces in the States - there is already a scheme by which we used to invite their proposals on the basis of 50 per cent contributions form the State Governments and the rest of the 50 per cent as matching contribution from the Centre - we listen to such requests when it is found extremely necessary to combat terrorism. It is not the policy of the Government to deploy the army for the day-to-day requirements in the State. Army is used only in a very particular situation when the State Government feels that the para military forces are found inadequate. Only in such a situation the army is called when it is really required.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what steps are being taken by Government to combat terrorism? The previous Government had formulated a scheme to seal the borders in order to combat terrorism as well as to prevent terrorists from infiltrating from across the border. Has that scheme proved fully successful and how much expenditure the Government of India has incurred on it?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The infiltration of terrorists, the trained militants into the country from across the border is being checked by the Border Security Force, and by other forces which are deployed in the border area. There is also a monitoring cell in the Home Ministry to undertake periodical monitoring and they are watching the situation very closely. A group is now working to

further find out the modalities of effectively combating this situation.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHABAN): With your permission, may I add to it Sir? So far as the border areas and the terrorists crossing from one country to the other is concerned, we have the barbed wire fencing. We have the Border Roads Organisation. We have the Border Observation Posts. All these things are under progress, but in certain areas the progress is slow, there is no denying the fact.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question relates to raising of the Special Security Force. Let your Supplementaries be relevant to this main question. Now, Shri Pius Tirkey.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make this kind of comments.

[Translation]

SHRI PI US TIRKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, security force is there in border areas even then terrorism is continuing to spread. Is there any scheme of the Government to impart training to people enabling them to identify terrorists to combat terrorism and thus help Government in combating terrorism in areas where the police force is unable to combat terrorism?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is the desire of the Government that the local people must be involved as far as possible to combat this kind of infiltration by the terrorists, by the trained militants from across the border. But, sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member is well taken and I don't think there is any other additional thing which needs to be said at this point.

RAO RAM SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that the State of Israel has developed tremendous expertise in the matter of dealing with terrorists. Is there any

proposal with the Government to tie up with Israel on the question of raising and training any special force of commandos to deal with terrorism because of the expertise that Israel has developed?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: There is no proposal at present for tying up with Israel in this particular case.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, unemployment of the ex-Servicemen is a very big problem in the country. Is the Government considering employing them as a Special Security Force to deal with terrorism because they have the required training, they have discipline, they have bravery and they have everything will you consider employing them as a special security Force?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is a fact that ex-Servicemen are courageous and bold, but at the same time...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about sportsmen.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I think, ex-Servicemen. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: They have the required training, they know how to use arms and ammunition.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: There is no denying the fact that the ex-Servicemen are really dedicated and competent to deal with the situation, but at the moment the ex-Servicemen are also required for other security duties in various parts of the country. But there also they are not sufficiently available in some places. Some attempts have been made in this regard.

SHRI TINDIVANAM K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, terrorism has taken deep roots and more so because of the LTTE. They have got the most sophisticated

weapons and wireless materials. They easily cross the sea border of Tamil Nadu which has a long narrow strip of sea. the danger caused by the LTTE activities is on the increase. Very recently the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Miss Jayalalitha, has said on the floor of the Assembly that her life is in danger because of the LTTE terrorists. What is the extent of armed help and monetary help that the Centre propose to render to assist the State of Tamil Nadu to put down this LTTE terrorism and get rid of it? What are the steps that the Central Government propose to take to put down the menace of LTTE and save Tamil Nadu from terrorism?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the Centre is aware of this threat to the Chief Minister and I had already mentioned in one report, the coast guards are there in the coastal areas besides the Tamil Nadu Police. But recently, as per the suggestions made by the chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalitha to the Government of India for additional financial requirement to meet the challenge, we have provided a special assistance of Rs. 10 crores, besides the amount which we give for the modernisation of the police force. She has also demanded some more assistance and we are looking into it.

[Translation]

Adoption of Indian Children

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*516. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian children adopted by the foreigners during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take any legal steps to ensure, the well-being of children thus adopted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI K. KAMALA KUMARI): (a) As per records available, the number of Indian children taken abroad for adoption during each of the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of children adopted</i>
1989	1213
1990	1272
1991	1190

(b) and (c). As per three directives of the Supreme Court of India in the Laxmi Kant Pandey Vs. Union of India, order to be made by the courts is to include a condition that the foreigner appointed as guardian of the child shall submit to the court and also to the social/child welfare agency in India which processed the application of the foreign nationals for guardianship, progress report of the child together with a recent photograph quarterly for the first two years and thereafter half-yearly for the next three years.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is in possession of adequate information about the adopted children whose well being is not cared for and if so, what steps the Government has taken thereto. And also, what is the legal assistance rendered to those children?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): Sir, several conditions are imposed on the foreigners who adopt children here. First of all they are required to furnish a quarterly report to our embassy for the first three years. Thereafter a half-yearly report certifying whether the child is being properly maintained or not along with a photograph of the child is to be furnished.

[English]

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, my first question has not been answered. I wanted to know the specific cases of those adopted children who have not been properly looked after and the legal assistance rendered to them.

My second supplementary is, in view of the miseries of the children who are forced to take to prostitution and violence, I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to bring in a general legislation to minimise adoption or to stop adoption of children.

[Translation]

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Sir, he has pointed out that the first part of his question has not been answered. If there is any specific case, it should be brought to my notice and I will certainly take action on that and whatever is appropriate under law, I will take that action. So far as the curbing of adoption is concerned, there are legal and religious obstacles to it.—(Interruptions)—Please listen to me. So far as law-making is concerned, it is a constructive suggestion. In the context of the circumstances, under which the children are adopted, they turn destitutes, are sent abroad, I assure the House that is a constructive suggestion which is worth considering.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether it is a fact that the condition of the poor people living in the rural areas of the country is pitiable and thousands of people are fleeing from rural areas to urban areas. On their arrival in cities they face adverse circumstances and their families begin to grow in an uncontrolled way. It grows fast. It is due to changed circumstances and also due to the deterioration in humanitarian and social values. There are millions of orphan and unowned children all over the country. I believe that if such children are adopted, it is ideal for their rehabilitation but if these chil-

dren are adopted by Indian parents instead of foreign parents it will be quite ideal. But such a thing is not being done. Why is it not being done, only the hon. Minister will tell.

In the morning I was reading a newspaper, I came across a news item in box, which reads

[*English*]

"Starving Tribal Sells Son For Rs. 20"

[*Translation*]

And he sold it for Rs. 20 and the person who had purchased an eight-month old baby, sold it for Rs. 50 to someone else. So, the people are migrating to cities from villages and they are growing their families in an uncontrolled way. Birth of unwanted children in the changed circumstances is also one of the reasons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the children couples in the country are hesitating to adopt children as there is no proper adoption law? If so, whether the hon. Minister is going to make such a law?

I would like to ask another supplementary. Will you permit me to do so?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is a very good question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not ask second question. Otherwise, the value of this question will be reduced.

Her question is, now the law is defective. That is why this is happening. Are you going to change the law?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Sir, as far as this question is concerned, it relates to status but I shall answer it.

Sir, it is a national issue. Whatever you have said is true because the protection of orphan children coming from villages to cities is a must. Through you I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is already a provision for the protection of orphans at the State level. Before coming here, I have instructed my department to convene a national level meeting of the Ramakrishna mission and all other non-Government organisations. We want to adopt a national policy on it. We have decided it which I am disclosing to you.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Mr Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to the question whether he is going to make law.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you contemplating to make law?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: The earlier questioner had made a suggestion about making law and I had said that the suggestion to make law was constructive and I would think over it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It has been said in it that foreign citizens, who adopt children, are required to furnish a quarterly report. As per my information no such report comes to this country and if any report is received, compile it and there is no provision to monitor it at All India level with the result the Government cannot obtain information about the number of reports that are received and in case any report was not received, what happened to the child. My question is whether the Government will make arrangement to compile and monitor the information at All India level?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, as the hon. Member has said it himself that he is having information, I request him to please give that letter to me, I will get it investigated. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was whether there is a monitoring system or not? The reply to that question has not been given. What will be the arrangement for monitoring? The reply to my question has not been given. It is not a question

of information. Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least a reply to the question should be given...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He rose to reply to your question. You should look towards him also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is standing to reply to your question. As such you resume your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, what is your order?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you make some arrangement for supervision?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, as I have said, if he has any information, I will take action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of supervision.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: That is what I am going to tell. Please listen to me. I have said that he has claimed to have information. I have asked him to write a letter to me for information. It means that I wanted to monitor and monitoring is done in this case....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that hon. Shri Naik and Shrimati Bhandari have asked questions relating to children. Generally, the children of our country are being neglected. In my opinion if it had been the issue of Bofors, all benches would have been occupied. But in case of children, there a lot of carelessness...(*Interruptions*)...I am happy that the Minister like Shri Kesariji is our Welfare Minister. He is a kind hearted man. I am hopeful that he would take care of children. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that 3,675 children were adopted in foreign countries during 1989-91. As the hon. Minister has said...

[*English*]

According to Supreme Court decision, Lakshmi Kant Pande V. Union of India.

[*Translation*]

Is Mr. Lakshmi Kant Pande a foreigner? Does he live in foreign country or is he an Indian? Does the decision of Indian Court apply on the concerned foreign Court or not? I would like to ask as to how the feedback is being received. Which organisation is getting it? Why would they supply information to you about those children if a child is adopted in the foreign country? How will you get the information? What are the ways of getting it?

[*English*]

They are not easily bound to give you all the information.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, the hon. Member has asked the correct question. As far as foreign guardians are concerned, they are given permission only after getting recommendation from our embassies and foreign agencies. There is an arrangement in our embassy to look into it and get the information. Keeping in view this thing, I am thinking to amend the Bill and make it more effective. In addition, I would also like to say one thing more. I, personally, don't like foreign adoption of children. Since it has been practising for a long time, I would consider how to monitor it in the best possible manner and enact laws in this regard. I would make it more effective, for the purpose of having proper monitoring.

[*English*]

Talks with Ministerial Troika of European Community

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

(a) whether the ministerial troika of the European Community (EC) had talks with an Indian delegation led by him recently;

(b) if so, the subject discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

With your permission, Sir, may I make a very slight addition?... The Indian delegation was led by the former Minister of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). During the talks, the two sides discussed the widening of economic cooperation and the possibilities for promoting cooperation in several other fields with a view to evolving a close relationship between India and the EC. They also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the global changes that had taken and were taking place since.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to part (b) & (c) of my question is very vague. In fact, it conceals more than it reveals. I had asked the subjects discussed and the answer given is "...the two sides discussed the widening of economic cooperation and the possibilities for promoting cooperation in several other fields..." Nothing has been mentioned. Therefore, I would like to ask pointedly whether this European Economic Community Troika comprising Ministers from Portugal, Britain and the Netherlands had specifically rejected India's demand to give preferential treatment to India's exports or not; whether they showed any interest in investment in India; whether it is true that India's consumer sector was mentioned by them as the priority area; also, whether they showed interest in the investment in automobile components etc.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Troika is not the Council of Ministers. It is just a representative body to carry the dialogue. Now, what we have to keep in mind are two things: one, it is not the Council of Ministers as a whole which is the executive body that has a dialogue with us; two, it is a dialogue which means that it is not a decision-taking meeting. But it is an exchange of views.

Therefore, it is in this context of an exchange of views that this particular meeting has taken place. It discussed different issues - the global situation, the bilateral relations. But no decisions were taken. Of course, they did show interest in increased investment in India. Of course, they did appreciate that the new economic policies provided wider scope for such investment and for trade with the European Community. Incidentally, it is our major and main trading partner in the world.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I would also like to know whether there were political talks with this Trika, namely, talks in respect of India's stand on Non-Proliferation Treaty; about allegations against India regarding violation of Human Rights in Kashmir and Punjab and also the stand regarding Kashmir issue as far as the United Nations is concerned.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, Sir, among the many issues I have mentioned, a global exchange of views in the sense that the global atmosphere that has emerged now was discussed. There was a dialogue on that. We also briefed them on this situation in this region. In this context, all the issues mentioned by the hon. Member were raised at the dialogue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether any discussion has been made over Dunkel Draft during this dialogue. Even the European Economic Community has strictly opposed certain proposals of Dunkel Draft. Reduction in subsidy in the matter of agriculture can't be accepted. It is not in the interest of our country. I would like to ask the Government whether any discussion has been made in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This was topic of discussion between the Troika and the representative of the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI INDER JIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the initiative on the part of the External Affairs Ministry to hold talks with the Troika of the European Community. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any discussion on the question of North-South Dialogue, what I would describe as an issue of Non-Proliferation of Poverty, which I describe NPP in juxtaposition to NTP.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This was one of the points that we discussed with the Troika. We keep on putting before the developing countries that this dialogue must be re-informed. And the development is a concern that should be the major concern of the global community and should not be forgotten in the context of the new international scenario.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said that tripartite discussions were held. But no results would be achieved. In this way, we have wasted time and money, both. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the purpose of holding useless talks.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

• WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Dry land Cultivation

* 512. **SHRI CHINNASWAMY SRINIVASAN:**

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total dryland in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to convert these drylands into cultivable lands for rabi crops, particularly for production of pulses and oilseeds; and

(c) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):

STATEMENT

(a) A Statement showing State-wise unirrigated area (dryland area) for 1988-89 (latest available) is appended.

(b) and (c). Presently, bulk of the unirrigated area (dryland area) is put under crops in kharif season. Research programmes are being carried out to develop appropriate dryland farming technology and to evolve suitable short duration low water duty crops for rabi season so that cropping intensity could be increased in dryland areas. Further, under national Watershed Development programme for rain-fed areas, a targeted area of 35 lakh hectares during 1990-97 is proposed to be treated with different conservation measures and production systems which include annual crops, dryland horticulture, agro-forestry etc. With better moisture conservation wherever possible, the promotion of rabi crops, particularly pulses and oilseeds, would be promoted.

STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>(lakh hectares)</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	67.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>(lakh hectares)</i>	
Assam	..	21.3
Bihar	..	40.8
Goa	..	1.3
Gujarat	..	73.6
Haryana	..	10.3
Himachal Pradesh	..	4.9
Jammu & Kashmir	..	3.9
Karnataka	..	84.1
Kerala	..	19.0
Madhya Pradesh	..	156.4
Maharashtra	..	161.4
Orissa	..	44.5
Punjab	..	4.4
Rajasthan	..	126.4
Tamil Nadu	..	31.7
Tripura	..	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	..	70.4
West Bengal	..	34.2
Others	..	5.7
All-india	..	965.5

[Translation]

Green Revolution

519. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the green revolution in the country during the last decade has been confined only to certain States of the country such as Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the productivity level of wheat and rice in these States;

(d) the States where productivity level of wheat and rice is the lowest;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to increase the productivity level in these States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) No, Sir. The effect of green revolution has been widespread in the country as rate of growth of productivity of wheat, rice and other food grains in most of the States has been quite significant in the post green revolution period

i.e. 1967-68 to 1990-91.

(b) The rate of adoption of modern technology is influenced by a number of factors including soil and agro-climatic conditions, irrigation facilities, infrastructure development and other economic and social factors. The States which are lagging in adoption of modern technology are gradually picking up.

(c) The productivity (yield per hectare) of wheat and rice in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91 was as under:-

PRODUCTIVITY LEVEL OF WHEAT AND RICE IN HARYANA, PUNJAB, UTTAR-PRADESH AND ANDHRA PRADESH

(Yield in Kgs, per hectare)

1990-91 States	Wheat	Rice
Haryana	3479	2778
Punjab	3715	3229
Uttar Pradesh	2162	1826
Andhra Pradesh	@	2448

@ Crop being unimportant yield has not been calculated.

(d) Among the major producing States, the lowest productivity during 1990-91 in wheat and rice was in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

(e) The low productivity is attributed to unfavorable agrotimatic conditions for that crop in the State, low percentage of irrigated area under the crop, low level of fertiliser consumption per hectare, besides other socio-economic factors.

(f) To increase the productivity in the low yielding States, the steps are being taken to improve the resources of the small & marginal farmers, distribution of seeds minikits of location specific high yielding varieties,

transfer of technology of rice and whe at through organising training programmes, besides efforts to improve the infrastructure including the expansion of irrigation, input delivery system and marketing facilities.

[English]

Upliftment of Tribals

*520. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the Union Government for upliftment of tribals during 1992-93; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken during the Eighth Five Year Plan to speed up the development of the tribal?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The schemes will be implemented expeditiously through the States and effective monitoring will be ensured.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

<i>S.No. Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for 1992-93</i>
* 1. Post- Matric Scholarships for SCs & STs.	46.00
2. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.	2. 25
* 3. Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	11.00
* 4. Book Banks for SCs/STs.	5.00
5. Girls Hostels for STs.	2.50
6. Boys Hostels for STs.	2.67
* 7. Coaching and Allied Scheme for SCs and STs.	1.75
* 8. Implementation of PCR Act and SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.	5.50
9. Research & Training.	1.20
10. Development of Oil Seeds and Oil of tree origin in tribal areas.	1.50
* 11. National SCs and STs Finance & Development Corporations.	10.00
12. Grant-in-aid to TRIFED.	1.00
13. price support to TRIFED.	0.50
14. Ashram Schools.	2.00
15. Investment in TRIFED.	7.00
16. Educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas	1.00
17. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.	1.00

(Rs. in crores)

<i>S.No. Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for 1992-93</i>
18. Share capital to Starts Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation for MFPs.	2.00
Total:	103.87
19. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan.	250.00

* N.B. The Schemes are both for SCs and STs.

Flood and cyclone Relief

*521. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has sent any proposal to the Union Government for grant of Flood cyclone relief to the left-out cases as per the review list; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) A proposal has been received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for reconsidering Government of India's earlier decision on Inter sectoral changes in the ceilings of expenditure approved for flood/cyclone relief in 1988-89 and provision for payment of relief to 3058 leftout cases.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government of India.

[Translation]

Pakistan Propaganda on Muslims in India

*522. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is spreading false propaganda regarding Muslims in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to counter this propaganda?

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

(b) and (c) Pakistan's statements on the conditions of the Muslim community in India constitute an interference in our internal affairs and are unwarranted and unacceptable. Government's regret and concern at these statements have been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan on a number of occasions.

Indian's secular and democratic policy which guarantees the rights and welfare equally of all communities is universally recognised. Information in this regard is disseminated in other countries through the media and through diplomatic channels.

[English]

Cotton Production

* 523. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the production of cotton during the Eighth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the strategy proposed to be adopted for this purpose;

(c) the schemes submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for increasing the production of cotton;

(d) the decision taken thereon; and

(e) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to Madhya Pradesh for the purpose during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The strategy is to increase the availability of seeds of improved varieties and hybrids, intensify plant protection measures and to strengthen transfer of technology for improved cultivation practices.

(c) and (d). No Scheme has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(e) The Government of India propose to continue the Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) during the 8th Five Year Plan with enhanced outlay, including for Madhya Pradesh.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

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

(a) whether some cases of freedom fighters of Indian national Army for grant of pension are still pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a personal hearing is given to those whose cases are rejected; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). All the applications received by the prescribed date i.e. 31-3-1982, have been considered and

disposed of. Applications, however, continue to be received after this date. These applications are treated as delayed applications and are considered only if proper reasons for delay are given and the applications are accompanied by documentary evidence from official records regarding the person having undergone the minimum suffering as per the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir, if a person so represents.

(d) Does not arise.

Narp Programme

*525. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
DR. RAVI MALLU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) programme has been launched with the World Bank loan to strengthen the zonal research capabilities of State Agricultural Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an independent evaluation of NARP has been conducted so far;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the interest likely to be paid on above loan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The project aims at strengthening permanently the capabilities of the State Agricultural Universities for conducting location specific production-oriented and need-based research in 120 agro-climatic zones of the country.

(c) As provided in the agreement with the World Bank, a mid-term review was conducted by a Joint Review Team comprising representatives from the

Government of India, the World Bank, and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) The Mid Term Review Tem in its report submitted in April, 1989, suggested steps necessary for full utilization of the credit.

(e) The credit is soft loan carrying no interest.

[Translation]

EEC Assistance to Agricultural Project in Gujarat

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

(a) the agricultural projects in Gujarat funded by EEC during the last three years;

(b) the targets fixed and achievement made under these projects during the above period; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by EEC for these projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR): (a) The Integrated Watershed Management project of Gujarat has been extended assistance by the European Economic Community (EEC) during the last three years in the agriculture sector.

(b) Against a target of 30,872 ha. of land for treatment through various conservation activities 18,039 ha. of land has been treated under the project during the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91).

(c) Rs. 302.65 lakhs EEC assistance has been extended to the project during the last three years.

[English]

Milk Production

*527 DR. LAXINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of milk during 1990-91 and 1991-92 State-wise;

(b) whether there has been decrease in the production of milk during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the milk production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Statement showing the statewide milk production during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

State/U. T.	Production of milk (000 tonnes)	
	1990-91 (Provisional)	1991-92 (anticipated achievement)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3010	3650
2. Arunachal Pradesh	41	41
3. Assam	653	704

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Production of milk (000 tonnes)</i>	
	<i>1990-91 (Provisional)</i>	<i>1991-92 (anticipated achievement)</i>
4. Bihar	3123	3240
5. Goa	25	25
6. Gujarat	3525	3386
7. Haryana	3200	3350
8. Himachal Pradesh	573	580
9. Jammu & Kashmir	557	581
10. Karnataka	2389	2856
11. Kerala	1690	1880
12. Madhya Pradesh	4700	4870
13. Maharashtra	3735	3790
14. Manipur	82	95
15. Meghalya	48	51
16. Mizoram	8	10
17. Nagaland	43	34
18. Orissa	470	505
19. Punjab	5142	5395
20. Rajasthan	4339	4400
21. Sikkim	28	29
22. Tamil Nadu	3375	3511
23. Tripura	29	32
24. Uttar Pradesh	9692	10000
25. West Bengal	2912	3025
26. U.Ts.	327	346
All India	53716	56386

(53.71 million tonnes)(56.38 million tonnes)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps taken to increase milk production.

The following are the main strategies being pursued to increase milk production:

- (i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their hometracts and upgrading in other selected areas;
- (ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds;
- (iii) Genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of non-descript buffaloes;
- (iv) Development of feed and fodder resources;
- (v) organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme; and
- (vi) implementation of Operation Flood programme.

Arrangements for Flood-Lighting on Indo-Pak Border

*528. SHRI SHAKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of Indo-Pak border, sector-wise;

(b) the area covered by flood-lighting arrangements, sector-wise;

(c) whether any damage has been caused to the barbed wire fences already erected on the said border;

(d) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred to repair the damage?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The length of the Indo-pak border, sector-wise, is as follows;

(i) Gujarat	: 512 Kms. (including 104 kms. coastal border
(ii) Rajasthan	: 1035 Kms.
(iii) Punjab	: 554 Kms.
(iv) J & K	: 210 Kms. (international border)
	790 Kms. (line of Control)

(b) 382 Kms. of flood-loghting in Punjab and 237 Kms, in Rajasthan has been completed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In Punjab Sector damage to 30.338 Kms, of fencing occurred due to

heavy floods in August, 1986 and again in September/October, 1988. The cost of damage was assessed to be about Rs. 1.51 crores. Further after completion of work in the first phase, minor deficiencies were noticed in some works at a few places. For these, appropriate deductions have been made from the Contractor's Bills. The matter

is under investigation in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

the National Seeds Corporation to each State during each of the last three years;

Supply of Oilseeds

*529. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKAH.
TOPIWALA:

(b) whether the State Governments have demanded increase in the supply of oilseeds to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard?

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oilseeds supplied by

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(DR. BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Quantity of Oilseeds Supplied (In Quintals)

States	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Andhra Pradesh	127	111	35
Bihar	2219	1348	1586
Delhi	356	485	538
Gujarat	711	277	676
Haryana	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	390	534	15
Jammu & Kashmir	412	15	70
Karnataka	349	799	861
Kerala	571	622	152
Madhya Pradesh	34	2557	1447
Maharashtra	711	464	743
Orissa	-	-	19
Punjab	328	148	563
Rajasthan	917	1745	9782
Tamil Nadu	274	369	525

<i>States</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Uttar Pradesh	1143	213	4158
West Bengal	869	3262	448
N.E. States	4419	3807	2236
	13830	16756	23854

(b) No, Sir.

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

Expansion of Oil Refineries

*530. SHRI GOPINATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

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

(a) the present capacity of oil refineries;
refinery-wise;

(b) whether steps have been taken for
the expansion of some of those refineries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the additional capacity likely to be
achieved on the completion of the proposed
expansion programme, refinery-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI
B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Refining capacity
in the country:

<i>Location of Refinery</i>	<i>Capacity (in MTPA)</i>
Guwahati	0.85
Barauni	3.39
Koyali	9.50

<i>Location of Refinery</i>	<i>Capacity (in MTPA)</i>
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Haldia	2.75
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Mathura	7.50
---------	------

Digbor	0.50
--------	------

Bombay	
--------	--

(i) HPCL	5.50
----------	------

(ii) BPCL	6.00
-----------	------

Visakh	4.50
--------	------

Madras	5.60
--------	------

Cochin	4.50
--------	------

Bongaigaon	1.35
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Total	51.85
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(b) to (d). The additional refining capacity
proposed to be created in the above
refineries is as follows:

<i>Name of the project Location</i>	<i>Additional capacity proposed to be created (In MTPA)</i>
1. Koyali refinery	3.00
2. Barauni refinery	0.50

<i>Name of the project Location</i>	<i>Additional capacity proposed to be created (In MTPA)</i>
3. Madras refinery	0.90
4. Guwahati refinery	0.15
5. Cochin refinery	3.0
6. Digboi refinery	0.15
7. Bongaigaon refinery	1.00
Total	8.70

**Gas Pipeline from Krishana-
Godavari Basin to Visakapatnam**

*531. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend natural gas pipeline from Krishna-Godavari Basin to Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Uniform Criminal Legislation

5707. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to enact a uniform criminal legislation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Criminal law and Criminal procedure are matters falling within the concurrent list (List III) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in respect of which both the Parliament and the State legislature have power to make laws. A number of statutes in the field of criminal law are applicable throughout the country.

[English]

**Truncated version of J & K
Map by BBC**

5708. SHRI K. BAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding a display of a truncated version of Jammu and Kashmir by BBC's World Television Network on January 6, 1992 appearing in the 'Hindu' dated January 8, 1992;

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

(c) the steps taken to dispel this distortion of Jammu and Kashmir map?

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

(b) and (c). the Government had taken up the matter with the BBC world Television Headquarters at London, who have informed our High Commission in London that they changed the map, to which the Govt. of India had objected. According to BBC the new map portrays the correct cartographic political boundaries of India.

[Translation]

Ex-Gratia payment to Families of Victims of J & K Terrorists

5709. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the ex-gratia payment made to the Families of the persons killed by the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir during 1991 and 1992 so far, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The government of Jammu and Kashmir have informed that instructions for payment of the ex-gratia assistance to the next of kin of the persons killed in terrorists action have been issued in 850 cases, as under;

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
1991	
January	Nil
April	15
May	100
June	50
July	78
August	80
September	60
October	39
November	49
December	60
1992	
January	50

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
February	100
March	169
Total	850

[English]

Use of Fire Protection Doors and Windows in Public Premises

5710. SHRIV. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1212, dated August 1, 1991 and state:

(a) the details of those buildings and premises to which Delhi Fire Service has issued 'No Objection certificate' only after ensuring that the fire protection doors and windows have been fitted in those buildings during the year 1991-92;

(b) whether the Delhi Fire Service has identified the sources of supplies of such fire protection doors and windows for the use of the same in public premises; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) the Delhi Fire Service has reported that they issued 'No Objection Certificates' from fire safety point of view to 42 high rise building during the year 1991-92 after ensuring the implementation of fire protection measures including vertical and horizontal compartmentation by providing fire protection doors and windows. A list of the said 42 high rise buildings is annexed.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Fire Service has not identified any source of supplies for fire

protection doors and windows for use in public premises. However, doors/windows approved by Central Building Research In-

stitute (BRI), Roorkee are accepted by Delhi Fire Service.

List of the High Rise Buildings which have been issued NOCs During the year 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Building & address</i>
1.	Kailash Apartment, Jamrudpur, Lala Lajpat Rai Road, New Delhi.
2.	Rajendra Bhawan, Rajendra Place, New Delhi.
3.	M.S.Blocks in F/o the Doctors & Administration of AIIMS CGHS Ltd. at Bodiless, Vikas Puri, New Delhi.
4.	Varun Vihar, CGHS Ltd., Rohini ,Delhi.
5.	State Bank of India, 11, Sansad marg, New Delhi.
6.	National Institute Educational Association, 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
7.	Link House, CGHS Ltd., Plot no. 18, patpar Ganj,Delhi
8.	Rose Wood CGHS Ltd., plot no.4, Mayur Vihar Ph-I, Delhi.
9.	Amrit CGHS Ltd. at Pitampura, New Delhi,
10.	Glaxo; Employees CGHS Mayur Vihar Ph-I, Noida Raod, Delhi.
11.	Deptt. of Electronic, 6 Lodi Raod, new Delhi.
12.	Scinetific Apartment, Ashram Chowk, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.
13.	Soochna Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
14.	Hindustan Times, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
15.	Shaipuri Tower, C-58, Community Centre Janakpuri, New Delhi.
16.	Delhi Chartered Acctts. CGHS, Balbir Singh marg Paschim Puri.
17.	Atmaram House, 1 Tolstroy Marg, New Delhi.
18.	Kirti Shikhar, 11 Distt. Centre, Jankpuri, New Delhi.
19.	H-2 Community Centre Naraina, M/s. Beltek Enterprises.
20.	Ashoka Hotel, Chanaakya Puri, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Building & address</i>
<hr/>	
21.	Office cum commercial complex, at 21-22, Narendera Place, New Delhi.
22.	Delhi CGHS Ltd., plot no. 74, patar Ganj, New Delhi.
23.	Laxmi Tower, C-1/3 Naiwala Bagh, Azadpur, Delhi.
24.	Virat CGHS, 11 Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
25.	Doctor Hostel at AIIMS at Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
26.	IIT Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
27.	MAM Collage, B.S. Zafar marg, New Delhi.
28.	Sunehri Bagh CGHS at plot no. 15, sector XIII, Rohini, Delhi
29.	Welcome CGHS plot no 32, Sector 9 Rohini, Delhi.
30.	National Science Centre Pragati maidan, new Delhi
31.	South Delhi University Teachers CGHS Ltd. plot no. 13, Mayur Vihar Ph-I.
32.	Beltek Enterprises, H-2, Community Centre, Naraina, New Delhi.
33.	M.S, 21 nos. type-V flats at Sardar Patel Marg Delhi.
34.	Nav Shakti CGHS Plot No. 5, Sector IX, Rohini, Delhi.
35.	Reteat CGHS Ltd. Plot No. 20, Patpar Ganj, Delhi.
36.	Deppt. of Electronics, 6 Lodi Road, New Delhi (Western Wing only).
37.	PHD House, Ph-II, opp-Asian Games Village Complex, New Delhi.
38.	Pharmaceutical Employees CGHS Ltd. Patpar Ganj, New Delhi.
39.	D.D.U. Hospital, Ward Block only.
40.	Indian Airlines Bhawan, Gurdawara Rakab Ganj, New Delhi.
41.	YMCA, Tourist Hostel Cum Programme Centre, New Delhi.
42.	Water Pollution Building, Privesh Bhawan, Shahadara Delhi.

APROCA Cultivation

5711. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States growing tapioca in the country;

(b) the production of tapioca during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the production of tapioca has declined;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether tapioca can be used as a fuel to run the vehicles; and

(f) the status of the research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Tapioca growing states and production during last three years are given in Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) does not arise.

(e) and (f). Tapioca can be used as a motor fuel in the ration of 75 to 80 parts of petrol and 20 to 25 parts of tapioca alcohol. The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has standardised technology on production of alcohol from tapioca.

STATEMENT

Production of Tapioca in States during last Three years

Sl. No.	Name of States	Production (thousand Tonnes)			
		Years			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1.	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.7	102.9	146.1	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0			
3.	Assam	8.4	8.4	9.8	
4.	Karnataka	10.6	10.0	8.3	
5.	Kerala	3165.3	3054.0	2799.0	
6.	Meghalaya	23.7	23.8	23.1	
7.	Mizoram	0.6	1.2	1.2	
8.	Nagaland	0.9	0.9	0.9	
9.	Rajasthan	0.6	0.4	0.6	
10.	Tamil Nadu	1477.8	1747.0	2107.9	
11.	Tripura	2.2	2.2	2.2	

Sl. No.	Name of States	Production (thousand Tonnes)				
		Years				
1.	2	1988-89	3	1989-90	4	1990-91
12.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9		1.9		1.9
13.	Pondicherry	12.9		9.3		10.2
	All India	4832.5		4962.0		5111.2

EEC Assistance to Agricultural project In Kerala

5712. SHRI THAYIL JAIN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural projects in Kerala funded by the European Economic Community during the last three years; and

(b) the targets fixed and achievements made under these projects during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Coconut Development Project of Kerala has been extended assistance by the European Economic Community during the last three years.

(b) The target of establishment of 900 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies has been achieved. Against the target of setting up three copra processing plants one plant has been commissioned.

[Translation]

Oil Schemes and Projects of Uttar Pradesh

5713. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether various oil schemes and projects of Uttar Pradesh are laying pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, since when and the details thereof,

(c) the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which these projects and schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The Auraiya

Gas Cracker Project is at an advanced stage of consideration.

[English]

Commercial Trout farming project In Kulu

5714. SHRI S.B. SIN DNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Norway has funded a project for commercial farming of rainbow trout at Katrain, Kulu, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The salient features of the agreement reached between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and Government of India are as follows:-

Norway shall provide a financial grant not exceeding 8,000,000 Norwegian Kroner for transfer of technology and provision of equipment for commercial trout farming in Kulu valley, Himachal Pradesh for a duration of 5 years.

The project envisages establishment of a marine trout hatchery, with a capacity to produce the trout fingerlings required to produce 10 tonnes of table sized fish annually and to demonstrate commercial trout farming in 5 raceways; training of project staff and local farmers including women; development of an economically viable trout feed; undertaking studies relating to the socio-economic aspects of farmers; survey of suitable areas for trout farming; organisation of marketing and sales of trout; organisation of credit facilities. etc. The project also provides for

constancy services initially for a period of 21/2 years for detailed planning and supervision of the implementation of the new technology development phase and another 21/2 years during the fish production phase. Norway will also provide the necessary equipment for feed production, hatchery and trout farming etc. and provide on the job training for selected staff and, if necessary, they will be trained abroad.

The project will be organised, managed and monitored by a Steering Committee comprising members from different Central/State Government departments, representatives of the Government of Norway, etc. and a Project Management and Monitoring Committee comprising members from the State Departments concerned and the representative of Government of Norway as an invitee.

(c). The project has already been taken up for implementation from March, 1988 onwards and is likely to be completed by 1993.

'Information and Mass Education CELL' for weaker sections in Kerala

5715. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any 'Information and Mass Education Cell' functioning for educating the masses and creating awareness among the weaker sections of the society in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of its activities in Kerala during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE SHRI SITARAM KESRI: (a) and (b). The informa-

tion is being collected.

Financial Assistance to Goa under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Research and Training

5716. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHUZANTYE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Research and Training relation to Scheduled castes to find out its effectiveness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds provided in the Government of Goa under the said Scheme and the amount spent during 1990-91

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No funds were provided to Goa.

Sanctioned Projects of NSFDC

5717. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned by the National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 with break up, State-wise

(b) the details of the disbursement made against sanction during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the brief particulars of the projects sanctioned, names of the implementing agencies and the proposals made for implementation by the end of 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Annexure.

**STATEMENT
ANNEXURE**

State	1990-91	1991-92	Name of Agencies	Cost of Schemes	Nstec Share	Disbur- sement	(Rs. in Lakh)	
							Implementation Status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	APSC Coop. Fin. Coop. Ltd.	6729.02	3642.17	625.21	2- Under implementation 1 yet to commence.	
Assam	2	9	Assam State Dev. Corpn. for SCs, Trifed.	308.04	227.91	56.00	2 Under Implementation 9 yet to commence	
Bihar	7	5	Bihar State SC Coop-1656.14 Dev. Corpn Bihar State Tribal Coop. Dev. Corpn.	980.00	314.34	314.34	1 yet to commence 3 about to begin 8 under implementation.	
Delhi	12	1	Delhi SC Fin. & Dev.339.83 Corpn. NSIC	217.55	104.63	104.63	12 under implementation, 1 yet to commence	
Goa	-	3	Goa State BC Dev. Corpn.	7.98	53.35	-	3 yet to commence	
Haryana	3	1	Haryana Harajan Kalayan Nigam Ltd.	862.10	523.26	66.0	2 under implementation, yet to commence	

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	1990-91	1991-92	Name of Agencies	Cost of Schemes	Nstec Share	Disbur- sement	Implementation Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal- Pradesh	2	12	H.P. SC/ST Dev. Corp.	362.70	233.84	24.75	14 under implementation
Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	J & K SC & BC Dev. Corp.	149.50	104.65	50.50	1 under implementation
Karnataka	4	7	Karnataka SC&ST Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2708.72	1241.73	266.52	3 withdrawn, 3 under impl. 5 yet to commence
Kerala	-	2	Kerala State Dev. Corpn. for SC & STs.	51.05	33.61	18.25	2 yet to commence
Maharashtra	5	2	Mahatma Phule BC Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	576.36	101.22	59.33	2 yet to commence 1 under impl. 4 withdrawn.
Madhya Pradesh (Including Grant)	7	3	Antyavasayee Sahakari Vikas Nigam	1340.80	716.15	552.85	2-with drawn. 5 under implementation, 3 3near- ing completion.
Manipur	-	3	Manipur Tribal Dev. Corpn.	60.44	31.04	-	3 yet to commence.
Mizoram	3	12	Mizoram Urban Coop. Dev. Bank Ltd. Mizoram Khadi & Vill. Ind Board, Coop. Coc.	263.66	174.92	95.79	5 under implementation 10 yet to commence.

State	1990-91		1991-92		Name of Agencies		Cost of Schemes		Nsfec Share		Disbursement		(Rs. in Lakh)		Implementation Status
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Nagaland	-	-	10	Nagaland State Bank Ltd., Nagaland Ind. Dev. Corpn.	38.39	24.16	-	10	yet to commence						
Orissa	3	10	10	Orissa SC&ST Dev. & Fin. Corp. Ltd.	512.76	255.59	116.03	6	under implementation, 7	Yet to commence					
Pondicherry	-	1	1	Pondicherry SC Dev. Corp. Ltd.	19.80	14.85	-	1	yet to commence.						
Punjab	3	1	1	Punjab SC Land Dev. Corp. Ltd.	1597.60	1027.76	191.52	2	under implementation, 2,	yet to commence					
Rajasthan	-	7	7	Rajasthan SC Dev. Corp. Ltd., Tribal Area Dev. Corpn.	33.54	16.69	-	7	yet to commence						
Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	Tamil Nadu State Land Dev. Bank Ltd., Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing & Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	577.877	301.77	104.96	1	under implementation 5	yet to Commence					
Tripura	4	2	2	Tripura SC Coop. Corpn., Tripura ST Coop. Dev. Corpn.	157.14	98.53	83.33	4	under implementation 2	yet to commence					

(Rs. in Lakh)							
State	1990-91	1991-92	Name of Agencies	Cost of Schemes	Nsfec Share	Disbursement	Implementation Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	1	3	Uttar Pradesh SC Fin. 2622.46 & Devp. Corpn.	1722.38	336.00	2 under implementation yet to commence	2
West bengal	2	6	West Bengal SC & ST529.62 Dev. & Fin. Corp. Ltd.,	320.34	1.82	2 under implementation 3 about to begin 3 yet to commence	3
Total:	64	104		21505.52	12013.47	3067.30	
(Including 1 grant)							

(Including 1 grant)

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Corporation

5718. SHRIDHARAMABIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

Production of lubricants

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI TARAMKESHRI): (a) Yes, Sir. A matching grant to the Corporation was sought as Central Assistance.

(b) There is no scheme under which such assistance can be provided to the Andhra Pradesh Minorities Finance Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

5719. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn any plan to produce high grade lubricants to replace lubricants of lower efficiency; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. UNKARANAND): (a) and (b). An Action Plan to produce and sell high grade lubricants to replace lubricants of lower efficiency in a phased manner has been drawn up. The oil

companies have started implementation of this programme.

Agricultural Development

5720. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strategies adopted for maximising crop production during the Seventh Five Year Plan are proposed to be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan period along with suitable modifications wherever necessary;

(b) if so, the details of such modification in the strategies; and

(c) the details of any new strategies recommended for adoption during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of proposals concerning modifications in the strategies for maximising crop production are under production.

[Translation]

Society for Rural Industrialisation

5721. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and spent on each project by the Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi;

(b) the amount allocated to the All India Tribal Development Council during each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated to each voluntary organisation in Bihar during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The following amounts of grant were

given to the all India Tribal Development Council during the last three years.

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
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Rs. 5, 06, 707/-	Rs. 15,63,870/-	Rs. 11,63,827/-
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(c) Grants will be considered on merit after obtaining a report from State Government on the functioning of each Voluntary Organisation.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount released			Amount utilised			No. of beneficiaries		
		1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
(1)	Training of Tribal Youth for self Employment	3,84,750/-	3,84,750/-	3,84,750/-	3,84,750/-	477	489			

*Figures would be available after April 1992.

[English]

Chembur-Patalganga Pipeline

5723. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chembur - Patalganga pipeline is likely to be commissioned at the scheduled time;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). According to M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. the

main Chembur-Patalganga pipeline project, being executed by a public limited company, M/s Chem Patalganga Pipeline Ltd. has been commissioned on 28.3.1992.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Production

5724. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains produced during the Seventh Plan period in Uttar Pradesh, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The quantity of foodgrains produced during the Seventh Plan period in Uttar Pradesh is given as under:-

(Lakh tonnes)

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
314.2	302.5	286.8	353.0	339.7

Burst of Gas Cylinder In Delhi

5725. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of burst of gas cylinders reported in Delhi during 1991;

(b) the number of casualties in these incidents; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Oil Companies have not reported any incident of gas cylinder burst during 1991 in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regular and constant dissemination of safety measures are being imparted to the public by oil companies.

[English]

Fruit and Vegetable Research Centre

5726. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to set up Fruit and Vegetable Research Centres During Eighth Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the places identified in various

States for the purpose? state:

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

(b) For Banana at Trichi in Tamil Nadu and for Onion and Garlioc at Nashik in Maharashtra.

Special Security force for North-Eastern Region

5727. DR. C.. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a special security force for North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Separate Courts for Agricultural Cases

5728. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

(a) whether the Government propose to set up separate Courts for disposal of agricultural cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

[English]

Impact of Prices of Petrol and Diesel

5729. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petrol and diesel sold to non-defense users in the country during 1989, 1990; and 1991,

(b) the quantum of outgo of foreign exchange because of the hike in their prices during the above period and its effect on economy; and

(c) the extent to which their price hike added to the rate of inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (A)

	<i>MS(Petrol)</i>	<i>(Fig. in TMTs) HSD (Diesel)</i>
1989	2345.25	16349.25
1990	2491.50	1677.61
1991	2520.43	17570.85

(B) No, MS (Petrol) was imported. The quantity and the value of import of diesel

during the last 3 years is as under:

		<i>Out. in TMTS Value in Crores.</i>
	<i>Quantit</i>	<i>value</i>
1989-90	3048	964.42
1990-91*	4680	2282.25
1991-92*	4770	2398.26
(April-Feb.)		

*Provisional.

(c) Petroleum products prices increased by 20.6% during 1990-91 (March-end 1990 to third week of Feb. 1991) and 9.3% during 1991-92 (March-end 1991 to third week of February, 1992). The in petroleum products prices on inflation was 2.4% during 1990-91 and 2.0% in 1991-92 so far.

Change in the Name of port Blair

5730. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the name of Port Blair after 'savarker' a great freedom fighter

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No., Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Kindnapping in Jammu and Kashmir

5731. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA
GHANGARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of kindapping in Jammu and Kashmir have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of persons kidnapped by terrorists in the state during the first three months of 1992, months-wise;

(d) whether some terrorise have been released in exchange for some of the kidnapped persons in the State during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the conditions for their release;

(f) the number of persons still in the custody of terrorists as on date; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken for their safe release?

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

STATEMENT

The terrorist outfits have increasingly resorted to abductions, particularly of soft targets in the recent past. These abductions have generally been carried out by them to intimidate specific groups like intelligence personnel, para-military forces including police personnel, political activists and leaders; suspected informers, section of the population attempting to defy the dictates of the militants and also for extortion/ransom money. It is also done to create panic amongst public at large or at the behest of their mentors across the border.

64 persons were abducted by the terrorist outfits since 1st January, 1992; 17 in January, 16 in February, and 31 in March (Up to 28 -03-92). 7 suspected terrorists were released on bail/parole since 1st January, 1992 in exchange of hostages. As on 30th March, 1992, 11 persons are still in the captivity of terrorist outfits. Efforts continue to seek their release.

**Supply of Fuel wood for the
Cremation Grounds in Delhi**

5732. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Administration., is getting the supply of fuel wood for the cremation grounds through private contractors;

(b) if so, how much fuel wood was purchased during the last three years and the amount paid, year-wise;

(c) the amount received by the M.C.D. by selling the same fuel wood for the cremation grounds during the above period, year-wise;

(d) whether the M.C.D. received less amount than actually paid for the same fuel wood to the private contractors; and

(e) if so, the extent of loss suffered by the M.C.D. during the last three years ?

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

(b) and (c). Information regarding purchase and sale of fuel wood during the last three financial years is as under :-

Quantity of fuel wood purchased.		Amount paid	Amount received from sale
Year	QTY. (Qtl.)	(In lacs)	(In lacs)
1988-89	1,08,435.03	Rs. 72.43	Rs. 55.68
1989-90	1,04,461.30	Rs. 66.39	Rs. 50.62
1990-91	80,312.45	Rs. 71.14	Rs. 57.40

(d) and (e). The MCD has reported that it has not suffered any loss on account of sale of fuel wood. The information given in reply to parts (b) and (c) above is in respect of the wood actually sold.

Availability of Compost

5733. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRI CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether organic manure improve the soils' water holding and nutrient absorbing capacity;

(b) of so, the estimated amount of rural and urban compost available in our country and its equivalents plant nutrients;

(c) the quantity of this rural and urban compost being utilised at present; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage the use of organic manure?

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

(b) to (d). The estimated availability and use of rural and urban compost in the country is of the order of approximately 270 million tonnes and 6.5 million tonnes respectively. About 4.2 million tonnes of plant nutrients are available through rural and urban compost being used in agriculture. The farmers are conscious of the benefits of compost organic manures. States are periodically advised to encourage the use of waste as manure.

[Translation]

Diesel Quota of Madhya Pradesh

5734. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diesel quota of Madhya Pradesh has been curtailed since October, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There is no statewide quota of supply of diesel and therefore the question of curtailment on any state quota does not arise.

[English]

Schemes for upliftment of SCs/STs.

5735.. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families which have crossed the poverty line during Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes likely to be covered through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1992-93, if any social programme has been launched by Government?

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

[Translation]

SCs/STs in TRIFED

5736. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of appointments and promotions made in the Tribal Co-operative marketing Federation Ltd. (TRIFED) during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether the Federation has the requisite percentage of employees belonging to SCs/STs;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to make up the requisite percentage in appointments and promotions therein?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The total number of appointments and promotions in the TRIFED are as under:

Year	Appointments	Promotions
1989-90	105	7
1990-91	78	41

(b) *The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst the above are as under:*

Year	Appointments		Promotions	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1989-90	19	15	2	Nil
1990-19	17	14	2	7

(c) yes Sir.

(d) and (e). does not arise.

[English]

Alleged Irregularities in +

5737. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzat Nagar against whom the Central Bureau of Investigation had registered cases during 1991;

(b) whether some of these officers were transferred/suspended pending investigation;

(c) whether CBI has completed the investigation into these cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, when the investigations are likely to be completed?

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

(b) The officer was initially suspended but was subsequently re-instated in compliance with the orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) C.B.I. has not indicated any firm date.

SCs/STs In Engineers India Limited

5738. DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether reservation policy of the Government for SCs and STs is applicable to the Engineers India Limited;

(b) if so, the number of promotions made during each of the last three years and the number of SCs and STs promoted amongst them in each group; and

(c) the number of SC/ST officers superseded in Groups A, B, C, and D during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Class of Posts	1989		1990		1991	
	Total promotions Promoted	No. of SC/ST	Total promotions Promoted	No. of SC/ST	Total Promotions No. of SC/ST Promoted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lowest rung of Group 'A'	23	2	24	1	29	3
Group 'B'	116	18	120	32	125	20
Group 'C'	52	6	38	11	36	12
Group-up 'D' (excluding cleaners)	2	1	10	4	-	-
Cleaners	1	1	-	-	2	2

The details of SC Officers superceded during the three years are given below:-

Year	No. of SC Offices	Reason Superceded
1	2	3
1989	Three	Two found unfit for promotion and one was ineligible because he was on long extraordinary leave without pay.
1990	Three including one of 1989	Two found unfit for promotion and one was ineligible because he was on long extraordinary leave without pay.
1991	Three including two of 1990	Two found unfit for promotion and one was ineligible because he was on long extraordinary leave without pay.

Note: All the superceded officers belonged to Group 'B' only

No ST officers have been superceded during the above stated period.

Training to Women by Krishi Vigyan Kendras

5739. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
PROF. SHRIMATI RITA
VERMA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of women trained by Krishi Vigyan kendras during 1991, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI K. C. LENKA): Sir, The State-wise number of women trained by Krishi Vigyan kendras is statement attached

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of Women Trained</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3160
2.	Assam	790
3.	Bihar	3180
4.	Gujarat	1975
5.	Haryana	1580
6.	Karnataka	1975
7.	Kerala	1536
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1975
9.	Maharashtra	2370
10.	Orissa	1975
11.	Pondicherry	395
12.	Tamil Nadu	2414
13.	Uttar Pradesh	5925
14.	Rajasthan	4345
15.	Punjab	1870
16.	Himachal Pradesh	1185
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
18.	West Bengal	2475

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Women Trained
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	405
20.	Goa	395
21.	Manipur	515
22.	Nagaland	389
23.	Sikkim	409
24.	Meghalaya	532
25.	Tripura	790
26.	Mizoram	510
Total		43,070

[Translation]

Promotion of Sapodilla Cultivation

5740. SHRI YASHWANTHRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great demand for Sapodilla in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the plantation of sapodilla in the Konkan area of Maharashtra;

(c) whether the government propose to set up a fruit processing centre for Sapodilla in thane district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Presently, the export of Sapodilla is not significant because it is highly perishable and familiar only among the ethnic population in Gulf market. Government of Maharashtra has launched Horticulture Development

Programme under Employment Guarantee Scheme since 1990-91 and Sapodilla is included in Konkan and other areas of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for setting up a food processing Centre in Thane district.

(e) The government do not directly set up food processing industries but promote development of food processing industries by providing financial assistance to Government undertakings, cooperatives, non-government organisations, etc. for setting up processing units. No proposal has been received seeking assistance for Sapodilla processing.

Live Stock Development Programme

5741. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch Live Stock Development programme in the hill-areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Various livestock development programmes are being implemented in the country to improve the breeding, feeding and health cover of the various species of animals (including birds) through State, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These programmes cover all areas including hill areas of the country. During the 8th plan it is proposed to take up an Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas, which will cover development of milch cattle/buffaloes and other associated activities.

[English]

Compressed Natural Gas as Automobiles Fuel

5742. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow private parties to take up the work of conversion of petrol powered vehicles to run on compressed natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The pilot project for the use of compressed natural

gas is being implemented on an experimental basis by the Gas Authority of India Limited and I.B.P. Company Limited. The modalities of the work of converting petrol-powered vehicles on commercial basis would depend on the results of the experiment.

Issueance of Identity Cards

5743. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS
PATEL:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of the scheme for issuance of Identity Cards in Rajasthan, Gujarat and other States has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons eligible for being issued Identity Cards and the number of Identity cards issued so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide statutory support to the scheme so as to ensure eviction of infiltrators; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c)	State	No. of persons eligible	No. of Identity Cards issued so far
	Rajasthan	5,98,525	3,00,000
	Gujarat	68,023	67,000
	Punjab	1,45,000	
	J & K	1,80,90,000	1,60,000

(d) No such decision has been taken

1992-93 ?

(e) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Cash Crop
Cultivation**

5744. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHALIA:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to
formulate a scheme to encourage growing of
cash crops in various States;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be pro-
vided to each State under this scheme for

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). the details of Schemes for
the year 1992-93 are still under preparation.
Proposals for assistance to be provided to
various states, therefore, shall be known
only after the details of the schemes are
worked out.

**Villages under Integrated Tribal
development programme in Madhya
Pradesh**

5746. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the
Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state
the details of the villages selected in Madhya
Pradesh under the Integrated Tribal Devel-
opment project?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI
SITARAM KESRI): A statement giving details
of 26031 villages selected under 49 Inte-
grated Tribal Development projects in
Madhya Pradesh is annexed and laid on the
table of the house.

STATEMENT

Statement for Integrated Tribal Development Projects - Madhya Pradesh State

(Enclosed with reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5746 to be answered on 26.3.92)

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Name of Blocks Partly	covered Fully	Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bastar	1. Jagdalpur	7	-	1. Jagdalpur		124
					2. Lohandiguda		84
					3. Darbha		69
					4. Tokspal		70
					5. Bastanar		42
					6. Bakaband		112
					7. Bastar		112
		2. Bhanupratappur	5	-	1. Bhanupratappur		111
					2. Durgkondal		141
					3. Charama		98
					4. Kanker		105

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					5. Sarona		115
		3. Narainpur	4		1. Narainpur		240
					2. Antigarth		166
					3. Koilbeda		150
					4. Abujhmarh		148
		4. Kondagaon	5		1. Kondagaon		172
					2. Makdi		101
					3. Pharasgaon		103
					4. Badorajpur		57
					5. Keshkal		104
		5. Dantewada	4		1. Dantewada		64
					2. Geedam		75
					3. Kuakanda		55

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
203					4. Katekalyan		43
		6. Konta	3	-	1. Konta		
					2. Sukma		54
					3. Chhindgarh		76
		7. Bijapur	4.		1. Bijapur		97
					2. Bairangarh		318
					3. Bhopalpattanam		185
2.	Jhabua	1. Jhabua	6		4. Usur		137
					1. Jhabua		124
					2. Rama		132
					3. Ranapur		93
					4. Meghnagar		111
					5. Thandla		112
					6. Petlawad		240

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		2. Alirajpur	6	-	1. Alirajpur		86
					2. Sendwa		129
					3. Katthiwara		130
					4. Jobat		63
					5. Bhabra		54
					6. Udaipur		86
3. Mandla		1. Mandla	6	-	1. Mandla		175
					2. Mohgaon		86
					3. Mawai		144
					4. Ghughri		96
					5. Nainpur		169
					6. Bichhia		200
		2. Dindori	5	-	1. Dindori		189

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					2. Amarpur		106
					3. Samaapur		118
					4. Karanji		105
					5. Bahag		93
		3. Niwas	5	-	1. Niwas		106
					2. Naraingunj		130
					3. Bijadandi		145
					4. Mehadwani		99
					5. Shahpura		219
4. Surguja		1. Ambikapur	8	-	1. Ambikapur		127
					2. Batoli		59
					3. Sitapur		51
					4. Rajpur		88
					5. Lakkanpur		106

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					6. Lundra		112
					7. Mairpat		41
					8. Udaipur		83
		2. Pal (Ramanujgani)	5		1. Ramchandrpur		107
					2. Balrampur		131
					3. Wadrafnagar		122
					4. Kusmi		106
					5. Shankargarth		89
		3. Surajpur	6		1. Surajpur		123
					2. Pratappur		114
					3. Premnagar		47
					4. Ramanuj nagar		76

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					5. Udgi		106
					6. Bhaiyathan		87
		4. Baikunthpur	5	-	1. Baikunthpur		151
					2. Sonhat		104
					3. Manendragarh		139
					4. Khaldgewan		89
					5. Bharatpur		183
5.	Dhar	1. Dhar	4	-	1. Dhar		111
					2. Nalchha		215
					3. Tirla		151
					4. Sardarpur		198
		2. Kukshi	8	-	1. Kukshi		48
					2. Bagh		90

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					3. Delhi		61
					4. Nisarpur		64
					5. Manawar		100
					6. Dharpuri		101
					7. Gandhwani		150
					8. Bakaner (Umarwan)		111
6.	Khargone	1. Barwani	4	-	1. Barwani		104
					2. Patt		89
					3. Rajpur		85
					4. Thukra		116
		2. Khargone	6	-	1. Khargone		120
					2. Gogaon		107

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					3. Bhagwanpura		116
					4. Segaoon		50
					5. Bhikangaon		145
					6. Jhirnia		131
		3. Sindhwa	3	-	1. Sindhwa		136
					2. Pansemal		81
					3. Niwali		71
208		4. Maheshwar	1	-	1. Maheshwar		
7.	Khandwa	1. Khalwa	2	2	1. Khalwa		157
					2. Khekhar		139
8.	Rajpur	1. Gariaband	4	-	1. Gariaband		164
						1. Burhanpur 2. Pandhana	

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					2. Chhura		170
					3. Mainpur		171
					4. Sahawa		238
	Durg	1. Dondi	1	3	1. Dondi		122
						1. Dondlohra	192
						2. Gurur	29
						3. Balod	40
10.	Rajnandgaon	1. Chowki (Rajnandgaon)	3	3	1. Chowki		157
					2. Manpur		169
					3. Mohla		171
						1. Chhuria	122
						2. Dongargaon	2
						3. Dongargarh	47
11.	Bilaspur	1. Katghora	5	1	1. Katghora	158	

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					2. Pondi		219
					3. Korba		153
					4. Pali		142
					5. Kartala		122
						1. Takhatpur	26
					1. Marwahi		100
					2. Gaurella		52
					3. Gaurella II		71
					4. Talhatpur		42
					5. Pandaria		81
					6. Lormi		47
					7. Kota		114
12.	Raigarh	1. Jashpur nagar	7		1. Jashpurnagar		98

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					2. Bagicha		142
					3. Kunkuri		93
					4. Duldula		68
					5. Tapkara		97
					6. Manora		97
					7. Kansabal		62
		2. Dharamjaigaon	6	-	1. Pathalgaon		105
					2. Dharamjaigaon		191
					3. Gharghoda		67
					4. Lailunga		140
					5. Tamnar		117
					6. Kharsia		137
13.	Balaghat	1. Baihar	3	-	1. Baihar		148
					2. Birsa		182

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Seoni	1. Lakhannadon	4	-	3. Parawada 1. Lakhannadon 2. Shansor 3. Chapara 4. Dhanora		166 311 242 172 121
15.	Chhindwara	1. Tamia	3	5	1. Tamia 2. Jamai 3. Harrai	1. Parasie 2. Mohkhed 3. Chhindwara 4. Amarwara 5. Sausar	191 265 224 141 72 11 68 11

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						4. Sidhi	85
						5. Baidhan	59
		2. Deosar	2	-	1. Deosar		221
					2. Chitrangi		311
18.	Shahdol	1. Shahdol	7	-	1. Sohagpur		165
					2. Anuppur		99
					3. Kotma		72
					4. Pali II		130
					5. Jaithani		134
					6. Gohparu		106
					7. Burhar		191
		2. Pushparajgarh	1	-	1. Pushparajgarh		273
		3. Jaisinghnagar	1	-	1. Jaisinghnagar		205
		4. Bandhogarh	-	2	1. Umaria		276

S. No.	District	ITDP	No. of blocks covered Fully	Partly	Name of Blocks Fully	covered Partly	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Betul	1. Betul 2. Manpur	4	1	1. Betul 2. Chicholi 3. Shahpur 4. Choradongri		162 86 133 182
						1. Amla	60
		2. Bhainsdehi	3		1. Bhainsdehi 2. Bhimpur 3. Aathner		148 155 97
20.	Ratlam	1. Sailana	2	1	1. Sailana 2. Bajna		240 229
21.	Seoni	1. Kurai	1			2. Ratlam	252 192

[English]

Purchase of Cows from Abroad

5747. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have purchased cows from foreign countries during the last three years for increasing the milk yield; 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.

Assistance to Viklang Balika Vikas Griha in Madhya Pradesh

5748. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Viklang Balika Vikas Grihas running at present in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Union Government are extending any financial assistance to these Grihas; and

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided to each of them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). There are no Viklang Balika Vikas Grihas in Madhya Pradesh which receive assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled and, Purchase/Fitting of aids/appliances for the disabled.

[Translation]

Petrol Pumps Under Oil Companies in U.P.

5749. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Min-

ister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps directly run by oil companies in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details in regard to profit and loss made by these companies for operation of these petrol pumps during each of the last three years; and

(c) the efforts made by the these companies to provide better services to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 1 (one), commissioned on November 8, 1989.

(b) 1989-90	: (-) Rs. 47,872.
1990-91	: (-) Rs. 1, 15,424.

(c) All necessary amenities are being provided.

[English]

Starvation in Madhya Pradesh

5750. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Eating cats and monkeys to stay alive' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated march 9, 1992;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to extend its help to the tribals living in starvation in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The government of Madhya Pradesh have inquired into the reports of the starvation deaths in the state in the wake of drought conditions and found that they were not based on facts.

(c) The relief measures taken by the State Government in the wake of drought conditions, particularly in tribal areas, include the following:

- (i) Adequate foodgrains have been made available in the fair price shops in tribal areas of Surguna district and particularly in Wadrafnagar tehsil through a network of 403 food distribution centres and 8 mobile vans.
- (ii) 1670 relief work are going on in the district employing on an average more than 48000 people daily. In Wadrafnagar tehsil only, 94 works are going on employing more than 10000 labourers on daily basis.
- (iii) A team of doctors is regularly visiting the rural areas of Wadrafnagar tehsil to give medical aid.

Area Under Oilseed Cultivation

5751. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Min-

ister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in hectares under cultivation of groundnut and other oilseeds during the last three years;

(b) whether any step has been taken to increase the area under cultivation of groundnut and other oilseeds in view of rising prices of edible oils; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A detailed giving area under nine oilseeds in India during 1988-89, 1990-91 is given in attached statement.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A scheme namely Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is under implementation in 282 districts selected across 18 oilseed growing States. The strategy adopted under OPP is to achieve higher production by both increasing the productivity and expansion of area through increasing production and availability of seed, distribution of seed minikits, plant protection measures, demonstration of improved farm technology, front line demonstration by ICAR/State Agricultural Universities, distribution of Rhizobium culture etc.

STATEMENT

(Area '000 Hectares)

1	Crop	2	1988-89			1989-90			1990-91		
			3			4			5		
	Groundnut			Kharif	7023.8		7402.4		6756.4		
				Rabi	1504.8		1307.8		1540.8		
				Total	8528.6		8710.2		8297.2		
	Castorseed				631.3		702.2		807.4		
	Sesamum				2447.9		2386.5		2594.6		
	Nigerseed				604.3		621.6		615.5		
	Rapeseed & Mustard				4832.2		4967.0		5722.4		
	Linseed				1198.9		1124.4		1148.3		
	Safflower				815.5		842.3		821.2		
	Sunflower			Kharif	644.9		548.1		710.1		
				Rabi	458.9		644.2		931.6		
				Total	1103.8		1192.3		1641.7		

(Area '000 Hectares)					
Crop		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	
Soya-Bean		1734.1	2253.0	2365.3	
Total Nine Oilseeds	Kharif	13086.3	13913.8	13849.4	
	Rabi	8810.3	8885.7	10164.3	
	Total	21896.6	22799.5	24013.7	

**Permission to states to import
Modern weapons**

5752. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some state Government have sought the permission of the Union Government for import of modern equipment for their police forces direct from foreign countries in order to meet the challenge posed by the militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that permission has been given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The requirements of the State Governments for modern weapons are met by the Ministry of Home Affairs through Ministry of Defense and/or Ordnance factory Board. As regards import of equipment, requests for issue of custom Duty Exemption certificates are received from the State Governments from time to time. They are decided on merits.

Bio-Technology

5753. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potential of bio-technology has so far been exploited in respect of agriculture, pisciculture and animal husbandry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan drawn up for the exploitation of bio-technology in future?

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

(b) and (c). Eighteen R & D projects and six centres for Plant Molecular Biology on crops like rice, chick pea, brassica and wheat have been set up.

Techniques for somaclonal variation have been used for inducing genetic variability in mustard, rice and sugarcane. Work on tissue culture of horticultural crops has been undertaken.

Biotechnology programmes for crop improvement, animal health care, feed production and upgradation of quality of fish germ plasm are to be strengthened. Now R&D programmes for mass multiplication of economically important forest trees may be taken up.

**World Bank Loan for Gas Flaring
Reduction Project**

5754. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of the loan being sought from the World Bank for the Gas Flaring Reduction Project;

(b) whether some private companies have offered themselves to tap this gas and distribute it for domestic use in Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The conditions laid down by the World Bank for the project include gas pricing, monitoring of oil & gas field development projects, Forth Round of

Bidding and Environmental clearance of the project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Unemployed Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

+5755. SHRI DHARAM PAL MALIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted any Committee to make an assessment of the number of unemployed belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of such unemployed in these States; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide job opportunities for them?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The number of SC/ST job seekers on the lives register if employment exchanges in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as on 1.6. 1991 were as follows:

	<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Live register as on 30th June, 1991.</i>	
		<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
1.	Haryana	108732	26
2.	Himachal	80559	13976

(c) During the last three years special drives have been made to recruit them in government officers, Public Sector Undertakings/Banks. Under the Coaching and Allied Schemes SC and ST candidates are provided training for appearing on various competitive examinations held by different agencies.

[*English*]

Low Cost Project

5756.DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The names and estimated cost of low cost projects undertaken by the oil companies, company-wise during 1990-91; and

(b) the name, cost and capacity of each of the low cost projects completed in different oil companies, company-wise during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Pakistan's Campaign On Kashmir

5757. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan misusing the reports of several human rights organisations and other organisations of India in its vicious-propaganda campaign on Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): '1(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On several occasions references have been made Pakistan to reports of organisations such as the PUCL, Committee for Initiatives on Kashmir, Citizens for Democracy etc, as well as observations of some well known Indian human rights activities. Such reports and observations are juxtaposed with connected and extraneous information to create a completely distorted picture of the factual situation.

Integrated Flower Development Scheme

5758. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Integrated Flower Development Scheme for 1992-93, State-wise; and

(b) the incentives proposed to be given to the flower growers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Central Sector Scheme on Integrated Development of Floriculture around selected cities has not yet been finalised. However, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs has been allocated for the financial year 1992-93 as Central Share. The scheme envisages to pro-

vide quality planting material, technical guidance and training as incentive to the growers.

Oil Reserves in Bahreieh District of U.P.

5759. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil has been found in the Bahreich district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether availability of other goods/products in addition to petroleum products have been noticed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

[English]]

Production of Associated Gas

5760. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of associated gas as well as free gas from Gandhar and Cambay basins, Bombay off-shore of Bombay High; South basin gas fields and other associated off-shore fields during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of associated gas used internal consumption and the percentage of supply to industry as feedstock and fuel giving; and

(c) the quantity of gas flared up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 14701, 15778 and 14886 million cubic meters of gas was produced from these fields in the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto February 1992) respectively.

(b) On the average, approximately 10% of the gas has been used for internal consumption, and approximately 61% has been sold to various consumers in the Western Offshore region. In the Western onshore region, the corresponding figures are 15% and 65% respectively.

(c) 4994, 4450 and 3117 million cubic meters of gas was flared in the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively, in the Western offshore and the Western onshore regions.

[*Translation*]

Malpractices in Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

5761. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

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

(a) the details of the petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies found indulged in malpractices in various parts of the country during 1991, state-wise/Union Territorywise; and

(b) the details of the petrol diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies whose licences have been cancelled and the action taken against them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Dealers/ Distributors indulged in Malpractices		Licences cancelled/ Terminated		Licences suspended	
		Retail Outlet	LPG agency	Retail outlet	LPG agency	Retail outlet	LPG agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tamil Nadu		22	15	-	1	8
12.	Uttar Pradesh		11	23	-	1	69
13.	West Bengal		30	12	-	1	8
14.	Delhi		10	30	-	1	6
15.	Himachal Pradesh		2	-	-	1	-
16.	Punjab		57	12	-	1	50
17.	Chandigarh		1	1	-	-	1
18.	Goa		1	-	-	-	-
Total:			745	513	4	7	309
							19

No such cases have been reported in other States/UTs.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Maharashtra

5762. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts where geological survey was conducted with a view to employ oil and natural gas;

(b) the number of places where the exploration work commenced and the number of wells where oil and natural gas was found;

(c) whether there are many places in Maharashtra that can be explored for oil and natural gas;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct a survey to identify such places; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). In Maharashtra Geological surveys have been conducted in Chandrapur (Chanda) and Yavatmal districts and no well has been drilled for oil and natural gas so far.

Two blocks falling partly in Maharashtra have been offered for exploration in the 4th Round of Bidding.

Recruitment Camps for Para- Military Forces in States

5763. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Haryana and Gujarat where recruitment camps for Border Security Force and other para-military forces were held during the last three years; and

(b) the number of jawans recruited from these States during the said period, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Assam Rifles did not carry out any recruitment from Haryana and Gujarat during the last 3 years. ITBP did not carry out any recruitment in Gujarat during this period. The places where BSF, CRPF and CISF conducted recruitment in Haryana and Gujarat, and ITBP in Haryana are given in the statement attached.

(b) The information is as under:-

<i>Name of the Force</i>	<i>Number of jawans recruited from</i>	
	<i>Haryana</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>
1	2	3
BSF	2205	1796
CRPF	446	969
CISF	352	724
ITBP	81	No recruitment was carried out.

[English]

Creation of Central United Force

5764. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether para-military forces like BSF/CRP/ITBP/SSB/Assam Rifles/Coastal Guards are performing the same duties;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal

for creation of only one "Central United Force" for better co-ordination, administration and management of these various para-military forces in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Name of places in Haryana and Gujarat where recruitment camps for the Central Para-Military Forces were held during the years 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Name of the Force	State	Placed of Recruitment
1	2	3
Border Security Force	Haryana:	Hissar, Narnaul, Kurukshetra, Hindim, Ferozepur Jhikha.
	Gujarat:	Palanpur, Dahod, Mehsana, Junagarh, Porbandar, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Dantiwada, Idder, Virmgaon, Dholka, Unna, Morbi, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bharuch, Rajpipla, Balsad, Godhra, Sidhpur, S/Ram Pur, Nadiad, Surat, Anand, Shamlaji, Vadodara, Kodinar, Sabar Kundala, Patan, Bhavnagar, Kucch.
Central Reserve Police Force.	Haryana:	Kurukshetra, Panchkula, Pinjore, Ambala, Madhuban, Sirsa, Hisar, Panipat.
	Gujarat:	Kapadwang, Patled, Khambat, Wagagadia, Ankleshwar, Palsana, Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad, Junagarh, Chote Udaipur, Ahha, Godhra, Surat, Bhuj, Palanpur, Mehasana, Amreli.
Central Industrial Security Force	Haryana:	Panipat, Guragon, Ambala.
	Gujarat:	Hazira, Vadodara, Bhat Nagar, Amreli, Junagarh, Porbandar, Rudrapur, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Mahesana, Surat, Kheda, Bharuch, Jumamaghat, Ankleshwar, Bhavnagar, Jam Nagar, Himmatnagar, Ukai Area.
Indo-Tibetan Border Police.	Haryana:	Ballabgarh, Madhuban Bhanu.

Remunerative Price to Farmers

5765. SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are not getting adequate remunerative prices for their farm output;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this situation; and

(c) the concrete steps the Government have taken or propose to take to ameliorate the lot of the farmers and to increase the agricultural production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). One of the main objectives of the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities is to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce. The minimum support prices fixed by the Government cover not only the cost of production but also provide a reasonable margin of profit to the producer. The Government also organises purchases operations for major agricultural commodities through public and cooperative agencies.

(c) A number of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented in the various selected States of the country with a view to increase the productivity of the crops. These schemes include Integrated Programme for Rice Development; Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Wheat; Special Foodgrains Production Programme of Maize and Millets; National Pulses Development Programme; Oilseeds Production Programme; Intensive Cotton Development Programme; Special Jute Development Programme; and Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells

The Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rojar Yojana are also being implemented to improve the lot of rural poor including small and marginal farmers.

Drilling of Oil Wells in Cauvery Basin

5766. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil wells drilled so far in the Cauvery basin by the ONGC with the help of erstwhile USSR;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 15 wells.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 167.19 crores has been incurred upto 31st January, 1992.

(c) No. commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made.

[Translation]

Subsidised Agricultural Equipments to Farmers

5767. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Propose to provide agricultural equipments to small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time and the number of farmers likely to be benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JLLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to provide agricultural equipments to small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates during the financial year 1992-93, under the schemes of the Department. Attempts will be made to cover a large number of small and marginal farmers under these schemes.

Fire Incidents in Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies of Delhi

5768. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fire incidents occurred in the Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies of Delhi during 1991, incident-wise;

(b) the total value of loss of property in the said fire incidents;

(c) whether any inquiry has been con-

ducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Delhi) has reported that 33 incidents of fire occurred in Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies of Delhi during 1991. The details of incidents and the number of Jhuggis affected is given in the enclosed statement. An amount of Rs.37.67 lakhs was given to fire victims as relief. The value of loss to property in the incidents has not been determined.

(c) and (d). The local Police registers a case whenever there is a loss of property. Inquiries show that fires are caused inter-alia by electric short circuit, leakage of gas, drop light, carelessness and use of fire wood for cooking etc.

STATEMENT

Fire incidents in Jhuggi Jhopri Colonies of Delhi

Sl. No.	Date of fire	Name of the Jhuggies	Number of Jhuggies affected
	1	2	3
1.	6.1.91	Jahangirpuri	33
2.	20.1.91	Yamuna Pushta	20
3.	27.1.91	Jahangirpuri	28
4.	28.1.91	Trilokpuri	413
5.	21.3.91	Nehru Sanjay Camp Haiderpur	226
6.	22.3.91	Shalimar Bagh	22
7.	22.3.91	C-8 Indl. Area Naraina	310
8.	31.3.91	I TO Bridge	216
9.	17.4.91	Yamuna Pushta	1719
10.	19.4.91	-do-	
11.	21.4.91	-do-	
12.	20.4.91	Wazirpur Indl. Area	442

S. No.	Date of fire	Name of the Jhuggies	Number of Jhuggies affected
	1	2	3
13.	26.4.91	Mayapuri, New Delhi	6
14.	27.4.91	New Seemapuri	368
15.	28.4.91	Ram Das Camp Chillagaon	23
16.	29.4.91	Jahangirpuri	89
17.	6.5.91	Geeta Colony	93
18.	8.5.91	J.J. Colony Raghbir Nagar	124
19.	8.5.91	Laxmi Nagar	12
0.	12.5.91	Jhilmil Colony Shahdara	15
21.	13.5.91	New Seemapuri	1133
22.	13.5.91	Sarai Peepalthala Adarsh Nagar	512
23.	24.5.91	Yamuna Pushta	57
24.	24.5.91	Jahangirpuri	6
25.	23.6.91	Nalson Mandela Marg New Delhi.	53
26.	26.6.91	Sadh Nagar, Palam	23

S. No.	Date of fire	Name of the Jhuggies	Number of Jhuggies affected
1	2	3	4
27.	26.6.91	Indra Kalyan Vihar	904
28.	2.7.91	Rly. Colony Tuglakabad	16
29.	29.9.91	Bhumiheen Camp G. Puri, Kalkaji	1256
30.	12.11.91	Yamuna Pushta	30
31.	17.11.91	Jahangirpuri	1
32.	19.11.91	Geeta Colony	44
33.	7.12.91	Yamuna Pushta	189

[English]

Land under Jute and Mesta Cultivation

5769. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether area under jute and mesta cultivation has gradually decreased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check such decline in area of jute and mesta cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Area under jute and Mesta during the last 10 years i.e. 1982-83 to 1991-92 has been established around 10.5 lakh hectares with marginal fluctuations from year to year, depending upon the rainfall and whether conditions. On long term time trend basis i.e. 1967-68 to 1990-91 the growth rate of area under jute and mesta was observed as (-) 0.01 per cent per annum showing only marginal decrease in area.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP), initiated in 1987-88, is being implemented in 50 selected districts of 8 major jute/mesta growing States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Tripura Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Financial Assistance to SC/ST Entrepreneurs by NSFDC

5770. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Criteria for providing financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs by the National Scheduled Castes and Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC);

(b) the allocation proposed to be made by the NSFDC for small/medium/major projects during Eighth Plan, project-wise;

(c) whether any International financial institutions such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. have also been approached by the Union Government to finance NSFDC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these institutions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a). The criteria prescribed by National scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) for providing financial assistance to the SC/ST entrepreneurs are given below:-

- i) The annual family income of the beneficiary should not exceed twice the poverty line.
- ii) The scheme must be technically feasible and economically viable and capable of generating adequate income on sustained basis.

(b) Allocations for Eighth Plan have not yet been finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

World Bank Aid to Haryana

5771. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid proposed to be sanctioned by the World Bank for a comprehensive agriculture development in Haryana;

(b) the area likely to be benefited by the assistance;

(c) whether any pre-condition has been laid by the World Bank in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when the final pre-appraisal meeting are likely to be held to finalise this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no World Bank funded comprehensive agricultural development project in the offing at present in Haryana.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Voluntary Organisations

5772. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unrecognised voluntary organisations functioning in the country which are engaged in the human welfare;

(b) the details of applications received so far by the Union Government from such organisations for recognition;

(c) the time by which recognition is likely to be accorded to them; and

(d) the number of new voluntary organisations proposed to be started during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Government of India in the Ministry of Welfare does not maintain details unrecognised voluntary organisations functioning in the country.

(b) The Ministry of Welfare does not grant recognition to any voluntary organisations. It extends financial assistance to such voluntary organisations as are registered under the law.

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

[*English*]

Development of Ladakh

5773. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for special attention to the developmental problems of Ladakh has come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the present status of setting up of autonomous District Hill Council for Ladakh region?

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

STATEMENT

In the past, demands for protection of ethnic culture, language, allocation of more funds for better development of the Ladakh region, and for more local representation in

political administrative set up have been aised. It was agreed during an understanding reached on 29th October, 1989 at Leh that further meeting would be held to consider the various problems of the people of Ladakh Region, in the context of memorandum submitted by the Ladakh Buddhist Association (LBA), which include the demand for grant of Autonomous District Hill Council. Subsequent discussions have also been held by the State Government.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have informed that the allocation of Annual Plan outlays for Kashmir and Jammu divisions for the same period.

In a meeting held on 19th November, 1991 with the representatives of Ladakh Buddhist Association, the Governor, Jammu and Kashmir while appreciating the difficulties and aspirations of the people of the region, proposed to continue the discussions to examine the matter in totality and for evolving options in the matter. It has been decided that the Central Government will hold discussions in this regard April, 1992.

Soyabean Cultivation

5774. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is vast scope for increasing soyabean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in that direction; and

(c) the additional areas in Madhya Pradesh proposed to be brought under soyabean cultivation in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Oilseeds Production Programme is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh to increase the Soyabean cultivation/production besides other oilseed crops.

(c) An estimated additional area of 6-7 lakh hectares is likely to be brought under Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

Admission In Central Reserve Police Force Schools

5775. SHRI ANANT RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools being run by the Central Reserve Police Force in Delhi;

(b) the number of state in each of these schools reserved for C.R.P.F. wards;

(c) the number of C.R.P.F. wards and number of new students admitted in these schools during the last two years;

(d) whether any complaints have been received in regard to admission procedure in these schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The CRPF is running only one Public School in Delhi.

(b) A rigid system of reservation of seats is not followed but admission to the wards of CRPF personnel is not to be denied.

(c) 225 wards of CRPF personnel and 92 other new students have been admitted in the school during the last two years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Krishi Vigyan Melas

5776. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Krishi Vigyan Mela was organised recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to organise such Melas in other parts of the country?

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

(b) The Krishi Vigyan Mela was organised by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute from 5th to 7th March, 1992 with a view to displaying the latest technologies in the field of agriculture and allied areas. A Kisan Goshti was also organised in order to know the operational problems faced by the farmers in adoption of new agricultural technology.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has advised all the Agriculture Universities, ICAR Institutes and Krishi Vigyan Kendras to organise such fairs and field days.

Review of Agro-Industrial Sector

5777. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has offered to carry out comprehensive agro-industrial sector review to identify development potentials and constraints

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached with FAO; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Exploration of Gas In Rajasthan

5778. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up fresh areas for exploration of gas in some of the regions of Rajasthan during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). ONGC and Oil India Limited have planned to carry out a total of 2550 SLK of seismic surveys and 21,650 metres of exploratory drilling in Rajasthan during 1992-93.

Five blocks in Western Rajasthan and parts of two blocks in Eastern Rajasthan have been offered for IVth Round of Bidding to private companies for exploration.

Cultivated and Cultivable Land

5779. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been conducted in the recent past to assess the extent and availability of cultivated and cultivable land in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the area of these lands, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
and (b). The estimation of area under nine

fold classification of land use is a regular feature through complete enumeration of area in land record states (covering 86% of the reporting area), through sample survey in permanently settled States of Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal (covering 9% of reporting area) and through ad-hoc estimation in north-eastern States and two districts of Assam (covering 5% of reporting area).

(c) A Statement giving cultivated and cultivable area during 1988-89 (latest available) is annexed.

Cultivated and Cultivable Area in India 1988-89 (provisional)

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	Net sown area	Current Fallows	Total cultivated area	Others Fallow	Land under Misc. tree lands	Culturable waste land crops and groves etc.	Total Cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	11012	2630	13642	1427	270	847	16186
Arunachal Pradesh	172	25	197	49	44	—	290
Assam \$	2706	88	2794	84	247	104	3229
Bihar	7604	1827	9431	1089	264	397	11181
Goa	141	-	141	-	1	80	222
Gujarat \$	9402	937	10339	43	4	1950	12336
Haryana	3564	209	3773	-	3	26	3802
Himachal Pradesh	584	39	623	17	43	126	809
Jammu & Kashmir	703	119	822	7	73	144	1046
Karnataka	10501	1221	11722	405	319	448	12894
Kerala	2213	47	2260	28	42	116	2446

(Thousand Hectares)

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Net sown area</i>	<i>Current Fallows</i>	<i>Total culti- vated area</i>	<i>Others Fallow</i>	<i>Land under Misc. tree lands</i>	<i>Culturable waste land crops and groves etc.</i>	<i>Total Cultiva- ble area</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	19311	861	20172	884	130	1644	22830
Maharashtra	18019	566	18585	1346	204	1034	21189
Manipur \$	140	-	140	-	24	-	164
Meghalaya \$	196	60	256	176	133	499	1064
Mizoram	65	183	248	259	3	74	584
Nagaland	180	124	304	129	124	96	653
Orissa	6280	262	6542	356	716	444	8058
Punjab	4215	42	4257	12	5	20	4294
Rajasthan	16123	1527	17650	2283	26	5718	25682
Sikkim \$	95	4	99	9	5	1	114
Tamil Nadu	5547	1546	7093	895	119	289	8396
Tripura	270	1	271	1	39	1	312

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union Territory	Net sown area	Current Fallows	Total cultivated area	Others Fallow	Land under Misc. tree lands	Culturable waste land crops and groves etc.	Total Cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	17209	1120	18239	888	535	1045	20797
West Bengal	5334	395	5729	51	46	106	5932
A & N Islands	36	1	37	3	30	4	74
Chandigarh \$	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	-	24	-	-	-	24
Daman & Diu	3	-	3	-	-	Area 3, wk. 1	7
Delhi	50	5	55	10	1	9	75
Lakshya Deep	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pondicherry	26	3	29	2	2	2	35
All India	141731	13842	155573	10458	3452	15228	184711

\$ In the absence of data for the year 1988-89, latest available information has been utilised.

Pak's Defence Budget

5780. PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan defence budget is being strengthened through the help of certain Arab countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether U.S. has stopped sending military hardwares and spares to Pakistan;

(d) whether in view of short supply from U.S. of key components, Pakistan has acquired replacement from other sources; and

(e) the implications of Mirage 2,000 acquisition by Pakistan vis-a-vis Indian Air Force.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Government have no information to this effect.

(c) Commercial sales of spare parts and similar military items have been permitted by the US Government. However, U.S. Government's military assistance to Pakistan remains suspended.

(d) Government have seen reports to this effect. Pakistan is in touch with a number of countries in Europe and South and East Asia for acquiring military supplies.

(e) No agreement has so far been concluded in this regard between Pakistan and France. However, acquisition of Mirage 2000 would enhance the multi-role capability of the Pakistan Air Force.

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security and take adequate measures to safeguard it, including the operational capacities of the Indian Air Force.

Creating Employment Opportunities in the Cooperative Sector in Kerala

5781. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any project for the approval to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for creating employment opportunities in the cooperative sector in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has received two proposals from the Government of Kerala. The details of the proposals, approximate employment Potential and their present status are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approximate employment potential as contained in the project proposal	Details of the Project	Decision of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Integrated Rural Consumer Development Project	89	The project is to be implemented by State Cooperative Consumer Federation (CONSFED), Kerala, under NCDC Rural Consumer Scheme of NCDC. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 28.62 crores with NCDC's assistance of Rs. 23.97 crores.	The proposal was received on 20.3.92 which was incomplete. On 27.3.92, NCDC has asked to Kerala Government to send complete details of the Project.
(ii)	Integrated Coir Development Project	28000	The Project envisages setting up of 100 defibring mills and 200 spinning units and training to 25,000 traditional spinners, strengthening of state Coir Development Directorate and Creation of Project Implementation Cell in Kerala State Cooperative Coir Marketing Federation Ltd. (COIRFED). The project cost is Rs. 50 crores of which NCDC's assistance will be Rs. 22.3950 crores. The project is to be implemented over a period of 5 years.	NCDC has conveyed its willingness to support the processing component of the project, in principle. The State Government has been requested to submit society-wise proposals with detailed project reports etc. for NCDC's consideration and sanction.

[Translation]

Facilities to Handicapped

5782. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give financial assistance to the handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the details of the provision for reservation for handicapped persons in Central Government Services;

(e) whether these provisions are being fully compelled with; and

(f) if not, the steps Government propose to take to ensure compliance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Financial assistances is provided by the Union Government for the Welfare of the Handicapped under various schemes like scheme of assistance to the voluntary organisations for the welfare of disabled persons, scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase of equipment of aids/appliances, scheme of scholarships to disabled students, petrol/diesel subsidy to the disabled etc.

(d) to (f). Three per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for physically handicapped-1% each for the visual, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' civil posts under the Central Government. Special Recruitment Drives were carried out during 1987, 1988 and 1990 to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies for the visually handicapped and herding handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in

Ministries/Departments, Public sector Undertakings and Banks, etc. The process of filling up of these posts of continuing.

Killing by Militants

5783. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKER RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3992 on December 16, 1991 regarding killing by Militants and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to part (c) of the question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

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

(b) The Government of Punjab have informed that 512 militants were released during the period and in J & K 324 persons were released under 169 RPC.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

ITBP Personal Trapped in Glacier

5784. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain ITBP personnel were trapped in glacier near Uttarkashi while performing their duty on February, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of personnel saved and untraced separately; and

(d) the efforts being made to recover the untraced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No ITBP personnel were trapped in glacier in February, 92 near Uttarkashi. However, 3 ITBP personnel were trapped in glacier on 6.2.1992 near Bhapkund about 36 KMs from Tapovan in district Chamoli (UP).

(b) The following three personnel were trapped in the glacier:

1. Coy. Commander V.P.S. Tyagi
2. Constable Sukhdev Dobhal
3. Constable Satish Kumar

(c) While the dead body of Constable Sukhdev Dobhal was recovered and was cremated with full honours on 4.3.1992, Sarvashri V.P.S. Tyagi and Satish Kumar are still untraced.

(d) All out efforts are being made to recover the untraced persons for which rescue parties specialising in the job are engaged for digging and probing the complete area from the data of accident and rescue & search operation is still in progress. The Government of UP have also been requested to advise concerned Departments to keep watch over the movement of dead bodies in the river.

Bio-Control Plant

5785 DR. C. SIVAKUMARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's first bio-control plant has been commissioned in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plant was set-up after extensive researches;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to set up a similar plant in Mizoram; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two pilot plants for the commercial production of bio-control agents have been commissioned in Tamil Nadu one each at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and at Agriculture College and Research Institute, Madurai. The plants have a capacity to produce six different types of Bio-control agents to cover 20000 hectares of field crops per year.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Bio-control agents identified for mass production are those which have already shown control potential under field trials by the All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop Pests and Weeds, of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(e) No, Sir.

(f). Question does not arise.

Welfare Schemes for Tribals in Tripura

5786. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take effective measures to safeguard the democratic and economic interests and ensure social justice to the tribal minorities of Trapper; and

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

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

(b) The Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy will be continued during the Eighth Plan. The objectives of strategy are two-fold (i) socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and (ii) protection of tribals against exploitation. The flow of funds for TSP is primarily from four sources i.e. (i) State Plan (ii) Special Central assistance (iii) Central Plan

and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and (iv) Institutional Finance. Schemes implemented under TSP are mainly family oriented income generating schemes in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, co-operation, tribal crafts and skills. Programmes of rural electrification, non-conventional sources of energy, development of village and small industries and construction of roads are also being undertaken. Other programs under TSP cover social services sectors like education, health and nutrition, sports and youth services and housing etc. Some parts of Special Central Assistance is also used for the development of infrastructure. The Ministry of Welfare under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is implementing various schemes through the State Governments like pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, girls hostels, boys hostels, Ashram Schools, book bank, coaching and allied schemes etc. The statement giving the details of money released by Ministry of welfare under Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Seventh Plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92 to Tripura is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5786 due for answer on 2.4.1992

The details of money released by Ministry of Welfare under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Seventh Plan, 1990-91 & 1991-92 for Tripura are as under:

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	2.	3	5
		Money released in Seventh Five Year Plan	Money released during the year 1991-92
I.	CENTRAL SECTOR		
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA)	1429.52	341.37
2.	Grant-in-aid under Art. 275 (i)	111.05	21.77
II.	CENTRALLY SPONSORED		
SCHEMES: (CSS)			
*1.	Ashram Schools	Nil	7.00
@ 2.	Boys Hostels	6.00	6.00
3.	Girls Hostels	9.47	3.127
**4.	Coaching & Allied	247.00 (SC/ST)	74.00 (SC/ST)
			137.00 (SC/ST)

1.	2.	3	Money released in Seventh Five Year Plan	Money released during the year 1990-91	Money released during the year 1991-92
				4	5
5.	Book Bank		225.00	0.41	56.23
6.	Post Matric Scholarship		14.185	0.82	4.475
@@7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship		0.8266	Nil	9.416
#	New Scheme started from 1990-91.				
@	New Scheme started from 1989-90				
##	This is a combined scheme for SC and ST students.				
@@	This scheme is for children of those engaged in Unclean occupations.				

[Translation]

Anti-India Activities by Pakistan

5788. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian diplomatic Missions have been instructed to present to the international communities the factual position on the anti-India activities by Pakistan.

(b) if so, the success achieved in that regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to convene a conference of Heads of Indian diplomatic Missions abroad in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Indian Missions have and will continue to take appropriate measures to present the correct picture regarding developing in India. The international community has also been appraised of Pakistan's support to terrorism and subversion directed against India in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir its unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of India and its strident anti-India propaganda in violation of the Simla agreement.

(b) There is a realistic understanding of India's position and concerns.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government will continue to inform the international community of the correct fact.

LPG Connections

5789. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF

FATMI:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the target fixed for the allotment of new LPG connections during the last three years has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). While targets fixed for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 were achieved, target for the year 1990-91 fell short due to uncertainties in LPG availability following the Gulf crisis and due to various law and order problems prevalent during the middle of 1990.

Food grain Production

5790. MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF

FATMI:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average production rate of millets and pulses is much less than that of wheat and rice in the country;

(b) if so, the average production rate of these crops;

(c) whether several programmes are being implemented by the Government to increase the production of pulses, oilseeds and other foodgrains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the notable achievements made under these programmes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average production rates (yields) per hectare of small millets, pulses, wheat and rice during 1990-91 were as follows:

Crops Kqs. per hectare

Small Millets 491

Pulses 576

Wheat 2274

Rice 1751

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To increase the production of foodgrains including pulses and oilseeds in the country, the following programmes are under implementation:

- i) Special Foodgrain Production Programme (STPP)- Wheat, Maize & Millets and Pulses.
- ii). Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD).
- iii) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP).
- iv) Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP).
- v) Assistance to small and marginal farmers for the construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dug Wells (STW/DW).

(e) As a result of these programmes, the production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds during 1990-91 reached an all time record level of 162.2 million tonnes, 14.1 million

tonnes and 18.5 million tonnes respectively. During 1980-81 to 1990-91 the Yield per hectare of cereals, pulses and oilseeds show a compound growth rate of 3.49, 1.68 and 3.93 per cent per annum respectively.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Rice development

5791. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA

KUMARI:

SHRI DATTATRAYA

BANDARU:

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Centrally Sponsored Integrated Programme for Rice Development during 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) whether several State Governments have demanded more funds under the Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) Only the State Government of Tamil Nadu had asked for more funds.

(c) and (d). The original allocation for the year 1991-92 was Central share Rs.400.00 lakh and State Share Rs. 133.33 lakh. The Government of Tamil Nadu had asked for an additional Central share allocation of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. Having regard to the potential for rice production in Tamil Nadu, it was

decided to release an additional allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakhs as Central share. The corresponding State's share is Rs. 67.00

lakh. Thus, the total allocation for 1991-92 for Tamil Nadu will be Rs. 600.00 lakh Central share and Rs.200.00 lakh State's share.

ANNEXURE

Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) 1991-92 - Allocation of Funds

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation Central	Allocation State Share	Allocation Total Share
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840.00	280.00	1120.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	10.00	40.00
3.	Assam	565.00	188.33	753.33
4.	Bihar	1200.00	400.00	1600.00
5.	Goa	20.00	6.67	26.67
6.	Gujarat	150.00	50.00	200.00
7.	Haryana	150.00	50.00	200.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	13.33	53.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	6.67	26.67
10.	Karnataka	300.00	100.00	400.00
11.	Kerala	115.00	38.33	153.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	333.33	1333.33

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation Central	Allocation State Share	Allocation Total Share
1.	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	300.00	100.00	400.00
14.	Manipur	40.00	13.33	53.33
15.	Meghalaya	35.00	11.67	46.67
16.	Mizoram	20.00	6.67	26.67
17.	Nagaland	35.00	11.67	46.67
18.	Orissa	719.00	239.67	958.67
19.	Punjab	400.00	133.33	533.33
20.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	200.00	800.00
21.	Tripura	70.00	23.33	93.33
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1280.00	426.67	1706.67
23.	West Bengal	1000.00	333.33	1333.33
24.	Pondicherry	20.00	6.67	26.67
		8949.00	2983.00	11932.00

IPRD is a centrally sponsored scheme where in the sharing of expenditure between the Centre and States is on 75 : 25 basis.

Damgers Machines Act, 1988

5792. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have notified the Dangerous Machines Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the measures taken by the Union Government to ensure its notification by all the State Governments?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Delhi have notified the Rules under the Act.

As per available information, the position of the Act in other States is as under:

i) In the State of Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, action has been taken for the notification of the Rules under the Act.

ii) The State Governments of Orissa, Assam, Nagaland, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have identified the Model Agency but the Rules are to be notified.

iii) The Statement Governments of Tripura, Sikkim, Manipur and Union Territory of Lakshadweep have informed that the Act is not relevant as Dangerous Machines

are not in use.

iv) The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa & Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry are to identify the Nodal Department for implementation of the Act.

(d) The Union Government through meetings with the State Governments and through various forums such as National Conferences on Kharif & Rabi & Zonal Input Conferences have been impressing upon the State Governments for early implementation of the Act.

[Translation]

Diesel Quota of U.P.

5793. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for increase in the supply of diesel quota; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no restriction on supply of diesel to retail outlets and the product is released freely in order to meet the demand of the market.

Banana Plantation

5794. SHRI MEHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance to the States to increase area under banana plantation; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance provided for the purpose during 1991-92 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government is not implementing any specific scheme for providing financial assistance to increase area under banana plantation. However, under Elite Progeny Orchard scheme implemented through State Farms Corporation of India, banana suckers are supplied to the growers. The scheme covers multiplication and supply of planting material for different fruits including banana, coconut, cashew and vegetable seeds. An amount of Rs. 60 lakh has been provided during 1991-92.

Integrated Horticultural Development Programme

5795. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places identified by the World Bank for the implementation of Integrated Horticultural Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which this programme is likely to be launched; and

(c) the criteria adopted for the implementation of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no project under implementation for Integrated Horticultural Development in Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of World Bank.

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

National Research Centre for Banana

5796. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a national Research Centre for banana in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the research work undertaken to further increase the production of banana in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Financial support for strengthening research on banana in Madhya Pradesh has been extended to Jawaharlal Nehru Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur under the National Agriculture Research Project. The Nimar Valley of Khndwa has been identified as the area for further research in banana.

Soil Testing Laboratories

5797. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Gujarat where soil testing laboratories are located; and

(b) the number of soil samples analysed in Gujarat during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement is enclosed

(b) Approximate number of samples analysed during last three years are as follows:

(i)	1988-89	-	2.27 lakhs
(ii)	1989-90	-	2.11 lakhs
(iii)	1990-91	-	2.08 lakhsxyz

STATEMENT

The Places in Gujarat where Soil Testing Laboratories are Loacted

S.No.	Places
1.	Barodli
2.	Thasara
3.	Gandhinagar
4.	Pilwai
5.	Dessa
6.	Bhuj
7.	Junagadh
8.	Rajkot
9.	Vansada
10.	Talaja
11.	Dahod
12.	Khedbhrama
13.	Chhota Udaipur
14.	Surendranagar
15.	Chhota Udaipur
16.	Jamnagar
17.	Amereli

18.	Pardi
19.	Vyra
20.	Rajpipla
21.	Bhiloda
22.	Vadodra
23.	Bharuch
24.	Kalol

[English]

Groundnut Purchased by NDDB

5798. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity and value of groundnut and groundnut oil purchased by the National Dry Development Board during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): During the two years 1989-90 and 1990-91, about 2.61 lakh tonnes of edible oil were procured by NDDB. Since edible oil is known to be a speculative commodity and since NDDB MDDB is responsible for market intervention operations in oilseeds/edible oil, it is not considered expedient in the public interest to indicate the quantity and value of different oilseeds and oils purchased by NDDB.

Development of Horticulture

5799. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government have asked the State Governments to link horticulture

with employment guarantee schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were advised to link Horticulture Development with Employment Guarantee Scheme on the pattern of the scheme initiated by the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) No specific response, positive or negative, to the suggestion of the Government of India has been received from the state Government and Union Territory Administrations.

Foreign Nationals in Indian Jails

5800. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners, country-wise, in Indian jails at present;

(b) whether the Government have taken up the matter of such detainees with the Governments of the concerned countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) According to information received from various state Government and Union Territory Administrations, 1662 foreign nationals are in Indian jails. Nationality-wise break-up has been given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Prisoners/convicted offenders are prosecuted according to the law of the country. As per instructions issued by the Government, the arrest of any foreigner for violating the law of the land, is informed by the concerned State Government to the Ministry of External Affairs, who in turn inform the concerned foreign Mission in India. The instructions have also been issued to the State Governments to expedite the trial of foreigners by the courts.

Statement Showing Nationality-wise Break of Foreign Nationals in Indian jails

Afghanistan	30
Australia	1
Austria	3
Bahrain	6
Bangladesh	608
British	39
Burma	256
China	1
Canada	1
Denmark	1
Ethiopia	1
france	6
Chaina	23
Germany	7
Indonesia	1
Ivory Cost	1
Iran	1

Iran	26	Singapore	2
Jamaica	1	Sri Lanka	122
Japan	1	Sudan	2
Jordan	8	Somalia	6
Kenya	32	Spain	3
Libya	2	Senegal	1
Mali	1	Syria	3
Maldives	3	Tibbo	1
Mauritius	1	Thailand	58
Malta	1	Tanzania	37
Malaysia	12	Turkey	3
Nepal	7	U.S.A.	5
Netherlands	3	U.S.S.R.	1
Nigeria	105	U.A.E.	1
Oman	2	Yugoslavia	1
Palestine	1	Yemen	2
Pakistan	213	Zambia	5
Philippines	7		
Poland	3		
Portugal	6		
Romania	1		
Saudi Arabia	1		
Sweden	2		
South Africa	2		

**Expansion Programme on
Bombay Off-Shore**

5801. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken up a massive expansion programme on the Bombay off-shore to explore more oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During VIII Five Year Plan, ONGC proposes to drill 210 exploratory wells and carry out 73,000 LKM of 2-D and 3-D seismic surveys.

Fire Accident in H.P.C.L., Bhubaneswar

5802. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fire accident occurred in the office of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken against the persons found responsible?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs.31,65,000/- approximately.

(c) and (d) According to HPC, three separate enquiries were conducted to investigate the incident. It has not been possible to determine the cause of the fire and no specific person/persons is responsible for the fire.

Scheme for Utilisation of Natural Gas

5803. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:
SHRI JAGMIT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any scheme from State Governments for utilisation of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to give priority to certain areas allocation of gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from time to time from State Governments for allocation of gas for different projects and they are considered keeping in view the availability and commitments made in the region.

(c) and (d). Priority is generally given to the Power, Fertilizer, Steel and Petrochemical Sectors, based on the imputed value of gas for these applications.

Low Employment Elasticity

5804. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the employment elasticity in agricultural sector is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Employment elasticity in agriculture sector has been estimated to be 0.36 during 1983 to 1987-88, the latest interval for which requisite data are available. There are no norms on the basis of which the elasticity could be called high or low. However, efforts are being made to improve employment elasticity through proliferation of labour intensive agricultural activities like horticulture, floriculture, aquaculture, sericulture, bee keeping, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, poultry farming, piggery, agro processing and other allied occupations.

Hindi in Missions Abroad

5805. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of our missions abroad where Hindi is used;

(b) how many publications are being brought out by our missions abroad in each foreign country;

(c) how many of these publications are published in Hindi language in each foreign country;

(d) whether there are any guidelines to the Indian missions abroad for use of Hindi; and

(e) if so, the details in regard thereto; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). All our Missions in foreign countries are expected to follow the instructions issued to them regarding the use of official language in their work and in this regard they are also expected to

implement the Official Language Act and Rules framed thereunder as far as functionally possible.

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

Crude Reservoirs in Karim nagar

5807. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Krishna-Godavri Basin is having abundant gas reservoirs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to accelerate the exploration work to generate more gas;

(c) whether the Pedapalli-Anther gram villages in Karim Nagar district in Andhra Pradesh are also having crude reservoirs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to carry exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Approximately 32.62 billion cu. mts. of recoverable reserves of gas have been established in the Krishna-Godavari basin (both offshore and onshore) as on 1.1.1991. Currently, 11 rigs in the onshore area and 2 rigs in the offshore area have been deployed to carry out the work of exploration in the basin.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Baharul Islam Committee Report

5808. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have re-

ceived the Baharul Islam Committee report regarding the welfare of physically handicapped people;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision on the report;

(d) if so, the details; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee include, inter alia.

(i) amendments to articles 15(3) & (4), 16(4) and 46 of the Constitution of India..

(ii) relief of disabled and unemployable being transferred to List III of the Concurrent List from List II of the Seventh Schedule,

(iii) Vocational training being taken as equivalent to academic qualification,

(iv) Vocational training institutes being set up,

"(v) all avenues of employment, self-employment, safe and shelters employment being made available to physically and mentally handicapped persons,

(vi) facilities being provided for free access to public building,

(vii) Fiscal incentives being given to the handicapped.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). (i) Rehabilitation Council of India Bill, 1992 was introduced in Rajya

Sabha on 6.3.1992 which aims at providing statutory status to the Rehabilitation Council of India.

(ii) A Bill "National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Mentally Retarded and Cerebral Palsy" is under examination.

(iii) Executive instructions regarding access facilities for the handicapped in public buildings and public transport system have been issued.

(iv) 17 vocational training centres have been set up.

(v) Incentives like scholarships, petrol subsidy, 3% reservation in Group 'C' & 'D' posts in a civil posts under Government of India are being given.

Amendment to Police act, 1861

5809. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-
ESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI BOLLA BULLLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to amend the Police act, 1861;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

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

District Rehabilitation Centres

5810. SHRI V. SOBHANA DRE-
ESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of District Rehabilitation Centres;

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up the District Rehabilitation Centres; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to regularise the services of staff working in District Rehabilitation Centres?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The District rehabilitation Centres will be replaced by centres under the "National Programme for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped" from 1992-93.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Staff on deputation will revert to their parent departments. Staff recruited directly

will be considered for appointment under the new scheme subject to suitability.

Area Under Cultivation

5811. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to bring additional land under cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the area of land brought under cultivation till the date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Presently, there is no scheme, exclusively for bringing additional land under cultivation; however, under the State and Central Sector soil Conservation & Watershed Management Schemes, every year, some areas are brought under productive use through reclamation and development of problem lands.

(c) The state-wise information regarding cultivated area and cultivable area as on 1988-89 is in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Cultivated and Cultivable area in India 1988-89 (Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territory	Net sown area	Current Fallows	Total Cultivated area	Others Fallows	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves etc.	Culturable waste land	Total Cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	11012	2630	13642	1427	270	847	16186
Arunachal Pradesh	172	25	197	49	44	-	290
Assam #	2706	88	2794	84	247	104	3229
Bihar	7604	1827	9431	1089	264	397	1181
Goa	141	—	141	-	1	80	222
Gujarat #	9402	937	10339	43	4	1950	12336
Haryana	3564	209	3773	-	3	26	3802
Himachal Pradesh	584	39	623	17	43	126	809
Jammu & Kashmir	703	119	822	7	73	144	1046
Karnataka	10501	1221	11722	405	319	448	12894

State/Union Territory	Net sown area	Current Fallows	Total Cultivated area	Others Fallows	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves etc.	Culturable waste land	Total Cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	2213	47	2250	28	42	116	2446
Madhya Pradesh	19311	861	20172	884	130	1644	22830
Maharashtra	18019	566	18589	1346	204	1034	21169
Manipur #	140	-	140	-	24	-	164
Meghalaya #	196	60	256	176	133	499	1064
Mizoram #	65	183	248	259	3	74	584
Nagaland	180	124	304	129	124	96	653
Orissa	6280	262	6542	356	716	444	8058
Punjab	4215	42	4257	12	5	20	4294
Rajasthan	16123	1527	17650	2283	26	5718	25682
Sikkim #	95	4	99	9	5	1	14
Tamil Nadu	5547	1546	7093	895	119	289	8396

State/Union • Territory	Net sown area	Current Fallows	Total Cultivated area	Others Fallows	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves etc.	Culturable waste land	Total Culti- vable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	270	1	271	1	39	1	312
Uttar Pradesh	17209	1120	18329	888	535	1045	20797
West Bengal	5334	395	5729	51	46	106	5932
A & N Islands	36	1	37	3	30	4	74
Chandigarh #	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24	-	24	-	-	-	24
Daman & Diu #	3	-	3	-	-	4	-
Delhi	50	5	55	10	1	9	75
Lakshya Deep	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Pondicherry	26	3	29	2	2	2	35
All India	141731	13842	155573	10458	3452	15228	184711

In the absence of data for the year 1988-89, latest available information has been utilised.

Legislation for rehabilitation of Handicapped

5812. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enact a legislation for rehabilitation of handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to bring forward a Bill before the Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rehabilitation Council of India will enforce uniform standards in training of professionals in the field of rehabilitation for the handicapped.

(c) The Rehabilitation Council of India Bill, 1992 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6.3.1992..

Refreshness Products

5813. DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of refinery projects approved during 1990-91 with their estimated cost and capacities; and

(b) the projects out of them completed during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). On 25.11.1991 Government have approved setting up of a 0.5 million tonnes per annum crude distillation unit at Narimanam, Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 114.30 crores. The project is scheduled to be completed during 1993-94.

Expansion of Cochin Refinery

5814. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Cochin Refinery;

(b) whether the full capacity utilisation of the refinery has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to expand the Cochin refinery; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The installed capacity of Cochin Refineries Ltd. is 4.5 MMTPA,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Government has approved on 17.3.92 a project for expansion of the capacity of Cochin Refinery by 3 million tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 481.24 crores (at July, 1991 prices).

Combating Disease in Coconut Trees

5815. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought any assistance from the Union Government for combating the "Kattuvéezhcha" of coconut trees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Research Institutes engaged in finding a cure to this disease; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MILLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have submitted a project for rehabilitation of coconut in Kerala to the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 147.19 crore for a period of 10 years. The project aims at improving the production and productivity of coconut palm in Kerala with special attention to the eradication of root-wilt diseases in the State. The project was considered for EEC assistance. However, EEC have suggested a multi-state project for the development of coconut in the major coconut producing States such as Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. EEC mission is holding preliminary discussions with these states to formulate a project.

(c) The research on root-wilt disease is being carried out at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute Regional Station, Kayamkulam, Kerala and Kerala Agricultural University.

(d) The Etiology of the disease has been identified as Mycoplasma Like Organism. Having proved the MLO as the agent of disease, disease free palms with high yield have been identified through hot spot survey in the heavily diseased areas. The breeding programmes using these palms are in progress. In addition the coconut cultivators brought from 22 Pacific Ocean Islands planted in the World Coconut Germplasm Centre at Andaman is being used for making different combinations and further testing in the diseased areas.

The management practices developed at CPCRI have helped in increasing the yield

of palms in the eight southern districts of Kerala where disease is prevalent to a larger extent.

In the middle affected areas of northern Kerala eradication of affected palms and monitoring of disease has helped to prevent the spread of disease in that area.

Cases with Crime Branch of Delhi Police

5816. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases out of these have been solved; and

(c) the reasons for the remaining cases remain unsolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) (a) The number of cases referred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police during 1989, 1990 and 1991 is as under:-

Year	Number of cases
1989	454
1990	573
1991	701

(b) The number of cases solved year-wise is as under:-

1989	409
1990	524
1991	655

(c) The Delhi Police have reported that in some cases culprits are not traceable. Most of the unsolved cases are difficult cases and were referred to the Crime-Branch after lapse of some time.

Kerala Committee report on natural gas pricing

5817. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Kelkar Committee Report on Natural Gas pricing;

(b) whether the Government have approved the Report;

(c) whether the gas based projects will be affected after the implementation of the Report;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIB. SHANKARANAND)
(a)(i) Price at landfall point: Rs. 1600/1000 M3 plus increase by Rs. 200/1000M3 every year for 3 years.

(ii) Additional price on HBJ Pipeline: Rs. 850/1000M3.

(iii) Price in North Eastern States: Rs. 1000/1000M3 with a discount of Rs. 400/1000M3 on case to case basis.

(b) The Kelkar Committee's recommendations have formed the basis, with suitable

modifications, for the revise dprices of natural gas that have been made effective from 1.1.1992.

(c) to (e). Since the prices of gas have been revised for the first time since 1987, gas based industries are not likely to be adversely affected.

Top-Soil Degradation

5818. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess the top-soil degradation in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes proposed to be implemented to check the top-soil degradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLYRAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Universities, State Agricultural Research Stations, etc. are undertaking studies on top soil erosion and land degradation in the country.

(c) Substantial problem area affected by soil erosion and land degradation are being tackled under the State Sector soil and water conservation programmes; however, the efforts are also supplemented by Central Schemes. Some of the important schemes include:

A. STATE SECTOR

i) Social & Water Conservation Schemes.

ii) Afforestation in degraded forest lands.

CENTRAL SECTOR

- i). Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.
- ii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
- iii) National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas.
- iv) Reclamation of Ravinous Area in Dacoity Prone Districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- v) Control of Shifting Cultivation.
- vi) Drought Prone Area Programme.
- vii) Desert Development Programme.
- viii) National Wastelands Development Programme.
- ix) Social Forestry.

Embryo-Transfer Technology

5819. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast advances have been made in embryo-transfer technology under animal genetic improvement programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise this technology so as to benefit the poor farmers?

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

(b) The research in embryo transfer technology covers cattle, buffaloes, and goats. As result of the research, the first ever in-vitro fertilized embryo-transferred calf, named "Pratham", was born in November, 1990.

(c) The technology is being standardised and training programmes are conducted for personnel having adequate background in the filed of reproduction.

Use of Hazardous Pesticides

5820. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the pesticides produced or imported which are considered to be a health hazard; and

(b) the reason for the continued use of such pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1986 registers relatively safe pesticides for production or import into the country. Eighteen pesticides which were considered to be more toxin/hazardous have been refused registration, so far. Besides, nine pesticides which were earlier in use in the country have been banned.

Self-Employment Schemes for Handicapped Persons

5821. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced/propose to introduce any self-employment schemes for handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Construction of Fire Service Station in Delhi

5822. SHRIGURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to introduce computerisation in the Delhi Fire Service has been shelved;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of fire service stations proposed to be constructed in Delhi during 1992-93; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Fire Service has reported that the construction of four fire Stations at Bhikajicama Place, Nehru Place, District Central Laxmi Nagar and Wazirpur Industrial Area are nearing completion. These Stations will start functioning soon after taking possession.

Construction work of Fire Stations at Jawalapuri, Najafgarh, Janak Puri, Mandawali, Rohini, Narala (DSIDC complex) and Jahangir Puri is in Progress.

(d) Rs. 4 crores have been allocated for

the construction of fire stations in the year 1992-93 and Rs. 3 crore have been allocated for the computerisation scheme in the 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 out of which Rs. 50 lacs have been allocated for the year 1992-93.

Shelter for Militants in Hospital in Jammu and Kashmir

5823. SHRIGURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of terrorists taking shelter in some major hospitals in Jammu and Kashmir have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of hospitals in the State believed to be giving shelter to terrorists; and

(f) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

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

STATEMENT

No. 5823 for 02.4.1992.

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have informed that reports of terrorists taking shelter in some of the hospitals due to the pressure by the security forces were received by them. Acting on specific informa-

tion and in pursuance of certain clauses, searches were recently conducted by the security forces in SMHS Hospital, Srinagar on March 7th, 1992 and Lalded Hospital, Srinagar on March 23rd 1992. During the search operations in SMHS, Hospital 17 persons were arrested and 10 AKrifles and 2 hand grenades, besides other arms and ammunitions were recovered. In Lalded Hospital, two suspected terrorists were arrested and 3 AK rifles and other arms and ammunitions were recovered. The security forces continue to keep a watch on the hospitals.

Oil and Gas Reserves

5824. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantum of oil and gas reserves have been discovered in the sedimentary basins in the country;

(b) if so, the approximate quantum of oil and gas reserves found in the sedimentary basins; and

(c) the steps taken to undertake drilling operation in those basins?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Till 1.1.91. ONGC has established in place reserves of 3767.33 MMT of oil, 82.81 MMT of condensate and 1347.33 BCM of gas in various sedimentary basins in the country and O.I.L. has established in place reserves of 507.58 MMT of oil and 180.45 BCM of gas.

(c) These sedimentary basins will continue to be under active exploratory drilling.

[Translation]

Import of LPG

5825. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of LPG imported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the total foreign exchange spent there on?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The quantity of LPG imported during each of the last three years and value thereof is given below:

Year/Period	Quantity (’000 Tonnes)	Value (Rs./Crores)
1989S-90	302	98.07
1990-91	329	160.26
1991-92* (April-February)	193	134.67

*Provisional

[English]

Development Of Commercial Crops

5826. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is lower utilisation of plan outlay for commercial crops such as oilseeds, cotton, pulses;

(b) if so, the reason there fore;

(c) the plan provision for development of commercial crops in 1990-91 and the estimated amount actually utilised; and

(d) the measures taken to give impetus to the production of these commercial crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) since the State Governments are the implementing agencies., the utilisation of funds depends upon the progress of implementation of these schemes.

(c) The Plan provision and the utilisation of funds in respect of oilseeds, pulses and cotton during 1990-91 is given below.

	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Oilseeds	6,000	5219.14	
2. pulses	2,405	1670.80	
3. Cotton	390	174.66	

(d) The Oilseeds Production Programme, the National Pulses Develop-

ment Programme, the Special Foodgrain Production Programme (pulses) and the Intensive Cotton Development Programme of the government of India are being implemented to increase the production of these commercial crops in the country. In addition, State Governments have been requested to give their suggestions to suitably modify these programmes to make them even more effective.

Central State Farms.

5827. SHRI VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central State farms in the country, state-wise;

(b) Whether these farms are functioning profitably;

(c) the total production of various foodgrains in these farms during 1991-92;

(d) whether the Government have any plan to improve the functioning of these farms; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) There are 13 Central State Farms in the country. State-Wise break up of the same is as under

Assam	2
Haryana	1
Karnataka	1
Kerala	1
Mizoram	1

Punjab 1

Rajasthan 3

Tamil Nadu 1

UttarPradesh 2

(b) During the year 1990-91 all the farms except Jetsar in Rajasthan Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Barpeta in Assam and the farm in Mizoram showed profit. In 1991-92 all the farm except the one in Mizoram are likely to show profit.

(c) Total production of various foodgrains at these farms for 1990-91 will be known only after harvesting of Rabi, 1992 crop. Total foodgrain production for 1990-91 was 2.56 lakhs quintals.

(d) To improve efficiency and performance of State Farm Corporation of India (SFCI) a diagnostic study has been got conducted through a Consultant appointed under National seeds Project- III.

(e) The Consultant appointed to undertake the diagnostic study of the Corporation have identified the following key issues which need improvements;

(i) Average gross income per hectare of the Corporation is low.

(ii) Average gross yield per hectare is also low due to inadequate irrigation, improper crop management etc.

(iii) Crop intensity is also low

(iv) High costs of operation

(v) Wastage rate of seed is very high

(vi) Absence of proper marketing systems and lack of supervision and control

Based on the above diagnosis following remedial actions are being contemplated:

(i) Improvement in existing productivity of crops by a change in the crop-mix and increased operational and management efficiency;

(ii) increase in the cropped area by extending/ improving irrigation facilities and hence increase in total output.

In order to achieve the above objectives the Corporation is being suitably strengthened through different measures including injection of adequate financial assistance.

Recognition Of SCs/ STs In Andaman And Nicobar Island

5828. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recognised Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the percentage of reservation in Government services for them in the said Union Territory; and

(c) whether the employees working under the Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are treated at par with those of the Central Government employees for all purposes working directly with the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRT): (a) The following communities have been notified as scheduled Tribes in the U.T. of Andaman and Nicobar Islands:-

1. Andamanese, Charier, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Boy, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawe, Bojigiyab, Juwari, Kol.
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinclese
6. Shom Pens

No community has been specified as Scheduled Castes in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(b) There is 12% reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Andaman & Nicobar Island for Class C & D posts under the Govt. of India filled on local/regional basis. No separate percentage of reservation has been prescribed for Groups A & B posts for Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) The Employees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration are governed under the service Rules applicable to the Central Government employees like FRs, SRs, Incentives, etc. as are available to Government employees posted in difficult areas including the A & N Islands are admissible. The revised Pay Rules as are applicable to Central Government employees are available to them.

Assistance By European Community For Development Of Trade

5829. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India and European Com-

munity has decided to from a business firm in a bid to evolve a platform for pragmatic intermission between senior Indian and European businessmen;

(b) If so, whether European Community has agreed to help and assist India for development of trade and industries;

(c) whether Indian and European businessmen have taken a number of measures and signed Memorandum of understanding;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the extent to which the European Community is likely to help in improving the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government and the Commission of the European Community have taken the initiative to launch an Indo-EC Business Forum, which was inaugurated on March 4, 1992. The statutes of the Forum, which is expected to promote economic and commercial relations between the two regions, are still to be finalized.

(d) The Indo-EC Business Forum will provide a meeting ground for leading businessmen in India and the European Community to enable them to discuss strategies for mutual cooperation with a view to upgrading Indo-EC economic and commercial relations.

(e) The response of the business Community in the European Community to the Indo-EC Business Forum has been encouraging and is expected to assist significantly in promoting trade between the two regions.

[Translation]

Official Language Implementation Committee

5830.(SHRI LALIT ORAON): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) Whether the Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries under its direct control;

(b) If so, the other-wise names officers attached to these Committees and the dates on which these meetings were held during the year 1990-91;

(c) Whether the officers attached to Official Language Implementation Committees do their official work in Hindi; and

(d) if so, its percentage and if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) Officials Language Implementation committee has not been constituted in the Prime Minister's Office and there is no Ministry directly under its control. It is a small Office, where official Language work is looked after by a Joint Secretary.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

New Dairy In Kerala

5831. SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether there is any proposal to set

up new dairy in Kerala with the assistance from Switzerland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A new dairy plant of 60,000 litres per day capacity is under construction at Kozhikode and is expected to be ready by March, 1994.

Production Of Paddy

5832. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Sector Rice Minikit Programme is under implementation in Kerala for increasing the production of paddy in the state;

(b) if so, the step taken for promotion of paddy cultivation under the programme;

(c) Whether any assessment of the performance of the programme was made by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For propagating the cultivation of location specific High Yielding Varieties of Rice, the seed minikits of newly released/pre-release varieties are distributed to the farmers and State Level Training Programmes in improved rice production technology are organised for the extension workers.

(c) No, Sir, No assessment of the performance of the programme of rice minikit has been made by the Govt. of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Delivery Of LPG Cylinders Against Coupons

5833. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government had introduced a coupon system in Delhi for taking delivery of LPG cylinders by the consumer;

(b) if so, the details there of and the reasons there for;

(c) Whether the Government propose to introduced another system for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details there of and the reasons there for; and

(e) the details of the guidelines issued to the LPG Agencies in regard to both the above systems??

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per information provided by the oil companies, only IOC has

introduced coupon system in Delhi to ensure refill supplies to the authorised customers and to prevent unauthorised use of LPG refills.

(b) to (e) : It is reported by IOC that coupon system now in vogue in Delhi is being substituted by the customer card which has been recommended by the Sudha Joshi Committee.

Population Of Minorities

5834. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Muslims, Christians and sikhs respectively in the country according to the latest census:

(b) the population of men and women among them separately.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) and (b) :- The population of muslims, Christians and sikhs according to the 1991 Cenus is not available as the tabulation of date is in progress. However, the number of males and females belonging to these three religions according to the 1981 Census for the country is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Number of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs in India according to the 1981 Census

Name of Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Muslims	75,571,514	39,019,643	36,551,871
Christians	16,174,498	8,118,091	8,056,417
Sikhs	13,075,146	6,957,891	6,120,255
Notes:			

1. Figures exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then.
2. The figures are based on the religion of the head of the household.

Diplomatic Relations With South Africa

5835. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to re-establish full diplomatic and trading relations with South Africa;

(b) if so, by what time and the conditionalities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). In there is closely monitoring the developments in South Africa. A decision to start diplomatic relations with South Africa will be taken once we are convinced that the process of dismantling apartheid has become irreversible.

Regarding trade relations, the Commonwealth Summit in Harare in October 1991 decided that 'economic sanction, including trade and investment measures, should be lifted when appropriate transitional mechanism have been agreed which would enable all the parties to participate fully and effectively in negotiations. India is a party to the above decision.

Rice Production

5836. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) has succeeded increasing rice production in the Eastern States, particularly Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal:

(b) the increase in rice production in these States during last three years; and

(c) Whether the programme is being continued during the Eight Five Year Plan also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The Integrated Programme for Rice development (IPRD) implementation in Eastern states has helped in increasing the production of rice during the triennium ending 1984-85 to the triennium ending 1990-91. The rice production increased from 40.95 lakh tonnes to 56.18 lakh tonnes in Orissa, 44.49 lakh tonnes to 64.18 lakh tonnes in Bihar and 69.94 lakh tonnes to 106.40 lakh tonnes in West Bengal. The increase in these States during the last three years over 1987-88 was as under:-

Orissa:	17.94	to	28.03	lakh tonnes.
Bihar	17.38	to	19.42	lakh tonnes.
West Bengal	11.64	to	16.52	lakh tonnes.

(c) The programme is proposed to be

continued during Eight Five Year Plan also.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Of Kashmiri, Migrants

5837. (SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM): Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri migrants who have not been rehabilitated so far;

(b) the time by which they are likely to be rehabilitated; and

(c) the authority responsible for the safeguard of the properties left over in Kashmir by migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB) (a) to (c). The permanent rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants outside the Valley is not contemplated and it is hoped that the migrants will be able to return to the Valley with the improvement in situation. However, they are being given relief to take care of their basic needs.

Measures to protect the properties left over in the Kashmir Valley by migrants is a part an overall efforts of the State Administration to contain terrorism and restore normalcy in the Valley, for which the Government has stepped up pressure on the terrorists and vigil on the border. Intelligence operations have been further intensified.

[English]

Visit Of Namibian President

5838. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Namibia

visited India in February, 1992; and

(b) if so, the bilateral issues discussed and the outcome there of?

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

(b) During his discussions with our leaders, bilateral relations, regional and international issues were covered. Visit resulted in a reaffirmation and consolidation of the close ties between the two countries.

During the visit Indira Gandhi Prize 1990 for peace, Disarmament and Development was conferred on him.

Land Affected By Floods

5839. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total area of land affected by flood in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On the basis of provisional assesment, an area of 5.286 million ha. has been affected by floods during 1991.

Passport Regional Office In Ahmedabad

5840. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is shortage of Passport Booklets in Ahmedabad Regional Office; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Treaty Between India and Germany

5841. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic treaty was signed between India and Germany during 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Passport Office In Maharashtra

5842. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for opening of a Divisional Passport Office at Pune for Western and southern Maharashtra and Marathwada regions:

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) Requests have been received from members of Parliament and Members of Public for opening a new Passport Office at Pune.

(c) A proposal to open new Passport Offices is under consideration. The number, location and timing will depend on available additional financial and manpower resources.

Indian Council Of World Affairs

5843. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum in January, 1992 from the Indian Council of World Affairs Employees Trade Union to reintroduce a new legislation to take over the management of the Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; ———

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) They have stated that they have not been paid allowances and salary arrears for several years and have requested for Government to introduce a Bill in Parliament to take over the Indian Council of world affairs to improve the deterioration in its management and standards.

(c) Government are considering various measures for revitalizing the functioning of the ICWA.

Registered Social Societies

5844. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of social societies registered on All India basis by the Registrar of Societies and Delhi Administration, Delhi so far;

(b) whether they are bound act within the framework of rules prescribed under societies Registration Act;

(C) if so, whether any irregularities violations of rules by such societies have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details there of and the action taken against those societies?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE SHRI SITARAM KESRI (a) to (d): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dryland Farming

5845. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land brought under cultivation by adoption of dryland farming techniques during last three years, Statewise; and

(b) the target fixed for the cultivation of dry land during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN); (a) and (b) ; Under National Watershed development Project for Rainfed Areas, the area target is decided for the five-year plan period as many activities are continued for more than one year in the identified watersheds. The State-wise area covered during 7th Five Year Plan and the tentative area proposed for 8 th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Areas covered and area Proposed under Dryland Farming

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Area covered during VII Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Area Tentatively proposed during VIII Five Year Plan inclusive of annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	171734	197150
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2800
3.	Assam	3982	60200
4.	Bihar	-	137200
5.	Goa	-	3075
6.	Gujarat	93272	208025

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Area covered during VII Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Area Tentatively proposed during VIII Five Year Plan inclusive of annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
7.	Haryana	15161	40600
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1268	14600
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	12050
10.	Karnataka	106958	250600
11.	Kerala	6938	54025
12.8	Madhya Pradesh	14282	458375
13.	Maharashtra	94312	455000
14.	Mani Pur	-	1975
15.	Meghalaya	-	3925
16.	Mizoram	-	1675
17.	Nagaland	-	3625
18.	Orissa	5369	136350
19.	Punjab	2488	15950
20.	Rajasthan	34203	339950
21.	Sikkim	-	1675
22.	Tamil Nadu	3478	89025
23.	Tripura	-	6175
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50272	208600
25.	West Bengal	275	95250

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Area covered during VII Five Year Plan	Area Tentatively proposed during VIII Five Year Plan inclusive of annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92
1	2	3	4
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	825
27.	Chandigarh	-	75
28.	Dada Nagar Haveli	-	575
29	Delhi	-	250
30.	Damam and Due	-	825
31	Lakshadweep	-	75
32.	Pondicherry	-	100
Total		603992	2800000

Cases Of Convictio

5846. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA :Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons charged with criminal offences by the police go scot-free at the end of the legal marathon in the courts.

(b) if so, the percentage of convictions in relation to total cases disposed by the courts in Delhi during the last twelve months and how do the same compare with the preceding three years;

(c) the reasons for the increase in acquittal cases in the courts;

(d) whether there have been no convictions a cases of bomb blasts although a number of bomb blasts have taken place in Delhi in 1991; and

(c) if so, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) A number of persons against whom criminal cases have been registered have been acquitted by the Courts:-

(b) The Delhi Police have reported as follows:-

Year	Cases decided by the court	Conviction	Acquitted	Conviction rate
1988	14106	6808	7298	48.26%
1989	15303	7726	7577	50.49%
1990	18448	9442	9006	51.18%
1991	10086	4847	5239	48.05%

(c) The main reasons for the acquittal are reluctance of witnesses to appear in the court; their turning hostile, or making contradictory statements and delay in trial proceedings.

(d) and (e):- The Delhi Police have reported that no case relating to the incidents of bomb blasts in 1991 has been decided by the court so far.

Employees Of Passport Offices

5847. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the employees of the Regional Passport Offices throughout the country come under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) If so, whether there are two sets of rules prevalent for the Ministry of External Affairs employees and Regional Passport Office employees;

(c) Whether the employees of the Ministry of External Affairs are given regular promotions in the Groups "B" and "C" whereas there had not been such promotions in the Regional Passport Offices; and

(d) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Both categories are given regular promotion in Group "B" and "C" as per respective Rules applicable to them.

(d) Does not arise.

Production Of Pulses

5848. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fluctuation in per hectare production of pulses during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of rise/fall in the per capita availability of pulses during the above period;

(c) the gap between demand and supply of pulses at the end of 1991;

(d) the comparative reduction in the land under cultivation of pulses during the last three years; and

(e) the strategy formulated by the Government to boost the production of Pulses

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The fluctuation in per hectare production (yield)

of pulses during the last 3 years is shown as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Yield in kgs/ hectare previous year</i>	<i>% age increase / decrease over the</i>
1987-88	515	-
1988-89	598	(+) 16.1
1989-90	549	(-) 8.2
1990-91	576	(+) 4.9

(b) Percentage of rise/fall in the per capita availability of pulses during

the last 3 years as given in the following Table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Per capita availability</i>	<i>(Kgs. per year) Percentage increase/ decrease over the previous year</i>
1988	13.4	-
1989	15.3	(+) 14.2
1990	15.1	(-) 1.3
1991	14.5	(-) 4.0

(c) : As per the report of the working Group on Demand and Supply Projections for formulation of Eight Five Year Plan the demand Projections for pulses for 1990-91 was 16.4 million tonnes against actual pro-

duction levels of 14.06 million tonnes .

(d) The area under pulses during 1987-88 to 1990-91 is given as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area cultivated (in Lakh hectares)</i>	<i>% age increase/ decrease over the previous year.</i>
1987-88	222.72	-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area cultivated (in Lakh hectares)</i>	<i>% age increase/ decrease over the previous year.</i>
1988-89	231.46	(+) 8.8
1989-90	234.15	(+) 1.2
1990-91	243.97	(+) 4.2

(e) Government is implementing the National Pulses Development Project, with the objective to increase the production of pulses through adoption of location specific varieties and improved technology. Emphasis is laid to (i) to (i) increase the area through multiple and inter-cropping (ii) increasing yield per unit of area.

In addition, assistance is provided for seeds, arranging demonstrations, plant protection measures, improved farm implements, training of extension workers etc., Under a Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Special Foodgrain Programme (SFPP) - Pulses.

Projection Of New Economic- Economic Reforms Abroad

5849. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/ being taken to project India's new economic reforms in various countries.

(b) Whether Indian Embassies abroad are apprising foreign investors of such reforms;

(c) If not, the reasons there for; and

(d) Whether there is any proposal to

set-up new cells in Indian Embassies abroad for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs has taken prompt and effective action to project India's economic reforms in other countries. Our Missions abroad have been instructed to undertake a comprehensive and coordinated effort to secure the widest possible dissemination of the steps that have been taken to liberalise the economy. In order to enable the Missions to do this effectively, the Ministry has been keeping them fully informed about changes with respect to the new policies and procedures. A composite media package has already been prepared and distributed among our Mission to assist them in this task. The package comprises a set of brochures, a floppy, diskette on the theme "Doing Business with India" and a video cassette entitled "India Land of New Opportunities" An interactive process has been established by which Missions are provided up-to-date information about the economic reform programme on a regular basis. In addition, a special reorientation programme is being arranged from 30th March, 1992 for Heads of Mission from select target countries. The programme is tailored around the economic reform programme and is aimed, *inter alia* at enhancing the Mission effectiveness in projecting this programme..

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of our Missions are actively engaged in the task of apprising potential foreign investors about the reform process. They are doing this by organising and addressing seminars and symposia and by strengthening direct contacts with relevant commercial organisations.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, sir.

Return Of Riot - Affected Persons To Karnataka And Tamil Nadu

5850. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have impressed upon the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to make arrangements for the return of the persons who left those States in the wake of the riots resulting from Cauvery water dispute;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have given any assurance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c): - The Prime Minister held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu on issues relating to Cauvery Waters on 17th February, 1992. The Chief Ministers among other things agreed to expeditiously complete the relief and rehabilitation measures for persons affected by the recent disorders in the Cauvery Basin.

ECO'92

5851. DR. RAVI MALLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public hearings organised so far by peoples commission on Environment and Development India indicating subjects handled so far and proposed before ECO'92;

(b) whether the Government have finalised its presentation for ECO'92;

(c) if so, whether it will be made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) The peoples commission on Environment and Development is a non-governmental organisation.

(b) and (c) The Government is participating actively in the negotiations to work out an international consensus on the issues to be considered at UNCED. The Indian delegation has stated our position on the various issues which have come up in the negotiations. The statement to be delivered by the leader of the Indian delegation at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (ECO '92) will be finalised closer to the date of the meeting in mid-June and it will be made public at the time.

Indo- Bangla smuggling Network.

5852. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smugglers have set up a massive Indo-Bangla smuggling network as reported in the Telegraph dated February 20, 1992;

(b) if so, the details there of; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) : (a) to (c):- The Government have seen the report of the Telegraph dated 20th Feb, 1992. All efforts are being made by the Border security Force to check smuggling. A close watch is kept on the Border Security Force personnel to ensure good conduct on their part..

Supply of Arms To ULFA From North Indian Cities

5853. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of supply of arms to activists of the United Liberation Front of Assam from major cities in north India have come to notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/ being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Government are aware that the United Liberation Front of Assam tried to procure arms from certain North Indian cities.

(b) In the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh arrest / raids have been conducted by police in connection with the supply / procurement of arms concerning ULFA.

(c) The Government of Assam have stepped up vigilance to prevent illegal procurement of arms by ULFA.

Marketing Of Mosquito repellants Without Approval

5854. DR. RAVI MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several brands of mosquito repellants are being marketed in India without any registration of licence even though these contain toxic pesticides; and

(b) if so, the details there of and the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) : A number of insecticide based mosquito repellants have been granted registration for manufacture and sale on the basis of generic composition by the Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968, as registration of brand names under the Act is not obligatory. Before granting registration, the Committee satisfies itself regarding efficacy and safety of the insecticides proposed to be used for the manufacture of mosquito repellants. There appears to be no need to take any separate remedial action.

Gas Based Industries In States

5855. SHRI PARASRAM /BHARDWAJ:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some gas based industries in various States;

(b) if so, the details there of State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from various State Governments in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to clear those proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b) : Gas has been committed to various projects to be located in different States as under:-

<i>States</i>	<i>Qty. (MMSCMD)</i>
Gujarat	19.4
Maharashtra	18.45
Assam	11.06
Tripura	4.85
Andhra Pradesh	5.91
Tamil Nadu	1.53
Madhya Pradesh	4.6
Rajasthan	3.8
Uttar Pradesh	17.05
Delhi	2.60
Haryana	2.50

(c) and (d) : Proposals for allocations of gas are received from the State Governments from time to time, and are considered keeping in mind the availability of gas, and the commitments already made.

Savings In Oil Consumption

5856. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from IIT, Kanpur regarding alternative area for tapping savings in oil consumption;

(b) if so, the details there of; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken there on?

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

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

Clearance To Aromatic Project Of Tamil Nadu

5857. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have cleared any aromatic project proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details there of; and

(b) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The matter is under review.

[Translation]

Witness Allowance

5858. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the witness allowance given in public criminal cases was fixed since long and is less:

(b) whether due to shortage of allocations of funds payment is not made to the witness quickly as a result of which Adivasi Harijan witnesses could not come to courts;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the witness allowance given in public criminal cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (d) : Payment to witnesses for the purpose of attending court proceedings is made by the State Governments on the orders of the criminal courts. The matter is regulated by rules made by the State Governments themselves under section 312 of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973.

[English]

Acquaculture In Maharashtra

5859. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated length of the area suitable for acquaculture in Maharashtra;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the development of acquaculture in the State so far; and

(c) the areas brought under acquaculture in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Water resources suitable for aquaculture in Maharashtra are :-

- (i) Tanks and Ponds - 98,000 ha.
- (ii) Brackish water areas - 80,000 ha.

(b) Some of the Important steps taken by the Government of India are :-

- (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, Development of Aquaculture Fish Farmers Development agencies sanctioned in 29 districts out of 30 districts in the State to take up fresh water aquaculture development;
- (ii) Four Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDA) have been sanctioned in the state to undertake development of shrimp farming,
- (iii) shrimp seed hatchery of 20 million capacity and a shrimp culture demonstration farm have also been sanctioned in the State for production of shrimp seed and demonstration of shrimp farming to the farmers respectively;
- (iv) In addition to these, Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce, have established a Regional Centre at Alibagh to extend technical and financial assistance for shrimp farming in the state.

(c): The areas brought under aquaculture during the last three years are:-

- (i) Through FFDAS - 1934 ha.
- (ii) Through MPEDA - 127.35 ha.

Decision To Open Remote Corners For Foreigners

5860. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have decided to open several remote corner of the country for foreigners;

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c whether the Government have re-examined the security sensitive areas;

(d) whether the Government propose to ammend the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1956; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e). Various factors like proximity to the international border, general law and order situation, sensitivity of the areas and presence of insurgent elements etc. are the reasons for imposing restrictions on the entry and stay of foreigners under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. The orders pertaining to Inner Line permit System are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the needs and exigencies of the situation and also taking into account necessary security considerations. As a result of recent review, some areas have been opened for foreign tourists in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, details of which are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Places Decided To Be Opened For Foreign Tourists Recently

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(i) *Kaja-Kibbar -Prangla Pass-
Baralacha-Keylong-Manali*

Foreign trekking groups are allowed to trek in these areas without permit as these areas fall outside the new innerline.

(ii) *Poo-Khab-Sumod-Dhankar
Tabo-Gompa-Kaia-And Morang-Dabbling.*

Foreign group tourists consisting of four and more are allowed to visit these areas after obtaining Protected Area Permit from competent authority.

UTTAR PRADESH

(i) *Dharma-Ghati, Joling Kong
area. Sobla, Dharchuia and Chaudas;*

These areas are open to foreign tourist groups without the requirement of obtaining Projected Area Permit.

(ii) It has been decided to keep the villages south of Sipu and Marchha i.e. Villages Tidang, Dakar, Go, Dantu etc. and in Vyas Valley, all areas south of village Chhialekh i.e. Budi, Malipa etc. outside the new innerline foreign tourists group can now visit these areas without obtaining protected Area Permit.

(iii) *Milam Glacier*

Foreign tourists can visit this area without obtaining Protect Areas Permit. However, for visiting the areas adjoining the Milam Glacier, which fall within the Protected area only foreign tourist groups can visit these areas after obtaining Protected Area Permits.

(iv) Panda Devi Sanctuary, Niti Chati and Kalindi Khal in Chamoli and Uttar Kashi Districts:

Foreign group tourists are allowed to visit these areas after obtaining Protected area Permit.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): this note has come out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One after the other.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have said, one after the other. Would you like to say at the same time only?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call him after this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise an important issue with regard to the drinking water problem in my constituency Coimbatore especially at Tiruppur. Immediate action should be taken in order to give drinking water supply through the world Bank assistance or through the Central Government assistance. The names of the villages which are affected by this are as follows. Tiruppur to Avanashi Road, Annuppar Palayam Pudur, Tiruppur to Coimbatore Road (Via Anuppar Palayam); Ammapalayam Corner; 15 Velampalayam, Palladam Road to Coimbatore (Via Suler); Singanallur (Near Coimbatore Road); Suler Airport (Opposite Road); and suler (Near Airport).

This is very important. There is water problem. I request the Government of India to take immediate action in order to provide

drinking water facilities to my constituency people at the earliest (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming one after the other.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I have given notice for the adjournment of the House. This is an important matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Lodhaji, I can take one after the other. Lodhaji, what is this? are you not satisfied unless you speak together? Are you not satisfied unless I raise my voice? I have said I will come one after the other.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Hon. Speaker, Sir it is reported today in the papers. *The Times of India* that a tribal woman in the Khaprakhole village in Bolangir district is reported to have sold her eight month old son for Rs. 20 to a vendor of Lathore. The child was sold on Sunday. After that the vendor sold the child for Rs. 50 to another woman. Due to failure of agricultural system, there is acute drought situation in this region. People of Bolangir district are facing great difficulties in the absence of adequate government assistance. The situation is getting out of control and the people are facing starvation. This has led to de-humanisation. Recently, it was reported that a tribal woman of Khaprakhole village of Bolangir district, Orissa, had sold her eight month old son due to starvation. Though the State Government is aware of the cause of the starvation- it has been reported earlier also- yet the State

Government machinery has failed to take corrective measures in order to arrest the decline in the living conditions of the people. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to implement the Anti-Poverty Programme vigorously and ensure food for the poor people immediately. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that I am going to accommodate as many Members as possible I will ask those who are going to speak on a topic which is just connected to this one. Now Shri Sunil Dutt.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Shri Nayak after this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lokinath I will allow you also.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Sir, this is a very important issue. It is a very important matter and it is about the future of the children of our country. It is not only about the one child who has been sold but it is also about those children who are dying because of malnutrition. There are children who are being used in the factories; there are children who are being abused, misused. And time has come when the Government of India must stand up and respond to this major problem of our country because the children are the future of our country. It is the bounden duty of all the people who are sitting here. How many millions of rupees have been spent over this Before issues. But nobody has discussed about the future of the children of our country. This is a very vital issue. Millions of rupees were spent on this Before issue without any result. Every leader is talking about the Befors and nobody talk about the children, nobody discusses in the House about the children and the future of our kids.

*Not recorded.

This is a very vital issue because the growth of our country depends on the growth of our children, as the leaders are born out of children.

It is very important that this House must give as much as it has given for bofors, to discuss about the growth of our children and we will discuss about the future of our children.

I again request the Government of India to stand up and relise this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lokanath Choudhury.

(Interruptions)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, the issue patains to Orissa. *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed two Members from the Congress Party. I think he is from Orissa. Whatever Dr. Kartikeswar says is not going on record.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHRY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. speaker, Sir, in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput and in phulbani, in these four districts, the child mortality rate is the highest when compared with the whole country. And it is growing every day and people are migrating. It has become a specific anaemic problem. This question has been raised several times in this House. Yhe Orissa Government for developing this area, had submitted a plan to have special authority in which the Central Government should give some money. This matter is going on for the last several years. And as Shri Sunul Dutt said, it has become a major problem. This is a particular area where the children, men and women are being sold just for Rs. 40/-. This is what is happening in that area. So many things are being realised in this House. it is very humane question which affects the lives of many people. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Sir, the State Government knowingly is not sending the proposal to the Central Government. What Central Government will do?

SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHRY: Sir, the State Government's resources are not enough. This is a tribal area which has been kept backward. So, it is the duty of the Central Government to help that area in a specific way. This matter has been raised several times in this House and it was also raised even in the last decade when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was there. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make a regular speech. You can see how many want to speak.

SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHRY: I want to be brief. We are raising this question so that the Government realises the gravity of the situation and reacts to it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not brief, many others will get up and your voice will be drowned.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, at least the Government must react.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): *This is a very important matter. I have given a Calling Attention Notice on this.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you see, Shri Acharia also gets up now.

SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHRY: I agree with you. If you want me to sit down, I will sit down. If the Central Government becomes so inhuman what is the alternative? We have been raising this question several times. But no response is coming from the Central Government. This is a very unfortunate affair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jena

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: The adopt programme was going on in Kalahandi district when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been to Bolangir district. He announced in a public meeting at Titilagarh that the adopt programme should be extended to Bolangir. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What Shri Jena says will only go on record and nothing else.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to blame neither the Orissa Government nor the Government of India. The question is about the plight of the people there. It is totally a human case. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make me sermonise everyday in the House requesting you to speak one after the other. Please understand that it is your interest. There are many others who want to raise issues.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should sit down when I am standing, Shri Lokanathji, the senior Member.

I am trying to help you, you are not helping yourself. Unnecessarily you are asking the Presiding Officer. This is not correct; this is not in your interest. I gave you the chance; you should have spoken very briefly and pointedly. Now Shri Jena.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The question is, the issue which was raised by the hon. Member from Bolangir has come in the Press that a child of six months old has been sold by his mother for Rs 20. This has become a regular Phenomenon in Orissa for the last ten years. When I was in the Orissa Assembly, we were also raising the same

kind of issue. In Kalahandi Bolangir, Phulbani and Koraput districts, in these tribal areas, this kind of thing is being heard regularly. Nobody takes cognizance of this situation. Due to starvation in Bastar and Koraput districts last year nearly five thousand tribal people died. In the Parliament we raised this matter, but nobody bothered about this. Though the Minister assured this House that a team will go there and it will report to the Parliament and on which Government can take appointment action, but, nobody bothered after that.

Now, I will appeal to you and to this august House; let a Parliamentary Committee go there, see the situation as to what is happening in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani Koraput and even in the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. This is the tribal belt where regularly, because of mal-nutrition and starvation, children are dying. That is why there should be a special package by the Government of India. I am not blaming anybody; just we are blaming our fate. That is why I request you that there should be a special discussion on this, not during zero hour. Please allow us to discuss this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jena, you should be aware of the fact that today itself we are taking up Human Resources Development Ministry's Demands. We have said this with emphasis on the welfare of the women and welfare of the children. You are not aware of it. You are not going to have a discussion for half-an-hour; you are going to have a discussion for six hours. You should be aware of it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: There should be a special discussion on this.

There was a package given by the Orissa Government to the Government of India. I hope Shri Arjun Singh, who is here, will look into this whole package and special assistance will be given to these areas, so that some relief measures can be taken up.

*Not recorded.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I wish to draw the attention of the Prime Minister, the Government..... (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Shri Naik says is going on record.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a horrifying and very serious and barbaric incident... The Members of the House and you yourself... (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a horrifying and very very serious and barbaric incident. It is more serious than the Ameena affair where that young girl was sold to an Arab some seven-eight months back. You would have seen in the TV news yesterday that 25 Bangladeshi children have been located by the Mumbai Police. These Bangladeshi children were brought to Mumbai and from there, they were to be taken to Arab countries. They have been purchased. I had gone to Mumbai on Saturday in the evening and I saw those children most of them two years old and four years old. They do not know where their mothers are, where their parents are. It has been alleged that they were to be taken to Arab countries for camel race. I have not gone Arab countries; but I understand what the camel race is. Those kids of two years and three years are roped or tied up on the camel's back and when the camels run, the camels will fight and the children will cry. That is seen and enjoyed. That is what is being said about the camel race.

My contention and my request to the Government is this. There are Immigration Laws. Since the kids have been taken to the children's, Home, Government should ensure their safety. This is the first point.

They have been sold and eleven persons have been arrested. Very stringent action should be taken against them. These kids would not have their parents because they have been sold. What will happen to them now under the international law? That must be ensured.

My request to the Prime Minister is that we should appeal to the Arab countries and we should also appeal to the UNO to see that such inhuman games are not played. It would be a human rights' issue also, which the Government should taken up at the proper forum. That is my request and I expect the Government to make a statement on this situation as to how the Government is going to deal with the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion took place on children in this House. Other important issues are also discussed in this House. Many times discussion on Scheduled Castes took place here. But, today I would like to draw your attention to the height of atrocities on Scheduled Castes. I do not want to make allege actions against any Government. In fact I want to present the picture before you. Sir, on the 17th a boy was kidnapped from Varanasi in the midst of a crowd of 200 people. He was taken to Azamgarh and after sprinkling petrol on him he was set to fire. While burning he kept running. Petrol was continued to be sprinkled on him unless his entire body was charred. The name of that boy was Abbu. He was kidnapped from Chhitupur-Chandua in Banaras. I informed the S.P. and D.I.G. of the area and mentioned also the names of the kidnappers but no action was taken.

The other incident relates to Delhi, I got information yesterday evening that a boy

whose names was Darshan Singh, a resident of Seelampur, aged 21 was picked up by special checking mobile squad and beaten to death very cruelly. Just two weeks back, he was married.

Similarly, on the 6th March some people assaulted 24 or 25 women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes. The issue was raised earlier also. At that time you directed the Government to take action. There is one more such case. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana a female teacher was paid Rs. 90,000 in Jhansi to construct a school building. Her name is Shanti Devi Bhatkaria. This incident relates to Bamrouli School. The Pradhan of that place took Rs. 86,000 from her and asked for Rs. 4,000 more. When this Head Mistress refused to give the money, he beat her badly in the school itself. A case was registered under the Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes. But till date no action has been taken. With the intention of killing that lady, she was transferred to a forest area.

These were the cases of laymen. Now I would like to bring to your notice the cases of some big persons. In Delhi action was being taken against 80 persons for riots in 1984 when Shri Hukum Chand Jatav was an I.P.S. officer. Out of these 80 persons at least 30 such persons are there who belong to the Scheduled Castes. But when Shri Hukum Chand Jatav, I.P.S. retired on the 31st March, he was told that he was an accused in a case of 1984 riots. Had he been informed earlier, he might have given his reaction. After rendering a service of for 30 to 40 years he was not given any award but now he is being given this award.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
Sir, all sorts of incidents are taking place. I request you to give your ruling and before doing, so please allow the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to speak some thing on it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of giving any ruling here.... Shri Bhogendra Jha...

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Sir, it means that the grievances of persons belonging to Scheduled castes are not heard here also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now taken your seat.

[Translation]

I have not to give any ruling.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I am realising it but you should respond to our sentiments also....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a national problem to which I....

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Sir, I submit to you again either to direct the Minister of Home Affairs or you should give your ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down....

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Why should I sit down? Am I sitting here merely for the sake of sitting.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to a national problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now our country has been affected by the migrants, refugees and infiltrators from West, North, East and South. Lakhs of people from Kashmir have been displaced from their native place and they have migrated to Jammu and Delhi. The Government is not telling anything as to when will they be able to return to their homes or what plan the Government has chalked out to rehabilitate them so that they may decide the future course of their life.

From the East refugees are being driven out from Myanmar, the erstwhile Burma, by the anti-democratic Government there. Some of them have migrated to Bangladesh and some have come to our country. In the light of the present situation in our eastern States, if these people come to these States the population will grow there and it will create economic, political and all sorts of crisis. Refugees are coming from Sri Lanka in the South and LTTE activities are also infiltrating in disguise. This is not only the problem of Tamilnadu but it is also a national problem. A large number of infiltrators have come to Bihar and West Bengal from Bangladesh. We may tackle this problem peacefully, even then it may explode in the coming days. Therefore, it will not be the problem of Bihar and Bengal alone, it will rather be a national problem. The Chakma refugees have migrated to Tripura and other small States. Through you, I insist that our country is vast and there are already many problems like floods here, therefore, these problems should not be considered in isolation, otherwise, a great crisis will come up. Therefore, I would like to insist on Government to present an integrated policy and tell the country as to what it is going to do.

[English]

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, four days back some Pakistanis have introduced into India via Paki-

stan border. The inquiries reveal that they were members of the Military Intelligence of Pakistan.

I would like to know from the Minister as to whether the inquiries which we have made confirm this fact because the Director-General of Army in Pakistan is trying to have a hectic contract with the Indian counterpart in India for the release of those people. This is a very serious matter. We know how Pakistan is aiding and abetting the people in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab.

Therefore, I would like to request you that the Home Minister should make a statement about these four officers who have been arrested at the Amritsar border.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given you a notice in the context of the debate that took place yesterday. You must have also noticed that today's "Indian Express" and "Janasatta" have published that document, or say a paper, which has resulted in the resignation of the Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into a discussion now but we have had a six-hour discussion in this House yesterday. The Prime Minister himself participated in that discussion and after his statement we requested him after much insistence to place that document or the paper in the House. But he did not state any thing about it. He spoke only one sentence that the C.B.I. will investigate it. I do not know whether the Government is releasing it or not that the Government, with its C.B.I. and its entire machinery and with all its image, becomes helpless to place a document or a paper here despite a discussion here and people's reaction outside and that document or paper appears in newspapers and the Government is compelled to bow down its head once again.

Since I have got the information, yesterday night that the government had this docu-

ment with it, I want to know that when the Government had this document with it, why was the action not taken to place it here and today when it has appeared in the "Indian Express", will any Minister of the Government of India authenticate it and lay it on the Table of the House? Mr. Speaker, Sir, many issues are written in this document and, perhaps, these issues may not be of any relevance after yesterday's debate because just after the debate was over yesterday, the Prime Minister sent information to Switzerland. So far as my information is concerned this paper has no meaning, no importance but the information I have got about this paper is quite necessary, to place before you. I have been told that this document was prepared in Switzerland. It was prepared, only after the Minister has talked first with the Foreign Minister of Switzerland. The Foreign Minister of Switzerland told his Indian counterpart that only verbal statement will not serve the purpose and he should give something in writing. At this, a document was prepared in a hurry which was passed on to authorities there.

The other thing which I have to place before you and which is essential is that I am stating all this on the basis of my responsibility and information... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, even after the hon. Prime Minister had made it categorically clear that our Government is going to address that country about this document and is going to pursue vigorously, is it necessary to raise it again? What is this Sir? Why are they wasting the time of the House? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Why are you shouting?... (Interruptions).. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to place two more things before the House for the sake of information. Since some new incidents are likely to occur.

in this connection and since I have the information, it is my responsibility to warn about it. That information is that the note was prepared in a hurry and passed on to that country but apart from it, there is one more note which was given to the Swiss officials by the Government. Before that note is published during next four or five days, I would like the Government to make a statement as to what is that note, other than this one, which was given by the Minister of External Affairs or by the embassy or at any other official level about which there is lot of talk in Switzerland these days? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to point out that yesterday, I had made a demand to take stern action against Hinduja. The only class behind this the entire episode is Hinduja. At present there is no time to discuss misdeeds done by them against the interests of the country inside and outside this country but Hinduja has his hands behind all these happenings. Yesterday, I demanded an immediate ban by Government on all of his businesses in India... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Bhoi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Dr. Bhoi is saying will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, since Independence, Western Orissa and the Gharjat areas of Orissa are being neglected by the State Government in the field of development activities, employment, irrigation facilities, industry, education and so on. This Western Orissa comprises the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and other Gharjat areas. The people of Western Orissa including the MLAs, MPs and other representatives are demanding that there should be a Western Orissa Development Council with autonomous status

to deal with the problems faced by the people and to work for the all-round development of the area.

Sir, the state of Orissa is getting two-thirds of its revenue from this area, through mining activities, tendu leaves and other forest produce, land revenue, etc. This area is the golden bowl of Orissa. Still it is not properly developed. So, nothing less than a separate Development Council with its headquarters at Sambalpur, will satisfy the demand of the people of Western Orissa.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this House has been misled... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Acharia is saying, will not go on record. I have allowed only Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

(*Interruptions*)*

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: If there is a Western Orissa Development Council, all the developmental activities can be decentralised. Though the Central Government is sympathetic, the State Government is not coming forward to give the necessary project reports for the development of this area to the Centre. Brought is a chronic feature of this area and in Kalahandi, Bolangir and part of Sambalpur Districts, people are dying of starvation and living with utmost misery. In Bolangir District, a child was sold just for Rs. 20. So, you can imagine the condition of the people. But the State machinery is totally blind to their plight. In 1988, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced that Kalahandi be included under ADAPT scheme. He asked the State Government to include Bolangir also. But, when Shri V.P. Singh's Government came, all these things were discontinued. I urge the Central Government to direct the State Government to form the Western Orissa Development Council immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY(Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important humanitarian issue in the House. Everyday we are witnessing atrocities on Adivasis in the country. They are being murdered. Adivasis live in large parts of our country and they are being denied human rights. So far as I know the hon. President is responsible for tribal development. The money is provided by the Central Government through the Governors of the concerned States. They also keep the accounts. Through you, I would like to inform Shri Arjun Singh who is present here that the demand of Jharhand is being raised only because of the tribals not being treated as human beings. Jharkhand type demands are being raised far and wide in the country. The reason is that their voice is being suppressed. They are not being given their rightful dues. These incidents take place in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh daily. The whole tribal area in the country is disturbed. Through you, I demand from the hon. Minister to give an assurance to the House that adequate funds would be allocated for their development and proper action would be taken in this regard. Please make it clear whether the Government would allow the Adivasis to live in the country or not? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform you that Shri Ram Navami has been declared a holiday. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Balayogi

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Nothing more was available with the Government. It was reiterated by three different Ministers including the Prime Minister. Now it seems that there were already three different reports from Geneva, Zurich and London on the Table of the Prime Minister. These reports were given by RAW and other agencies of the Government of India. The report says that whenever Shri Solanki was going abroad he was meeting** and the last time when he went abroad he met

**

There it was decided that this note will be handed over.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, he has taken names of the persons. They should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see that the names are removed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Let them deny that or otherwise, they should admit it. I want them to do either. It has been given here on the first page of the Observer. It is very clear that the Prime Minister had all this information in his office. The name of the Officer who was dealing with these files has also been mentioned here but I will not take his name.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE(Dum Dum): Sir, this is indeed very serious. Yesterday after the Prime Minister had spoken.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If all of you will speak simultaneously the Reporters will not be able to hear you and thus it will not be able to reach to the Government. So, the very purpose of your raising the issue on the floor of the House will be defeated.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Balayogi.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Balayogi.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I may remind you that after the Prime Minister had spoken yesterday, the atmosphere in the House was.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Balayogi is on his legs. Three Members have already spoken in between. Shri Balayogi is sitting in

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the last bench. It is the responsibility of every Member to provide him a chance to speak otherwise, what impression he will get of you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, You first dispose of this subject. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You feel that your subject is the most important in the whole world. There are other Members also who feel that their subjects are equally important.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is on his legs. His voice could not be heard. He should not feel that injustice has been done to him.

Yes, Shri Balayogi.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to raise an important matter in the House.

As a mark of respect to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary Year and also the year of Social Justice, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is observing Anti-Reservation Policies against the SC/ST people in the State both at professional and Government offices. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is not applying the Rule of Reservation for the post of Legal Officers to the SC/ST Advocates which was earlier observed in the State.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has also stopped the stipend to the SC/ST Junior Advocates who are practising in various courses during the training period.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also abolished the capitation fee system while giving the 50 per cent seats to the management of various professional colleges in the State. Because of this private professional colleges like Engineering and Medical will not follow the Rule of Reservation to the SC and ST students for getting admission into their colleges. This gives loss of 20 per cent seats to the SC and ST

students.

Hence, I request you Sir, to urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and do justice to the poor SC and ST Legal Officers as well as students who wish to join Professional colleges. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Let me have my say. Whatever I have said has been partly recorded.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Ram Navami has been deleted from the list of annual holidays for the Union Territory of Delhi, while it was included in the list upto last year. Last year 24th March, although it was a Sunday, was a gazetted holiday. Lord Ram is an incarnation for the crores of people of this country. Birthdays of prophets of all religions are being observed as holidays. Birthdays of prophets of many religions have been declared as a public holiday all over the country. I welcome and support it. But Ram Navami is being observed as a restricted holiday all over the country and as a public holiday in Delhi only. This time Ram Navami has not been included as a holiday among the 19 holidays for Delhi. It used to be a holiday in Delhi every year. Since Delhi is a Union Territory, the Delhi Administration accepted the holiday list which was circulated by the Central Government. I would like to make it clear that I do not want that Ram Navami should be included as a new holiday in the list but I want to raise my voice against the injustice of deleting Ram Navami from the list of holidays this year. It was being done upto last year. The Central Government has hurt the sentiments of crores of people of this country. So the Government should rectify its mistake by declaring Ram Navami a holiday. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHADELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Deletion of Ram Navami from the List of Holidays is a kind of atrocity. I would like to warn the Government that if it is not declared a holiday, it would be hold responsible for depriving the people their right to observe their religious duties. Hun-

dred of processions are taken out in the city. Thousands of people congregate at temples and offer Puja in the capital on this day. If it is not done, the Government would be responsible for not discharging its religious responsibility. I demand that Ram Navami be declared a holiday.

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi): In 1985, a representation with ten lakh signatures was submitted to the President. As a result of that Gyani Zali Singh gave an assurance to declare it a holiday. I am of the view that Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharm are all parts of Hindu society. Hindus are in majority in this country. As such holidays should be decided on the basis of majority. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. I condemn the Government for this. It is also against secularism. Holidays on the birthdays of prophets are being observed for all religions but it is unwarranted that Ram Navami has been deleted from the list of holidays. I request the Government to think seriously and take a decision to continue this holiday not only in Delhi but all over India as has been the practice therefore.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 31st March, the United Nations Security Council adopted a Resolution importing sanctions against Libya with effect from April 15, 1992.

This Resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 0 with five abstentions. The Resolution was sponsored by the United States, the United Kingdom and France. This Resolution is nothing more than an assertion of dominance by a Super Power. It is an imposition of Pax Americana under which the entire world is being forced into subjection.

As a State, we are totally opposed to international terrorism, and we have always opposed a State-sponsored and State-sup-

ported terrorism. However, we felt and it was expressed on the Floor of the Security Council by our permanent representative that this sudden imposition of sanction without waiting for the judicial process to run its course, without corrupting the diplomatic process, without allowing multi-dimensional and multi-faceted efforts to succeed was premature. Our permanent representative objected to it and said that this had Resolution had already complicated a very complex situation; and he pleaded that this Resolution is vague and should be made more precise in order to establish the condition for imposing sanction and for lifting them. He also referred to the judicial process going on in the International Court of Justice; and he wanted the council to slow.

India is the coordinator of the Non-Aligned Group in the United Nations today; and we held a meeting of the Non-Aligned Group; and it was pleaded on behalf of the Non-Aligned Group that just 15 days should be allowed for these processes and these efforts to be completed. But the Super Power could not accept even this plea. We feel absolutely hurt and we feel agonised at the behavior of this Super Power, the United States. However, finally, India was over whened by this pressure and it abstained on this Resolution.

Having led the battle against the Resolution, we do not have the courage, we do not have the moral stamina to stand up to the Bully and to oppose the Resolution. Two other States, I am sorry to say, Venezuela and Equador, which are Members of the Non-Aligned Group, which are geographically and perhaps economically very close to the United States and therefore much more under the pressure, supported the Resolution. Had these two Non-Aligned countries, not broken rank, the Resolution would not have been adopted. This is a critical situation, a moment for consideration of the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement.

I hope and believe that our representative in the United Nations and our Foreign office shall continue to plead for restraint, for

caution and not taking this Resolution to its logical conclusion and imposing a war-like situation over the world.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): I want to support this point raised by Mr. Shahabuddin Syed. (*Interruptions*) You know that I very seldom request for time. Now this is such an important matter that I want to say something.

Whatever Mr. Shahabuddin Syed has said and a very important question that he has raised goes to the root of our foreign policy. We have been claiming to be a Non-Aligned country. Whatever has happened in UNO, India, as has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Shahabuddin Syed, should have voted against this Resolution, which is a conspiracy of Big Power, Western Power against the Arab countries and Muslim countries.

The first target was Saddam Hussein. How the second target is Libya; and I do not know which is going to be the third target. The sanction is which has been imposed on Libya is most inhuman; and India cannot tolerate such highhandedness of Big Power.

I submit before you that when there is a question of the extradition under international law and law of the land, some procedure has got to be observed for seeking extradition of some accused persons. It is common knowledge that suppose a country wants the citizen of another country to be extradited, that country has got to submit all the prima facie evidence in support of all the charges against that person and when that evidence is satisfactory and is approved by the other country, only then extradition proceedings can take place.

We know that Shri Salman Rushdie is a person who has become notorious. Suppose, India wants the United Kingdom to extradite him to prosecute him, then the U.K. will not agree without any evidence.

Therefore, I submit with great respect, that the Government of India should revise its policy. I have been very carefully watching

that there is a substantial change in the foreign policy of the Government of India and now the Government is slowly succumbing to the pressures of the Western Powers. We raise our voice against this policy and this matter will not be left here. If this is going to be imposed, everybody will come out of this House and we will raise our voice against this high-handedness. Libya is not just one matter. It is a matter of the entire world from the humanitarian point of view.

What is happening in Iraq? The sanctions have been imposed. Children are dying for want of food. They are not getting milk. People are dying for want of medicines. They are not getting medicines. Is this the way the big powers are going to treat the developing countries?

I fully support the points which have been raised by Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very important matter with a sad heart. Today the House is discussing the spread of terrorism in the whole country, but the Government is taking no steps to curb terrorism in time. I want to say that the inaccessible Vindhya and Camoor Mills where the borders of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar meet are becoming terrorist bases. Terrorists from Orissa, Bihar, and West Bengal take refuge there after committing crimes. It was reported in the newspapers in December that criminals of Bara incident took refuge in these hills. Terrorists of U.P. and M.P. take refuge there. So, I want that the Central Government should set up Army Cantonments in these hills and link them with highways so as to curb the terrorist menace and stop hills being used as terrorist hide outs.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): **MALINI** Sir, while supporting what the hon. Shri Shahabuddin has said, on India's stand on Libya, I would

refer to another instance of such attempted inroads of imperialism into the developing countries. The United Nations Convention on Environment and Development is going to start in Rio de Janeiro between the 1st and the 12th of June and this will centre around many controversial issues affecting the developing countries. One issue is that of global environment facility which is a fund proposed to be floated by the World Bank and such other agencies of the United Nations.

India has always opposed this proposal because they feel that in this proposal because they feel that in this proposal there is a bias towards the donor countries and to accept this would mean to hamper both development and environment protection in the developing countries.

India has also taken the stand that since the contribution of the developed countries in global pollution and ozone depletion is much greater, their share in this fund should be obligatory. There should be a separate fund for this. Pollution causing technology should be administered by the countries concerned and not by the donors and also while implementing change over to pollution free technologies, the necessary technology should be provided to the developing countries. India has also opposed the Bio-diversity Convention which is going to open up our genetic resources, our genetic riches to commercial interests in the developed countries.

This question was raised in the Question Hour a couple of days back. Since the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests was not present, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs—who unfortunately does not know a thing about it—answered on the subject. The answer was no answer. This is a very important issue. As there are not going to be discussions on the Ministry of Environment during the discussion on Demands for Grants, we would like to know whether the Govern-

ment would allow us a separate discussion on the coming Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro.

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): Sir, I have a lot of respect for Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya. But, I think, sweeping allegation between Members of the House is not fair. I would like to inform her that if she would have heard me out carefully in the Question Hour, I categorically stated that our stand on the World Environment Global facility has not changed. I have stated categorically. I think she has heard me. I had also told her that was the facility which really is a fund being created is an international monetary establishment that is being created and at the moment our stand has not changed. We have said that we consult all the non-governmental organisations and we would take their opinion and it is only after that the situation would arise; the Government would have to take a stand. We are very clear that on the Earth Summit Convention, we would go with the consensus views of NGOs as well as Members of Parliament who are interested. The Committee on Environment and Forests, which is headed by hon. Shri Jaswant Singh, would discuss this in depth. I think the Members of the Consultative Committee are aware that a detailed note on the position, raising the question has been circulated to the Members. Therefore, I want to assuage the feelings and tell her not to get worried. We would be very clear in seeing that the interests of the developing countries, especially the interests of India would be looked after and we would ensure that in no way the developed countries, in any manner, damage or be permitted to damage our development in this process.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARYA: I am sorry, if I have hurt Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam. But, we would like the response of the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests on this.

• (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM: Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, I am extremely sorry. I am not saying I am hurt. But, I am sorry that there are certain courtesies. You are not so younger Member, you should have known it. But, one thing I could tell you that we would raise this question. If you wanted the Environment Minister's response, you should have waited for the Environment Minister to be available. It is not correct.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH(Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to make just a brief comment on my good and learned friends Shri Syed Shahabuddin's intervention on the question of UN sanction on Libya. I was encouraged to do this only because the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs promptly sprang to his own protection and proceeded somewhat ungallantly to react to what Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya had said. It was my expectation that the Treasury would stand up and support its own action and because I am standing, we are again going to be charged of looking after the Treasury Benches interests. It is not because of that. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

Anyway, Sir, but we all have to bear our respective crosses. I have great regard and respect for the hon. Syed Shahabuddin. He is a former diplomat, a learned man and a man of some experience in the field of diplomacy. I am afraid, I could not help reflecting, when he said what he did, that all the idioms and thoughts seem to be frozen not just in yesterday's speech but frozen as it were in day before yesterday. The world has moved very far. As far as the UN sanctions on Libya are concerned. I do not want to anticipate the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs but there are three or four separate aspects of it. There is the aspect of the sanctions and the domination of the United Nations by one particular country. How long that domination can go on and how long can that country continue to manage the affairs in the United Nations, in the manner in which it is presently

attempting to do, very shortly we will come to learn. And here is the speech which says, that the Government of United States or of the U.K. or France, in response to the Lockerbie incident, which was a ghastly incident, have gone to the extent of seeking extradition of two Libyans. Because the moot point is terrorism, then it should be my expectation, both of the Government of United States of America as also of the United Nations, that - to use an over used cliché phrase - it will be a level playing-field that all nations would have, on which to play, and that the United States of America or the United Kingdom or France would have an equally stringent approach, for example, when it comes to incidents of terrorism in Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAI(Ponnani): Syed Shahabuddin has categorically said that he will never support the terrorism of any State or individual. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Maulana Sahab, why are you getting angry.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAI: I am not getting angry.

I am just reminding you.

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: As I was saying, it would be our expectation that the United States of America would be equally stringent when incidents of terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan, for example, in Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir, come to light. That is one aspect.

The other aspect is terrorism. I do not want to go into the terrorism of the Lockerbie incident or the fact that Libya is, in fact, one of the countries that supported Pakistan's nuclear programme. You cannot just look at

the totality of the changing world — forgive me Maulana Sahib - through yesterday's lenses. You cannot continue to do that.

I recollect, not too long ago - I am glad that the hon. former Prime Minister is here - there was a certain action that became necessary during the Gulf War and we had no difficulty whatsoever in saying that what the hon. former Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar Ji then did was in the interests of India. And there were accusations then made. It would be my hope that the Treasury Bench would at least stand up and support the action that is taken by their own Government. But it falls to my lot to do so, Sir. And I know that we will have to pay a price. We will be told that we are colluding with the Congress party if we are supporting that.

Finally, so far as the abstention is concerned, there is a third aspect. Some nostalgic references were made to the disarray in the camp of the Non-Aligned. The disarray is not in the ranks and the files, the disarray is conceptual. If there is a conceptual disarray, then necessarily the ranks will be out of alignment and the files will not be drawn up straight. That has to be recognised.

Finally, so far as abstention by India in the crucial U.N. vote is concerned, I cannot really find fault on the abstention because abstention has - in diplomatic terms - inherent in it a certain degree of restraint combined with disapproval. I do not see - under the circumstances - what is the difficulty in disapproving of the action with restraint. I thought I need to say that. *(Interruptions)*
Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is already one p.m.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I was under the impression....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I have one thing to say.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It will take only one minute. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Normally the Zero hour comes to an end at the stroke of one o'clock..

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want to speak on this subject. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is also important to know that there are so many Members who would like to ventilate their grievances. Now Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, you should follow certain principles. If you allow other parties to speak on a particular subject, you should give time to all other parties also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya has already spoken.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, kindly forgive me. Certain things on the question of Libya have not been clarified properly. You have to need to everybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan. After her Shri Saifuddin Choudhury may speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I am upon another subject, not on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. Please start.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, if I may be per-

mitted... *(Interruptions)* One second please... *(Interruptions)* It is not fair. *(Interruptions)* I am obliged that Shri Jaswant Singh took it on himself to respond to the point. But I see and you would have noticed yourself that there are many Members from various parties who still want to voice their voices.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
Why do you not wait?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: On Government side, it is not necessary to wait for everybody to speak, for the round to finish. I notice that Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan, whom you called, is on another subject. That is why I want to speak for a minute.

I would like to categorically say that the charge is that we have succumbed, but we have not. We have not voted along, at all, with the sanctions. We have abstained. We had definitely discouraged. We had taken a very clear stand on the issue. We had abstained. We had made it clear that - as Shri Jaswant Singh Said - we wanted a level treatment on this. This is not the only case of terrorism that is there in the world or it is also not the only case where plans have been blown up on ground by terrorists. There have been other cases. Our country itself has been a victim. We have been in trouble over getting hold of terrorists who are in various countries, not just in Pakistan or in other countries. We had this issue raised; we had it discussed. Finally we decided to abstain as a matter of principle to point out that we disapprove this discriminatory attitude.

At the present moment, the detailed discussion on the subject is going to come up when the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs are going to be discussed. At that point the Ministry of External Affairs would come out with the full stand. If the Members wish to have a statement on the issue we can definitely have it. But I do not think it is necessary when the discussion on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of External Affairs is just round the corner. We can

have the discussion at that time. Thank you.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, there is a special news telecast, once in a week, from Delhi Doordarshan for the deaf and dumb. Unfortunately, 6 per cent of the people of Kerala are deaf and dumb, according to the Statistics collected by All Kerala Association of the Deaf. There is a request from this particular association to telecast similar programmes from Trivandrum Doordarshan also. Trivandrum Doordarshan has not come out with any kind of entertainment show for these physically retarded people, especially when these people are not mentally retarded people but are only physically retarded people. No step has been taken for the introduction of the news reading in Malayalam for the deaf and dumb people. And this telecast from Trivandrum Doordarshan needs the approval of the Central Ministry for the special news telecast. So, I urge upon the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take necessary steps... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, this is a very important issue and it should be discussed. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also on a very important subject. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Then you don't call anybody. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not that. That Minister has also replied to it. Now, let her have her say.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You follow the convention of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan is on her legs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: I am going to conclude, Sir. My plea is that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

should take necessary steps to start the news programme for the deaf and dumb members from Trivandrum Doordarshan immediately.

I think the Reporters might have heard my voice. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Each political party will have a chance. We cannot call four or five Members only from one Party.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why I told you earlier itself that at One o'Clock the Zero Hour can also come to an end.

AN HON. MEMBER: Can you make other speak also? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:to regulate the House it will be easier for you also. On an international issue if any Member mentions about any important issue, then all the political parties should also be allowed to speak. So on this Libya issue, once this has been referred to by Shri Shahabuddin and Jaswant Singhji also spoke, then the other parties should also mention about their view points. Then you can take up some other issues. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: After the mention about the deaf and dumb, I don't feel like speaking on that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true that every political party on an important matter of national importance can also express an opinion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I am in favour of not talking after that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I agree with that. When some of the people spoke, even the Minister also....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I told him not to respond.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We requested Mr. Kumaramangalam not to respond.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right. Well in advance, anticipating your allegiance he has answered it. Secondly, you also want to express your opinion. It is all right, you want to express your opinion about Libya., you have got a chance. Now the question is, how long have we to sit under Zero Hour? Should we extend this?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: May I help you, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute. I have been seeing a number of points being raised. Almost every Member wants to contribute some of his opinions for the betterment of this country. Therefore, there are so many people who want to speak. Now, this Zero Hour comes to an end at One o'Clock. Are we to extend it? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I do not want to speak on Libya. I am to speak on the procedure. The point is that when Shahabuddin Sahib raised it, then after that if you had taken up other matters, I would have no objection. But you have allowed two other Members also. People in the country would like to know what our Party did in the House. I don't like at all to speak in this House and if the Chair is not sensitive, I do not want to speak and the Minister also stood up and said something. Why should I speak on this issue now? I raised the point first in this House not to go along with USA to vote against Libya. I am happy that they did not go along with USA and nothing more than that. *(Interruptions)* Then I have to clarify this. I am totally against any country aiding and abetting terrorism. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sudhit Sawant, are you on the same subject?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): No, Sir, I am on a different subject. Mrs. Malini

Bhattacharya has already spoken from their party. They have got a chance already.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly taken your seat. You will have a change.

SHRI

MANORANJAN

BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of procedure. What Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury said is correct that we can take up one item after the other. But since today you have allowed their side maximum, this side could not get much of a chance. You have followed a system what you thought was correct in your wisdom and from tomorrow onwards, you can take up the procedure as he suggested. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not my idea, even the hon. Speaker also had suggested that such of those Members who want to speak during 'Zero Hour' can come to the office and give a notice before 10 o'clock.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, we have given the notice well before 10 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly hear me. We can take up a maximum of 10 items in a day and not beyond that. But, if many important items are discussed for hours together, virtually it breaks the conventions and the traditions of this House. If 10 items are taken and if every Member speaks for two or three minutes, then it would be over by 10 minutes to One o'clock and by that time, other subjects can be taken up. So, some sort of a system should be evolved. Even the hon. Speaker is trying his best to express what he feels about it and by this process, I think, a lot of Members will have dissatisfaction and it does not create a healthy atmosphere also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, I must say that the two bombings of the USA and French airliners are the most ghastly incidents that could happen. We also had our own experience of 'Kanishka'. We are totally

opposed to this kind of terrorism or State aid to this kind of terrorism. This is our position. But, on this UN Security Council vote, we wanted our country not to go along with the USA, because they were trying to use the Security Council to meet their own arrogant purpose. We are all for recovering the culprits of these bombings and severe punishment has to be given to them. If a country is aiding terrorism, there must be sanctions against that country, no doubt about it. But, the point is whether a fair procedure was followed on this issue and this is what India objected and I am happy for it. But the moral position demands that when you cannot support certain positions taken by certain countries, you cannot abstain but should oppose that. As Mr. Jaswant Singh said, certain phrases are yesterday's phrases, certain people have given up their kind of lenses that they used to see the world through. But there are certain countries who have not reconciled to the changed situation: They want to have their domination over the world, that is the problem. The Cold War has ended, but in some minds it is still prevailing gradually hothing up. so, in order to uphold the dignity of institution of United Nations and the International Court of Justice in The Hague and other neutral organisation, we demanded that this kind of unilateral imposition of the will of any particular country or a group of countries should not be allowed to take place in the changed world. This is the position of our party.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, we do to support the stands that Libya has been taking on many issues and very recently, the Conference of Islamic countries which was held at the instance of Pakistan passed a resolution on the issue of Kashmir. My friend Mr. Shahabuddin said it very correctly. Mr. Jaswant Singh also said that India did not vote along with the UN sanctions and that is appreciated. But in the tense situation, in the present global situation, I wish him also to go one step forward. At present, they are not only as the BJP party but the main Opposition Party in the House. If the Government trembles, if the Government fumbles in the face of pressure, they must also add strength

to our national views. Libya had come to Delhi and expressed regret for its stand in the Islamic Conference. That is a welcome change. That is why, we want the Government of India to declare that we will not join the sanction against Libya, particularly when the matter is *sub judice*. It is pending in the International Court of Justice. In such a situation, the Government of India should say that it will not join the sanction. In voting, India remaining neutral as a leader of the Non-aligned world was a blunder. In future on many occasions, we require wider support. In our national interest, in the international interest and in the interest of justice also, the stand that had been taken was wrong. We have fumbled. That was a mistake. But we must not join the sanction imposed by the United States.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): The Libyan affair at the United Nations has to be viewed in two contexts. The first context is the issue of State terrorism. The second context is the sanction. So far as we are concerned, we are already suffering a great deal in this country because of State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan. We want to mobilise the opinion in the world over against State sponsored terrorism. We have to take notice of this and we could not possibly have opposed this Resolution.

So far as the sanctions are concerned, we are against the sanction. Therefore, the only pragmatic policy that we could have adopted at the United Nations was to abstain. We have not gone along with the United States in this particular matter. I think, this needs to be clearly understood. We are against the State sponsored terrorism. We could not have opposed the Resolution and yet demanded support.

In this particular case, we have also to take notice of the fact that there are certain countries which have joined us in condemning State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan. I would like to add that so far as our country is concerned, according to my information, we have asked the United States, Britain and France and other countries to support our demand for extradition of the terrorists who

are today receiving scour and protection in Pakistan.

One other point I would like to make is that I am rather distressed by the stand taken by my good friend, elder friend, Shri Yunus Saleem. He seems to have posed the issue as though the issue is between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is unfortunate.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: You are wrong. When Iran is a target, when Afghanistan is a target, they are not Arab countries. What do you say about Afghanistan and Iran?

SHRI INDER JIT: We should view the issue coolly in our best national interest, according to me, we should to have abstained from this Resolution.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): May I have a chance on Bofors?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This cannot be converted into a general discussion. There is a limit for it.

Actually, the House ought to have completed its unlisted business by one O'clock. We should have taken other subjects.

Since many people wanted to participate in the international affairs...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not responsible for that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Each political party has contributed on this aspect.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I want to speak without interruptions for only two minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly hear me. If you want to extend the Zero Hour beyond one O'clock, is it a good precedent? Is it a good practice? ON Libya, if every individual wants to contribute, it will take hours together.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I said, I wanted only two minutes. I can make it one minute.

But I must have that one minute. I have been waiting here for the last one and a-half hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Should it be extended for another one hour?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You allowed Shri George Fernandes to speak. I wanted only one minute. Why shall I not get that one minute? *(Interruptions)*

I want to say something. I want the Government either to confirm or deny it. It is very important issue arising out of yesterday's debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many other important issues.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): There are other important issues.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It cannot be allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Two questions were asked and we are told by several Ministers including the Prime Minister.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: You do not allow him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why can't you call them to order? I said that I want only one minute. Two questions could not be answered yesterday. What were the contents of the note and who passed on that note.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You wanted only one minute.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Everybody has got something.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: You have allowed me to speak. He can speak after me.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Please stop. I have been called.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: He does not have that much of understanding.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In yesterday's debate, two questions could not be answered from the treasure benches in spite of the fact that four Ministers including the Prime Minister spoke.

One was what was in the note, what are the contents of the note.

The second issue is who passed the note.

Today's papers contain both the informations. One information already Shri George Fernandes has pointed out. It has come in Indian Express under the name of the Editor Mr. Prabhu Chawla himself. Therefore, you have to give it some credence.

Similarly, in this paper, the Business and Political Observer, it has come in the name of the Editor of the paper, Mr. Prithish Nandy a very well-known name. He said the persons are Hinduja and the reports to that effect are available in the Prime Minister's Office. They have come from RAW, our Indian Agency based in Zurich and Geneva. I would like the Government to go through this report and either deny or abdicate. That is all. All right. Thank you very much.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: According to the newspaper report, India has entered into an agreement for purchase of artillery guns with America. These guns are of the calibre of Bofors. There is nothing wrong. The gun is good I reiterate.

But there are some issues which must be clarified about this deal.

The first is that, whether in this deal there is an agreement for licensed production.

The second is what is the cost of this gun when compared to other guns in the market.

The third is what is the agreement for technological transfer, whether there has been agreement at all.

The gun is very good. There is no doubt. We want to know about the cost in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the American gun, as compared to the French gun and the UK gun. I would also like to know whether they have been examined; whether a comparison has been drawn. My fourth point is about the ammunition. What is the agreement that has been done on ammunition? We would request the Defence Minister to inform this House about the agreement and the particular four aspects so that there is no doubt in anybody's mind about this deal. I am saying this because we are purchasing this for the first time from the U.S.A. and when we are purchasing arms from the U.S.A. we have to be cautious. That is my request.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me time to speak after giving notice three days back and my submission is that it should not be treated as a matter raised during zero hour and as a party-policy matter.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is presumed that he is speaking on behalf of you all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I would like to speak about Gandhar gas and Oil Field in Gujarat, which is the biggest oil and gas field in the country. N.T.P.C. is going to set up a separate power plant based on gas. In its Board meeting N.T.P.C. has passed a resolution and decided to give the contract to M.N.C., A.B.B. companies of Sweden. The letter of intent was given to these companies within 12 hours of passing this resolution. Gas allocated by ONGC to NTPC for this plant will be supplied in April 93-94. This project will be completed by April, 93 and will be equipped with imported machinery. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 1650 crore will remain blocked for one year. Not only in this case but there is bungling in all import based projects. Who is responsible for it if foreign exchange worth Rs. 1650 crore will remain idle for one year. More than Rs. 150 crore has been invested in projects like Yuvran and Kapat. Gas Authority promised to supply gas but still it is not being supplied. We have

doubts about the efficiency of A.B.B. in Gandhar. The team which had visited Neitherland said that the efficiency of these machines is not satisfactory. If there is any need of importing technology then Indian technology is there. BHEL and Siemens had submitted their tenders at lower rates. If technology is not good and there is doubt about it then what is the use of importing it. It will only the wastage of foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. Efficient and new technology should be imported in its place. No advance payment should be made and complete enquiry should be made because there are chances of large scale bungling of foreign exchange in it. It should be enquired because influential people will involve in it. Timely Gas allocation should be made so that project may be completed in time. It is my submission... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

13.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1992-93

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Balaram Jakhar, I bet to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1992-93 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1724/92]

Notification under Juvenile Act, 1986 and Annual Report on the working of the protection of civil Rights Act, 1955 for 1989 and 1990 etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI K. KAMALA KUMARI): Sir, On behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri, I beg, to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Juvenile Justice (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ADM/SWO/JJ/88 in Gazette of Dadra and Nagar Haveli dated the 30th November, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1725/92]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Provisions of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the years 1989 and 1990 under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1726/92]

**Detailed Demands for grants of the
Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer
Affairs and public Distribution for 1992-
93**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for the year 1992-93. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1727/92]

Statement corrections the reply given on 19 December 1991 to USQ No 4709 regarding oil refinery is Tarjore and reasons for delaying in connecting the reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLI RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English

versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 19th December, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 4709 by Shri K. Thulasiah Vandayar regarding oil refinery in Tanjore; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1728/92]

**Notifications under Indian Veterinary
Council Act, 1984**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:-

- (i) The Veterinary Council of India (Inspectors and Visitors) Regulations, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 678 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1991., together with a corrigendum published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) dated the 3rd February, 1992.
- (ii) The Veterinary Council of India (General) Regulation 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1991 together with a corrigendum published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76(E) dated the 3rd February, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1729/92]

Notification under Multhi State co-operation societies Act, 1984 and Annual Report and Review on the working of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Patna for 1981-82 and statement for delay in laying the papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

[Sh. K.C. Lenka]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Registration, Membership, Direction and Management, Settlement of Disputes, Appeals and Revisions) amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification NO. G.S.R. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 109 of the Multi-state Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1730/92]
- (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 Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1981-82.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1981-82 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. L.T- 1731/92]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1990-91

along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1990-91.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the progress of preparation of Annual Report of the Board for the year 1990-91.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1732/92]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor general of India for 1991 (No. 4 of 1991)
Union Government (Commercial) -
HMT(International) Ltd.**

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 KUMARMANGALAM) (On behalf of Shri P.K. Thungon): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1991 (No. 4 of 1991)—Union Government (Commercial)—HMT (International) Limited under article 151

(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T- 1733/92]

13.35 1/2 hrs.

PETITION RE. FINANCE BILL, 1992

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Sudhir Anant Barwe, Thane (Maharashtra) and oth-

ers regarding Finance Bill, 1992.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall we have 377 after Lunch?... All right. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.35 1/2 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 Six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to the steps for improving road/rail communications facilities in Rajapur Parliamentary Constituency**

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Rajapur parliamentary constituency is the most backward constituency in India. This is mainly due to the poor road and rail communications. I request the Central Government to pay special attention to this area and sanction the following:

Firstly, convert Western Coastal Highway (Sagri Mahamarg) into a National Highway.

Secondly, allocate sufficient funds to convert National Highway No. 17 (Bombay-Goa) to National Highway Standards.

Thirdly, allocate sufficient amount to Central Road Fund and also ensure funds from World Bank for the State and district roads.

Fourthly, heavy precipitation washes

away all roads which are non-metalled. Please approach World Bank of EEC or Asian Development Bank for funds to convert all village roads to metalled roads as repair of unmetalled roads every year is not cost effective.

And allocate funds in 1992-93 to State Government to construct all bridges on Western Coastal Highway.

- (ii) **Need for recruiting the residents of Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh in Nationalised Banks**

[Translation]

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention the following issue under rule 377:-

Nationalised Banks have been set up in remote rural areas of Bastar district. Local dialect changes at every 25 kilometres in this district. Popular schemes of the Government, which are very important in public interest cannot be implemented due to inability of Bank employees to understand the local dialects therefore, many schemes remain on papers only. Adivasis cannot repose confidence on Bank officers and employees due to their inability to understand local dialects. An Adivasi does not enter into any transaction with anyone until they accept him as his wellwisher from the core of his heart, however useful the scheme may be.

Therefore, I request the Union Government that in future the local residents of Bastar district should be recruited in the Banker 'B' category posts down to class IV employees so that the problem of understanding local language-district may not be there and all the useful schemes of the Government in public interest may prove successful.

- (iii) **Need to review the decision for increasing the price of rice and wheat supplied through ration shops in Kerala**

[Sh. Manku Ram Sodi]

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): The people of Kerala are mainly dependent upon the ration rice which is supplied through Food Corporation of India. The decision of the Government to increase the price of ration rice and wheat has adversely affected the entire public in Kerala. Even though the Government of Kerala had taken a decision to compensate the price rise and distribute the ration rice without affecting the general public, yet it is an extra burden of Rs. 180 crores on the State. The decision of Centre for increasing the price of ration rice and wheat should be reviewed urgently. Kerala is fully depending on a statutory rationing and the supply of rice and wheat is from outside the State. Under such circumstances this decision will adversely affect our State. I request the Central Government to look into this matter and to withdraw the decision and thereby save the State Government from the extra burden.

(iv) Need to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Jalesar, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI (Jalesar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, communication system in my constituency Jalesar which comprises four districts is very poor. There are three reserved assembly seats in this Parliamentary constituency, which are very backward and there are no means of communications in these places. According to the policies of the Government arrangements for telephone facility are being made and these will be made available to the village heads (Gram Pradhans) but no STD facility is available to the M.P. of this constituency. It is totally impossible to work for the development of this backward area to contact the people and to remove their hardships and problems without any proper com-

munication system.

Therefore, I request the Union Government that provisions should be made to set up an electronic exchange at Jalesar and justice should be done with the people of this area by providing STD facility immediately.

(v) Need to protect the Interests of labourers of Maguracherra and Shinglacherra tea gardens in Karimganj district, Assam

[English]

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): There are two tea-gardens in Karimganj District, Assam, namely Maguracherra and Shinglacherra. They were flourishing ones, but due to ownership disputes they are on the verge of extinction. The labourers cannot have their rations, daily or weekly wages. Plucking of tea leaves remains suspended for several months which amounts to national loss. There is labour unrest and at any moment there can be breach of peace.

I urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter immediately for greater interest of the tea-labourers and for upkeep of the gardens themselves.

(vi) Need to set up industries in Kodarama, Bihar

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Kodarma is an industrially backward area and the people there are very poor and jobless. After the collapse of mica industry, lakhs of employees have been rendered unemployed. There is no other source of livelihood for them. Not even a single industry has been established in this area. A vast track of land is lying unirrigated and rest of the area is covered by mountains and forest. The standard of living of the people of this area has gone down beyond imagination. As such I urge upon the Central Government to establish industries in this area to provide employment opportunities to the landless,

345 *Matters Under Rule 377* CHAITRA 13,
unemployed and backward *adivasis* and
harijans of this area.

- (vii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for early completion of development schemes under Decoit Eradication Programme in revine areas of Kanpur Dehat.**

[Translation]

SHRIKESRILAL (Ghatampur): Kanpur Dehat and especially adjacent areas of Yamuna ravine are very backward and there are no proper roads to go there. As a result, this area is economically backward and it serves as an ideal haven for anti-social elements. After doing anti-social work these elements find this place easy to take refuge and to abscond. Keeping in view all this the Government has approved some schemes for the development of this area and Decoit-Eradication Programme. But some of those schemes have not been started yet. For example roads from Amridha to Kadhari 2. Kadhari-Khatka Khartatal 3. Nagina to Bambahuli Ahrauli and Devrahit and 4. Kalpi road to Dasoolpur were approved but no construction work has started yet.

Therefore, I request the Union Government that construction work should be started as soon as possible for aforesaid roads so that the development work in this area could take place leading to economic progress of the people, and law and order problem of this area may also be solved.

- (viii) **Need to set up a circuit bench of Calcutta High Court at Silguri, West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr.

1914 (SAKA) *Matters Under Rule 377* 346
Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring the following under matters under rule 377.

The people of North Bengal which comprises the five districts of Darjeeling, West Dinapur, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar continue to face enormous hardship for want of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court in their region.

The litigants and the Bar Associations of the areas, have been demanding the establishment of the Circuit Bench at a centrally located place in North Bengal. The demand has also been focussed in the Annual Conference of the West Bengal Lawyers Association since 1974. They have specifically pinpointed Siliguri as the most suitable place for the Circuit Bench.

Merit and justice demand that the proposed Circuit Bench be established in Siliguri, where about 50 per cent of the total cases of North Bengal pending before the Calcutta High Court have originated.

Siliguri, with a population of more than three lakhs is now acknowledged as the financial capital of the north-east of our country. It is well connected to rest of the country by road, rail and air. It has all the other infrastructure in terms of accommodation, medical educational and other facilities.

Last week, the Secretary of the Siliguri Bar Association along with a member of the Executive of the Association submitted to the Union Minister of Law and Justice, a memorandum staking claim for the establishment of the Circuit Bench at Siliguri. This claim is supported by the Bar Associations of Malda, Rajganj, Islampur and West Dinajpur and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of North Bengal, besides the West Bengal Bar Council and the Lawyers Association.

As the representative of those people in Parliament, I earnestly plead that a Circuit Bench be established at Siliguri, without

[Sh. Inderjit]

further delay.

**(ix) Need to provide centre for
recruitment to posts in Defence
Services at Sambalpur, Orissa**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
(Deogarh): Sir, I would like to bring the
following matter under rule 377.

Candidates who are to appear at written
recruitment test for different categories of
posts in Defence Services such as soldier
(general duty), soldier (clerk), havaldar (clerk)
havaldar (educational inspector) etc. under
Branch Recruitment Officer Sambalpur have
to go to Calcutta to appear in the test. This
causes undue hardship to the candidates
and they have to incur avoidable expenditure
in this regard. At present, there is one officer
Colonel rank as head of the recruiting office
at Sambalpur under whose supervision writ-
ten test can be conducted. Even preliminary
examination for civil services is held at
Sambalpur.

Hence, I request the Central Govern-
ment to provide centre at Sambalpur for
recruitment to the posts of various cate-
gories of defence services.

14.49 1/2 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS BY DEPUTY
SPEAKER**

**(I) Telefilming the De-
mands for grants on
Ministry of Human
Resource Development**

14.49 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Demands
for grants on Ministry of Human Resources
Development are to be telefilmed. A two-
hour capsule is proposed to be prepared
and telecast. The leaders of the parties
have already indicated the names of their
members who will participate in this discus-
sion. The parties whose speeches are to be

telefilmed have been informed about the
time allotted to each of them. The Members
belonging to those parties whose speeches
are to be telefilmed may like to marshal their
main points in the opening part of their speech
for that particular duration. The other points
that they may like to make could follow
thereafter.

**(ii) Moving the cut motions to De-
mands for grants relating to Min-
istry of Human Resource Devel-
opment**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On 31st
March, 1992 an announcement was made
requesting Members to move their cut mo-
tions towards the lag end of the sitting. As a
result to if some Members who could not send
in slips for moving their cut motions to De-
mands for Grants relating to the Ministry of
Human Resource Development in time, may
do so now within 15 minutes. Also, those cut
motions would be treated as moved.

14.50 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93**

**Ministry of Human Resource
Development- CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
will now take up further discussion and voting
on the Demands for Grants under the control
of the Ministry of Human Resource Develop-
ment.

The time allotted is 6 hours. I shall tell
the time allotted to each political party:
Congress(I) 2 hours 30 minutes; BJP 1 hour
40 minutes; Janata Dal 36 minutes; CPI(M)
22 minutes; CPI 9 minutes; AIADMK 7 min-
utes; Telugu Desam 4 minutes; Telugu
Desam (v) 4 minutes; Janata Party 3 min-
utes; JMM 3 minutes; small groups - RSP,
Shiv Sena, AIFBC, Muslim League - total 10
minutes. They shall have to distribute among
themselves.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I have a right to speak on my cut motion. So, I must have some time at least. It is under the rules that I establish my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right. I think, this helps us a lot because we will know what is the total time allotted to each political party and how much time you want to take and the total number of persons to participate in the discussion. Now Shri Jaga Vir Singh Drona.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur): Sir, it appears from the Demand for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resources Development that our worthy and hon. Human Resource Development Minister will not be able to develop human resources with the resources that are proposed to be mobilised with the Budget allocations, this is my belief.

I recall that last time when the Finance Minister gave his budget speech, he had very clearly expressed his commitment with one thing that there would not be inadequate Budget allocation for the development of basic education. But this year his Budget speech indicates the lack of that commitment clearly. Of course, His Excellency, the President has certainly given an assurance to this effect in his Address that appropriate efforts should be made for the development of education.

Education is an area of priority but the Budget allocations made by this Government and particularly in the circumstances, when hon. Arjun Singh ji is the Human Resources Development Minister who has not been able to mobilise resources despite his influence on his party and the Government as well as his own ability. It appears to me that it will certainly have adverse effect in the development of education in the country.

Besides, we find that our Government keeps making announcements from time to time that children in the age group of 6 to 14 years shall be given free education, that we shall attain total literacy by 2000 A.D. and that 6 per cent of the Budget allocation will be spent on education. Keeping in view all these things and keeping in view the provisions in the Budget, our doubts become that it is good to make policies, you can make good policies but the will which is required to implement these policies, is not good, when your intention will be good, only then destiny will change but with the present intention, the destiny will not change. The result is before you, today 44 years after independence, 48% men and 61% women are uneducated. Just imagine India is a great country which has had its glorious traditions, if 61% mothers are uneducated there, how could they bring up their children and inculcate culture in them, how could they educate them our past glorious & culture. This creates a doubt and a fear begins to develop with regard to the building up of our posterity.

If literacy is to be attained by 2000 A.D., then education shall we have to be considered an area of priority. Announcements have been made, but the practice that obtains, the provisions in the Budget indicate clearly that from the provisions of the Budgets and from the speeches of the Finance Minister the plans are not reflected. Their intentions are not clear as to in which way changes shall be made. Unless this is done, the sordid State in the field of education, the non-availability of resources to the children of our nation, difficulty in seeking admission to schools, non-availability of primary schools in every village today even after 44 years to impart basic knowledge of letters are likely to continue. After acquiring knowledge of letters, avenues are opened for the development of the intelligence. After studying and learning, he gets acquainted with his culture and becomes an able citizen of the country and is instrumental in the making of the nation. Primary education has been neglected till today and is being neglected even at present. After seeing

[Sh. Jagat Vir Singh Drona]

your Budget allocation it appears that a deficit of Rs. 9 crore has been shown on over all education. There is increase in allocation for primary education, adult education and secondary education, but keeping in view the devaluation of rupee effected in June cash when this Government took an oath in purchasing power the deficit of Rs. 9 crore and an increase of nearly 16.31 crore for primary education, 19.03 crores for secondary education and 15.13 crores for adult education does not have any meaning.

I would like to point out another thing here that the importance of primary education cannot be substituted by adult education. Our general attitude towards adult education and our efforts in this regard indicate that normally signature campaigns are launched. The adults are given a basic knowledge of letters and classes are conducted for them in the morning or in the evening or whenever they find the time. So much expenditure on adult education and so little on primary education is going to create grave problems, this is my belief. If primary education is neglected then such uneducated children will continue to be neglected then such uneducated children will continue to grow up for whose betterment you will always have to continue adult education programmes. That is why, it is my submission to you to rectify this error. Primary education is necessary but due to launching of adult education programmes it has been affected adversely. For that, what is most necessary is that special attention is paid to the primary education.

It is my request to the hon. Minister through you that adult education programmes should continue side by side with the primary education so that we may obtain more resources for primary education. Adult education should go on and there are many social organisations in the field of adult education which are playing their role as pioneer, this is my thinking. The Government may encourage those social

organisations which will not require much funds. I know one social organisation "Seva-Bharti", through which a lot of work is being done in this field in Kanpur, which is my constituency, through its centres. Books are made available to the children there who are poor and who don't have any resources. They are educated and apart from this there are many other things, the Government may work to encourage such organizations and the neglect of primary education which is very clear can be remedied.

Generally it is observed that the Government schools, which are run by Government grants, and Government schools, which are run by Government grants, and Government aid, do not occupy prestigious position in society as compared to the schools, run by private people. I want to know why it is so? What is the reason for this difference that those without any Government grant can impart education in such an effective way in society and can do useful work for society but the teachers are not taking much interest in the schools run by Government aid. Of teachers are there then parents do not wish to send their children in such schools, such kind of a problem must be in your knowledge, we all observe that at the primary stage, there is a need to improve the quality of education, there is a need for discipline, and our teaching community should take their tasks with this commitment. For this purpose. Some special training camps have started for them, which are in your knowledge but there is a need to start more such camps.

We keep the 6 per cent Budget allocation for education confined to mere announcements but resources for it are not available. I would like to request the hon. Minister through you that when he makes a reply, he should make it clear that how will attain this goal by a particular time because the present provisions are not adequate. Another sad condition of the schools, which is generally observed is that throughout the year, only for a few days the teaching work is done there with the result the parents are losing faith in these schools. I have suggestion to make that those schools in which no

studies are carried on for 180 days, 180 teaching days should be made compulsory for the school and after the examinations at the Board level are over the results should be declared within 40 days, because if the results is delayed and if the session is over unduly late, time is wasted and they cannot take examinations for seeking admission to engineering or medical colleges and they cannot take other examinations as well. So you will have to chalk out a time-bound programme for them declare results within 40 days and stick to 180 teaching days.

In this connection I would like to cite another examples that an institution "Vidya Bharati" has been doing impressive work in the field of education without getting any financial aid from the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is a network of about four thousand schools in the area from Manipur to Kashmir, Kanyakumari to the northern region; which receive no aid from the Government. In these 4000 schools which are usually of primary standard or junior high standard, about 38,000 teachers teach about 11 lakhs students with skill and devotion. These teachers get too low salaries as compared to those paid to Government school teachers. I am myself a member of the managing committee two of these schools, you may go and see that there are no cases of absence on leave everybody comes in time, takes part in the prayer regularly; programmes are held, yoga classes take place, annual functions are also held in which students get an opportunity to develop their facilities and display their talent; even the educational standard in these schools as far better than those of other schools. My suggestion is that it would be in the interest of the country if the Government study the various features of the educational system of these schools and adopt the good points while formulating its educational policy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the greatest difficulty at primary level is the rate of drop

outs. No doubt, children are admitted in schools; but 53 per cent of them leave before completing their primary education. Though the Government have taken measures in this connection, yet they have not proved effective. Sometimes suggestions are made that education should be made compulsory for the children between the age of 6 to 14 years, it is true but only by making it compulsory we cannot attain the motive we have. It requires one more thing.

[English]

Parents and children have to be motivated.

[Translation]

Motivation is a must in this regard

15.05 hrs

(SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*)

This mentality will have to be developed, they will have to be encouraged; rather an atmosphere will have to be created in the schools so that the students feel an urge to go to school to get education. Then only the country can be benefited and the coming generation can become cultured and prove beneficial for the country.

Another problem being faced these days is inadequate educational arrangements for girls is always laid upon the need of development, particularly mental development of women and I am glad that this time the hon. Minister of Finance has increased the allocation of funds for women welfare. The girls do want to get education in junior high schools, high schools or even at intermediate level but due to inadequate arrangements they are unable to continue their studies further I remember that last year a girl in Kanpur who scored 66 per cent marks in high school could not get an opportunity to get admission in eleventh class. This is very unfortunate. On one side, we want the women to make progress, to get education and to make them useful for the

[Sh. Ram Naik]

society; but we cannot provide schools for them. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take a pledge to ascertain that the women in this country prove themselves more useful for the nation for the family and for the society. For this the women must have adequate educational facilities; they must be given admission in educational institutions. The Government must make arrangements to this effect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to the provisions and resources provided in the present Budget, I have an objection. Out of the total allocation for promotion of higher education about Rs.24.84 crore have been curtailed. Ours is a developing country curtailment has been made particularly in the quota of UGC. UGC provides assistance to the students for higher studies and for research work and my opinion is that the resources created by UGC for the students will have far reaching adverse effect which will ultimately affect the future of the country. Hon. Minister, please look into the matter. We talk of checking brain-drain, brilliant students go to other countries only due to the lack of adequate opportunities and this action of the Government will encourage them to do so which will be disastrous for the country. This must be checked. In this regard, my submission is that this allocation should not be curtailed; rather some increase should be made so that the students may get adequate opportunities to get higher education and to accomplish research work.

While talking in regard to education I would like to add another point. Only those students should be eligible to get admission for higher studies who prove their capability in that regard. If every student is allowed to get higher education, it would further increase the unemployment problem. As you have already submitted, I also would submit that education should be vocation oriented. After 10+2, as per the capability of the students they should be encouraged to opt the subjects in which they have interest so

that after completing their vocation oriented courses they may ascertain their earnings to support themselves and their families. Whereas higher education should be imparted only to those who deserve for it. This will decrease the rush. For this purpose Agro-industrial polytechnics should be set up at district level. At present there are polytechnics by the way are not adequate in number. Even today people approach MLAs, MPs and Ministers requesting them to get their children admitted in I.T. etc. The Government should open more such institutions, it would lessen the unemployment. In our country the number of educated unemployed persons is considerably high and such people should be encouraged to set up their own business. Efforts to this effect should be made; but at present these efforts are not being made.

In order to check the drop rate, the Government had launched a scheme, named 'Operation Black Board' it was worth appreciation. But how it was effective is yet to be assessed. When UNICEF submitted its report, the drop out rate at primary level was around 35%. It was a matter of concern. As I have already submitted, motivation in this regard is very essential; those children, who are poor and have no resources, should be provided uniforms, lunch, books and other facilities so that they may come to schools. At the same time it is also essential to evaluate the results of these steps. Has there been any decrease in the drop out rate at primary level? At present the fresh figures are not available. On the basis of the figures gathered last year a reply stating the same situation was given a few days earlier in this session itself. The work will have to be stepped up by making evaluation and analysing the fresh figures available in this regard.

I have already submitted that adequate attention has not been paid to the education at primary level. We will certainly have to stress upon the adult education also. We want complete literacy. Ours is a land of saints and persons like main trace and Gandhiji, and in such a country it is matter of disgrace for us that majority of women

and 48 per cent men are uneducated. We should make efforts to remove this mark of disgrace at the earliest. The Government have fixed a target to bring about complete literacy by 2000> I have a doubt whether this target can be achieved with the present resources or not. I have not hesitation in saying that the Government would not be able to achieve this target will the present resources. Make use of your influences, increase resources, then you will be able to achieve this target. Then we would be able to say that there is not even a single illiterate person in our country....

(Interruptions)

Some of my colleagues will speak on games and sports, but I would also like speak for some time this subject. Since I am basically from physical education.. I belong to the State to which the hon.Minister belong. I have got a degree in Physical Education from Gwalior. I was shocked to note in the Demands for Grants in the Budget that———

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you may speak, but the time of the next Speaker from Your party will be reduced. Please note.

[English]

I somehow feel that I should have a say on the subject.

[Translation]

Sports Authority of India has been constituted through which we can organise sports competitions and make some attempts to improve the standard of sports. We can locate the talents at various places and utilise them for our country. The organisation was doing remarkable job. I have seen the grants just now, it is quite surprising that this time the grants are less by nearly Rs.,5 crores compared to the last time. I feel it will not be proper. It will come in the way of our progress and development in games and sports. Therefore my submission

to you is that there should be some increase in the grants in view of the devaluation of money. We remain glued to our TV sets when there are Olympic games or World Cup Cricket competition is held but we feel disappointed when our score is zero. We have a population of 85 crores but in the field of sports and games our performance is nil. Unless we exploit their unlimited capacities, we can't go ahead. I believe Sports Authority of India is doing a useful task for the nation under the prevailing conditions and there should be no shortage of funds and resources. Please excuse me for making corrections. There is a dearth of Rs.3.37 crore for Sports Authority of India, whereas reduction to the tune of Rs.5 crore has been made. In the overall budget for games and sports. Though it is a matter of pleasure but what are the reasons that the grants for Sports Federation have been increased. It is an institution, which has become a political area and which does not have done any useful work for the development and promotion of sports.

It is an institution which has some politician of one party or the other as its President or Secretary and he is there for mere legpulling. Even then an increase of Rs.46 lakhs has been granted. I am not able to understand the reason behind this. Due to the improper functioning of the Sports Authority of India, games in general all over are showing a downward trend. There is an increase of Rs. 46 lakhs for Sports Federation, which I believe is not proper. I have been a student of Physical Education, so I would like to submit on this subject. Encouragement of sports and improving the standard of games and in every educational institution. A physical Teacher should be compulsarily appointed. Anomaly existing between the pay-scales of General teachers and Physical teachers is allowed to continue and it shall have to be removed. If the anomaly continues to exist, good sports person won't be inspired to join the field of Physical Education. I have won a Gold Medal there. Later on I was offered a job with a monthly salary of Rs.125 only. Then, I decided to join Army. If we want to spot

[Sh. Ram Naik]

talented students in the field of sports, we shall have to remove the anomaly existing between the pay scales of physical training instructors general Teachers. There should be a playground adjacent to every educational institution. Due to the inclusion of politicians in the sports organisations their standard is going down day by day. This should be stopped.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for half an hour.

SHRI JAGAR VIT SINGH DRONA: I cannot challenge your authority. I did not begin my speech at 2.45 P.M. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you that the traditional Indian games are not expensive, be it Kabaddi, Malkhambh, wrestling, horseriding or swimming. All these games do not require more money. These games are helpful for physical and mental development. We have people with boundless capability in rural areas suitable for such games. Steps may be taken to identify them. Mamata Banerjee is present here. Once she had replied that programmes are conducted here, but not the way these ought to be conducted. I urge upon the Government to develop these programmes in a better way. Now-a-days, the purpose of education is generally to get a degree and afterwards a job. It is not the purpose of education. The purpose of education is the mental, physical and social development of man and making him more useful to the society so that he proved, to be a responsible person of the nation. We do not develop ourselves this way. In the field of education we are losing our values, so we have to improve the courses of study and universalise the primary education. That is what the hon. President said in his speech, that we are trying our best for universalization of education. The basis of the primary education forms the backbone and whatever negligence is there in the field of education should not be repeated in future. I thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayladuturai): Mr. Chairman, it was back in September 1985 that the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi undertook what I personally regard as the single most constructive decision of his Prime Ministership. It was a decision that arose out of a perception that I would call a perception based on genius. What was that perception? The perception was that whereas the needs and requirements of a human being are diverse and many, the human being himself or herself is indivisible. Therefore, if we were to develop one part of a human being without developing the totality of that human personality, we might end up with a grotesque distortion. That, for example, it was not enough to have a healthy mind that could come through education; it was also necessary to put this healthy mind in a healthy body which as why there must be relationship between the Department of Education and the Department of Sports.

Equally, if the mind in the building of modern Indian is to be made a modern mind, the modernisation of the mind must not be divorced from the civilisation or continuity of our culture and civilisation, which is why the Department of Culture must be brought in tandem with, in association with the education and sports development.

But, I think, Rajivji began to realise towards the end of his period of about five years as Prime Minister of India that whereas in the Ministry of Human Resources Development, he has succeeded in considerable measure in bringing together all the different elements that go into the development of the human personality, what had been done in it respect of half of humanity, namely, the women of India, was far less than adequate.

The assumption that merely because there was a Department of Women and Child Development associated with the Ministry of Human Resources Development

had not resulted and could not perhaps result in itself, in the women of India being given the same opportunities, the same status and the same possibility of contributing to national endeavour as has historically been developed for the male half of humanity in our country as in many other countries around the world out of this perception, that there was a plurality of agencies dealing with the indivisibility of the female human being arose a programme which he presented in outline on the 19th of November, 1989; On the birth anniversary of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced the outline of the Indira Mahila Yojana. A few days later, his Government ceased to exist.

And in the election manifesto for the 1991 election, it was stated that the Indira Mahila Yojana, which had been presented to the country in outline, would be filled out worked out in detail and presented before the country. Unlike many other elements of the 1990-91 manifesto, there was no particular time target given for the evolution and presentation of the Indira Mahila Yojana. But, I am glad to note that the Government have been working upon this Yojana and that we could expect to have the Yojana presented to Parliament sooner rather than later, earlier rather than later in the life of the present Lok Sabha.

The essence of the Indira Mahila Yojana lay in the recognition that there are two important elements in the life of a woman which need to be addressed in order to equip her to play her full role in nation building.

First, awareness on conscientization the recognition that she is an equal human being with equal rights, equal duties and an equal need to have access to all that make life fulfilling.

The second important element was empowerment, the capacity to be able to translate the awareness of equality with the male half of humanity into a presence in the life of the nation which is in no way inferior to the position which men have traditionally been occupying.

In order to attain this conscientization and empowerment it was felt by Rajivji that it was important that, first, all the various programmes that have been devised for women and child development should be delivered at the grass-roots through a single agency; and that on the demand side, the women should be so organised as to have an interlocutor of their choice interacting with the supply agency. Thus the essence of the Indira Mahila Yojana is that is that where, present, there are something like 50 or perhaps even more programmes of the Government itself, designed to meet the requirements of women and children, they should somehow be brought together, if not into a single programme, then, at any rate, into a single delivery mechanism, and, on the other side, on the demand side, on the demand side, the women should be organized in Mahila Sabhas so that they select from among themselves, people who would be representative of them. In many cases these would be, not older women but younger women, not uneducated women but relatively better educated women, not lazy women but more dynamic women, not women who are concerned exclusively with themselves or their familiars, but have a kind of a community consciousness. And the name given to these ladies who would be selected by the Mahila Sabha itself was the "Sathin" or the companies.

It was envisaged that the Sathin acting as the interlocutor on behalf of the Mahila Sabha would interact with a single agency which we might perhaps call the Indira Mahila agency, or the Indira Mahila Kendra, and thus ensure that what the Government wishes to deliver to the grass-roots actually reaches the grass-roots and that what reaches the grass-roots is what the women at the grass-roots themselves believe to be their own requirement.

It was revolutionary attempt to break a system of benevolent dictatorship, of benevolent paternalism where somebody outside, be it an IAS Officer, or be it a Minister sitting in a State capital, or be it even the Union Minister of Human Resources Development, determines what it is that the women

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

and the children of any particular village need. What we would like to see is that the women themselves there are conscientised enough to know what they want and empowered adequately to demand and secure more of what they want than what somebody else wishes to give to them.

It was calculated that if such a single agency delivery system for a host of programmes which today have an almost equivalent number of delivery systems was to be evolved the savings in administrative costs would be so enormous that the bulk of close on Rs. 5,000 crores could be delivered by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan to the women and children of India through a system which is not paternalistic but participative, where the women of the Mahali Sabhas themselves determine, who it is, who is going to act as their interlocutor with Government, where no woman of India need be afraid that she is stepping into a man's domain, where no woman of India need feel handicapped because her father and her mother would have preferred to have a baby to having a girl, where no woman of India feels that her future depends only upon her husband's future, where the women of India come into their own and having come into their own, becomes, as they should 50 per cent of the strength of the people of India. And it was by the unleashing of this Shakti, a word that is derived from the Indian tradition, it is by the unleashing of this Shakti that we will eventually succeed in energising the entire nation. This scheme will so dramatically alter the base of India, as we know it, that, I can think of no better way of taking India into the 21st Century than to realise the dreams and the ambitions contained in the outline Indira Mahila Yojana.

While I am glad to learn from passing remarks in documents such as the President's Address that work on this is going on, I am somewhat concerned at some of the rumour I here coming out of the corridors of Shastri Bhawan. The rumours are these: At the moment, there are large

number of departments operating separately a large number of programmes. If the Indira Mahila Yojana is to succeed, these programmes have to be brought under a single roof, or, at any rate brought under the coordinating authority of single authority. As a former bureaucrat myself I know how jealous departments are of their inherited responsibilities and how unwilling they are to part with these responsibilities. Now, we have to ask ourselves whether it is the vested interests of the departments of the Central and State Governments that are going to prevail or whether it is the interest of the women of India that is going to prevail. We have to ask ourselves whether this country exist to unleash the energies of half our population or whether it exists to keep some Secretary in some department of the Government of India happy with the empire that he has not even built up, but simply inherited and I don't believe that any Government department (and, by definition, that includes the Government Minister) would of his own accord, be willing to relinquish his powers even in the interests of the nation. This is a decision that will have to be taken at the very top. That is why the Indira Mahila Yojana was launched by Shri Rajiv Gandhi as a plan that emanated from the mind of the Prime Minister himself, I believe that after the Ministry of Human Resources Development have completed their preliminary work in this matter, it would be indispensable to send the proposal up to the Cabinet and through the Cabinet, to the Prime Minister, so that those departments and those ministers who are reluctant to part with parts of their present entire are compelled to do so and we get a Indoor Mahila Yojana that truly brings within its ambit as many of these 50 or 60 programmes that are currently operating in the direction of benefiting women and children.

This must be complimented on the other side by a nation-wide arrangement of Mahila Sabhas in all the villages and Mohallas of India where women quota women, where women as women, get together without any general interference from outside and determine among themselves

who it is that they would wish to represent them in order to carry this programme forward.

I would now like to move briefly to two other subjects. The first of these is the sector of Education. It is not very often that I agree with the Bharatiya Janata Party, but on this occasion. I must say that the gentleman who opened the Debate, put his finger upon the pulse of the nation by saying that it is shameful-I use the word very advisedly-it is shameful that we are spending as little of our Gross Domestic Product as we are on Education. Back in 1968, there was a decision taken in principle by the Government of India that expenditure on Education would amount to six per cent of the Gross Domestic product. But instead of building the minds of our people, we are spending money on things like defence, on things like building up heavy industry, even on things like the fertilizer subsidy which I believe are far less important to the health of this nation than the education of our people. After all, as Panditiji said, what is India? It is not this soil and these trees and these mountains and these rivers. It is not the minerals of our country. It is not the temples that we have built. It is not the modern temples that we are building. India is the people of India. And if the people of India, these marvelous nine hundred million people, are going to come into their own, not just in India but in the world, it is important that they be equipped to be able to face up to life and to restore India to its traditional position in the vanguard of human civilisation. That they can do only if all Indians have proper access to education. For that access to come, most importantly, we must have adequate financial resources earmarked for education. And I would plead with the Minister of Human Resources Development, who is doing us the honour of actually sitting through this debate, to consult with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance and make an announcement, even in his reply to this debate, that the Government of India accepts, at least in principle, that by the end, let us say, of the Ninth Five-

Year Plan, to give ourselves ten years, we will attain this target of six per cent of GDP, but progressively. In other words, that we cannot put off, till the year 2000, our attaining six per cent of GDP but that from today onwards, whatever happens to the industry of this country, to the defence of this country, the industry of this country, every year, in real terms, we will progressively go up so that by the turn of the century, we reach the target of six per cent of GHP.

And while we are doing this, we need to have two major structural reforms in terms of the delivery system. One is that we must give the responsibility for elementary education to the Panchayats. I see no reason at all why primary school teachers should be government servants, transferred from one village to another and, therefore, not responsible to the community they are serving and not appointed by the community that wishes to have them serve them. I also not see why if village 'A' wishes to pay a teacher Rs. 600 and village 'B' is ready to pay only Rs. 3000, the villages of Village 'A' cannot find from among themselves the resources to employ that person. Also, in all our villages, the bright young men and women are leaving the villages and going away. Our villages are becoming more and more backward, instead of growing further and further, simply because the brightest human resources are transferring themselves elsewhere in search of opportunity. If once we have the Panchayati Raj system under the seventy-second Constitutional (Bill), and a proper Nagar Palika system under the Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment in place, and we are retain that there will be a third tier of democracy in this country, then I recommend that, certainly, primary and, perhaps, the entire gamut of elementary education be handed over to the Panchayats and the Nagar Palikas with the right to these grass-roots institutions to pay the sums of money they want and to run the system in such a way that all our children get access to education.

And in that process, we would need to see that higher education becomes more

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

expensive and not less expensive. To make it more expensive does not mean to deny bright young men and women the opportunity of access. I would like the access to continue. But I think it is important that the employers of brain, power be these Government departments be it private sector industry, be it public sector enterprises, pay for this higher education because they are beneficiaries of this higher education. If we require a change in the fiscal regime to make public sector undertakings and private sector enterprises exempt from paying direct income-tax or corporate tax, if they make contributions to recognised higher education al institutions, then, maybe, we can have, budgetary resources for wide-spread primary and secondary education. Let us not place the burden for higher education upon the State itself. This would mean that Government departments will earmark, from within their own budges sums of money which they would make available to institutions from which they draw their talent.

Finally, literally in just one sentence, I want to mention the Department of Culture because I was associated at the start, along with Shri K.P. Singh Deo, who was then the Minister of State for Culture, with a major Rajiv Gandhi initiative, the launching of the Zonal Cultural Centres. I am afraid, in the seven years that have elapsed, or the six years that have elapsed since that plan was first launched, there has been a great teaching of the dynamism of these organisations. At the same time, we have learnt a lot and there still is much more to learn. Since the Zee, were extended from Haksar Committee established by Rajiv Gandhi, I think in 1986, to review the other institutions under the control of the Department of Culture. The time has, perhaps, come for a committee-perhaps a parliamentary committee-to be established to look into the working of the Zonal Cultural Centres to see to what extent they have realised the purposes for which they were established and to see to what extent we would need to adopt them for the

task that they shall undertake in the future. I personally can think of nobody better than the progenitor of that scheme, Shri K.P. Singh Deo himself, to head such a committee and find out whether the path upon which he set us is the goal at which we have arrived. Many thanks.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Kathihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resources Development. The Ministry of Human Resources Development was created in 1985 which consisted of several Departments Education, Youth Affairs, Women and Children, Arts and Culture, Sports etc. It may not be possible for me, Mr. Chairman, to express my views on each of these subjects and Departments because I have got very little time at my disposal. I will confine myself to a very limited subject, namely Education and that too the education of the minorities of the country.

This Ministry was created in 1985 and the National Policy of Education was adopted by Parliament in 1986. The implementation of the policy was supposed to have commenced soon after. As contemplated in the National Policy of Education, the Central Advisory Board of Education was set up as a committee on policy. In the programme of action of New Education Policy of 1986 it has been conceded that Muslims and non-Buddhists are the most backward communities of the country. As far as the question of non-Buddhists is concerned, the previous Government has taken care of them and now they will enjoy benefit of reservation as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Now the question is regarding the Muslims. Muslims are the most backward community in the country, according to this report of 1986. Mr. Chairman, Sir, how I take this issue? According to me, Muslims of this country are a very important link of the chain of the Indian nation and the test of the strength of a chain lies in the weakest link. If any link of the chain is weak or defective, it means that the whole nation is weak and

defective. Therefore, suitable action should have been taken to see that this backward community is put in a position to improve the status educationally, socially and economically. It is a sad fact that Indian Muslims have been sliding back educationally ever since Independence. Although community wise statistics of literacy are collected during the census, that publication seems to have been deliberately withheld. Before freedom, when the census report was published, community-wise figures were given, but after the achievement of Independence, Mr. Chairman, this system has been stopped. However, in the document programme of Action-New Education Policy' it has been conceded that Muslims and non-Buddhists are educationally the most backward communities in this country. One cannot but regret that the state of educational backwardness was concealed for more than four decades. If the figures had been available, the backward communities who, in the absence of these figures were evidently complacent, would have striven to improve their educational status. The nation itself would have woken up to their plight and tried to rescue them from the morass of backwardness.

Mr. Chairman, at long last, the Government felt that backward minorities cannot, on their own, compete with the relatively advanced communities. They would need to be pushed forward by devising steps. The programme, and subsequently a Chapter was assigned for the education of minorities in the Programme of Action. Curiously, education which has a vital role to play in the uplift does not find a place in the 15-point programme. Mr. Chairman, it is common knowledge that in 1983 Mrs. Indira Gandhi has introduced a 15-point programme. In that programme there are 15 points which have been laid down for the progress an economic development of the minorities. There I find two clauses — Clauses 11 and 12. I read from the extract of the 15-point programme as follows:-

"In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often

minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps, steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations".

o This paragraph speaks of establishing coaching classes, not improving the educational standard of the minorities. Now I read paragraph 12.

"The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements should be made to set up ITIs, Polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admissions in the institutions to educate a number of persons belonging to these communities.

These are the only two clauses in the 15 Point Programme which speak about establishing of coaching centres and establishing of technical schools, ITIs and polytechnics. It does not say anything about the educational advancement of the community. I can understand the reason, because the idea of this 15 Point Programme was conceived by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1983. Just as I have said that for the first time in 1986, it was downed and discovered that there are only two communities who are educationally most backward, the non-Buddhists and Muslim minorities. Therefore, I can understand thereon as to why, in 1983 when the 15 Point Programme was started, the advancement of the education of the minorities was not included.

In July, 1990, the Government of India, the Ministry of Human Resources development constituted a group on education of minorities. The group was charged with the task of revising the recommendation in respect of minority education and to make recommendation on measures to be taken

[Sh. Mohammad Yunus Saleem]

by the Central Government in the immediate future. The group surveyed the status of minority education in the States and after the survey and after going through this exercise, it had submitted certain recommendations. The group had to face the stark realities that most of the decisions taken by the Government with regard to the education in the Programme of Action in the 15 Point Programme remained on paper, they were not implemented with the result, the conditions of the largest minorities in the northern part of India continued to grow worse so far as education is concerned. The group submitted its recommendations in January, 1991 and more than a year has passed now, but no decision appears to have taken. That report has not even been published and made available to the papers.

Sir, a special plan submit, should be formulated for the educational upliftment of the educationally backward minorities, more or less, on the same lines of the subcompetent plan and tribal sub-plan. It is also necessary that the list of the minority concentration districts should be revised and those districts, particularly in the east and the northeast which were left out, should be included. Special attention should be given for the education of women and girls and not only schools and colleges should be opened for them, but special hostels for girls should also be set up for them at primary, secondary and higher education levels.

Just now, the learned speaker from this side was making an observation regarding the drop-outs. This is a very serious problem. The alarming rate of drop-outs among the minority students should be checked by specially designed measures including award of opportunity cards.

Remedial coaching classes at classes VI, IX, X and XI should be arranged for weaker students of the minority community. I request the Minister to pay special attention to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party has 36 minutes and there are seven speakers from your side.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: The present arrangement for the medium of instructions in Urdu at the primary stage is grossly inadequate. Therefore, I recommend that necessary arrangements be made for imparting instructions in Urdu at the primary stage for children of these who speak Urdu. The present formula of providing facilities for instructions through the medium of Urdu at the primary stage in institutions where there are minimum of 10 students in a class or 40 in a school as a whole has found to be inadequate. What happens? According to this formula, if ten students are available for a class then only admission will be granted to students for Urdu medium and the total number of 40 should be available for the entire school. The difficulty arises when even one student goes away. The other nine are sent back. By the time some more students come, they would have gone away. So the number of 10 students never completes with the results, the principle of imparting education in mother-tongue too our students is never fulfilled so far as Urdu speaking population is concerned.

I submit that this formula should be revised particularly in those districts and in those places where there is concentration of Urdu speaking population and adequate arrangements should be made for the provision of teachers for instructions to be imparted in Urdu.

As far as the question of secondary education is concerned, at the secondary stage admission, 15 students in each class and 60 students in the school as a should be guaranteed before the facility of studying in the minority language is provided. But it is not correct. It should be assumed that two-thirds of the students leaving the primary school would be desirous of moving on the next stage of education, and the facilities should be provided accordingly.

There is the famous three-language formula. The idea of three-language formula was introduced with a view to learn the State, national language, one international language and one modern language, or mother tongue. For example, let us have the Hindi belt. A student can study Hindi as a national language and mother tongue. Learn English as an international language, and then, modern language would have been Urdu. Now the students have been forced to opt for Sanskrit.

If it is not Sanskrit, then Tamil or Telugu but not Urdu. This is against the spirit of national integration.

The natural process should be, particularly in the Hindi belt, when a student's mother tongue is Hindi, he should learn Hindi and he should learn English.

This is the natural process of the three language formula. But the students are forced either to opt for Sanskrit, if not offer Sanskrit, for Tamil or Kannada or Telugu.

If a boy who lives in North India, in Uttar Pradesh or in Bihar or in Madhya Pradesh, learns Tamil or Kannada, how is it going to add to his ability and capacity? This is the one thing I cannot understand.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): please speak in Urdu.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:
If you say I will speak in Urdu. There is no harm in speaking Urdu.....[Interruptions]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur): It is written in English... [Interruptions]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM::
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have too make a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: there is another point.

Shri Mohamad Yunus Saleem: Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I have to say a few things more... [Interruptions]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't disturb him.
[Interruptions]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once you start in one language, you should not shift to another language.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:
Then I will continue in English.

there was famous Jujral Committee report. During the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1973 Gujral Committee was set up to make inquiries and submit the report to the Government of India for the teaching and introducing of Urdu at State and at different levels. Gujral Committee submitted its report but it did not see the light of the day for a long time.

thereafter another Committee was appointed as Jeffrey Committee. The famous poet Sardar Jafri was the Chairman of that Committee and he was asked along with the other Members of the committee and he was asked along with the other Members of the Committee to make a tour of the entire country particularly those areas where Urdu was being discouraged and neglected and submit a report.

The report was submitted about more than two years ago and I am sorry to say that report has not received the attention of the Ministry as it ought to have been received. I have got the copy of that report.

I quote:-

"The Gujral Committee made recommendations that the Central Government should discuss the matter of the use of Urdu by the legislatures and the publications of Agenda papers etc. with Chief Ministers and Speakers of the various state legislatures and formulate acceptable guidelines. We find that only in Andhra Pradesh,

[Sh. Mohammad Yunus Saleem]

the Bills are introduced in Urdu and Urdu speeches are also recorded in Urdu”

However, the Central Government has not conducted any dialogue or discussion and has not formulated uniform guidelines. The Jugular Committees recommendation (5.179) regarding printing of electoral rolls in Urdu where Urdu speaking population is 10 per cent and above has not been implemented in any States except Maharashtra and Delhi. According to a resolution of the Parliament in December 1967, the Union Public Service Commission has allowed the use of any language included in the Eighth Schedule and English as a medium for answering the papers in General Knowledge and Essay. Two years later it included an optional paper on any one of the fifteen languages. However, the recommendation of the Gujral Committee that this facility should be extended to the concerned state Public service Commissions also has not been implemented so far.

With regard to Post and Telegraph Department, the Gujral Committee recommended (5.185.188) that it should print the various forms including Money Orders for in Urdu in substantially large quantities.... The Committee finds that this recommendation has also not been implemented.

The Gujral Committee recommended that important notices and circulars of the Post and Telegraph Department should, in accordance with the Post and telegraph Department should, in accordance with the forms suggested by the Committee, be published in Urdu in areas where Urdu speaking population is substantial. Even this has gone by default. The sign-boards of the Post and Telegraph Department are also not provided in Urdu anywhere”

Madam, I am not to waste much of the time of the House. The point is, Mr. Minister, you appoint a Committee. There must be some purpose of appointing that Committee and not to fool the people. The Report

has been submitted. You appoint another Committee saying that committee should go into the recommendations of the Gujral Committee and submit a report that how far the recommendations of the Gujral Committee have not been implemented. The report finds that not even a single recommendation of the gujral committee has been implemented and accepted. This is a very sad state of affairs. When you say that in this country all the languages, which are incorporated in the Eighth schedule, have got equal status, you must take proper action for the progress of that language. At least, constitutional status should be given to Urdu language also. I hope that my friend Shri Arjun Singh, who has got all love and regard for Urdu language, will look into this matter and take special care to see that at least the recommendations of the Gujral Committee which have been incorporated in the Jafri report should be implemented and no time should be wasted.

Now, I make one last point and then I sit down. According to the 15 point Programme, certain UGC Coaching Classes were to be established. Unfortunately those Coaching Classes which have been established are not very useful. They have been established in certain Universities and certain colleges where sufficient numbers of students are not available. Therefore, it has got to be revised. In some cases, Centres were given to Colleges and Universities which did not have sufficient number of target-group on roll. So I submit that the Coaching Classes system which is a part of the 15 point Programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be revived. I will very respectfully request the hon. Minister to amend the 15 point Programme. In that Programme please include one Clause. I request that the 15 Point Programme please include one Clause. I request that the 15. Point Programme may be recast as to include general education on the lines indicated below:-

“Special steps, closely supervised and monitored at different levels, should be taken expeditiously to make up the educational leeway of backward minorities includ-

ing, in particular opening of schools and ITIs with assured admission; schools and hostels for women in minority concentration areas and rigorous education of provisions contained in the Chapter 14 on minorities education in the programme of action-1986 and inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan of a sub-Plan of a sub-Plan of minorities education with earmarked funds...."This should be included. If you amend the 15 point Programme and incorporate this paragraph, then care will be taken for the progress and propagation of education of the minorities. I thank you very much.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Madam Chairperson, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants submitted by the hon. Minister. Madam, the Budget of the Ministry reflects the philosophy of the IMF and the World Bank which lays down that ours is as competitive society and everything should be decided by the pulls and pressures of the market economy. Therefore, there should not be subsidised food, subsidised transport facilities and subsidised education. And only the highest bidder should get quality education in this country.

In a democracy, we have been told that the citizens should get at least the civic minimum and this civic minimum should include Right to Work, Right to Education, Right to Shelter etc. But in India, what is the situation at present? We find that for the top 20 per cent of the society, for the NRIs who are now deemed very patriotic, for the black-money owners, there are nurseries, kongdergarten, public schools, Navodaya Vidyalaya and elite institutions like IIMs IITs. But for the poor people, for the half-baked and half-fed people, those living in rural areas, there are Pathshalas or primary schools above which there is no roof and there are vernacular medium schools. There are sub-standard colleges and universities.

This Annual Report of the Education Ministry states that the goals of education should be universalisation of elementary education, equalisation of educational opportunities, woman's education and development, vocationalisation of secondary education, modernisation of technical educa-

tion, and consolidation of higher education. Let us see that the performance of the Government in these respect. I must thank the Ministry as they undertook the total literacy campaign in almost 100 districts. True, the literacy rate has increased to some extent which is now more than 52 per cent. But total literacy campaign requires mass involvement. But where is that mass involvement. Without mass campaigning, without building mass movement there cannot be any total literacy as we have found in Kerala or Burdwan or thoroughly district. This total literacy campaign is all the more necessary because the quality of life depends on this total literacy.

Regarding the quality of life, a recent UNESCO report pointed out that India ranks 123 among 160 countries. Everyone now admits that if there is total literacy then there will be more awareness of environment, there will be more awareness of health and people would be vocal and they would not remain dumb, mute and Mecca. Therefore, for this total literacy, the Government should allot more money, but unfortunately, in the Budget, it has been drastically cut down.

With regard to secondary education, I appeal to the Government, to accept the recommendations of Dr. Kothari. He had recommended for setting up of neighborhood schools where the children belonging to the rich and the poor could go to the same school. And this would mean, proper equalization of opportunities. But what are we doing? We are squandering the money-crores of money on Navodalaya to cater to the needs of the rich and the nobody's. What we should do for these secondary schools is to give more funds because most of them does not have proper facilities. The libraries are ill-equipped and the laboratories are ill-equipped. Therefore, more funds should be given for secondary education. After all, education has become a concurrent subject. Therefore, the Central Government must allocate more funds for improvement of secondary education. The recommendations of the Chatopadhyaya Commission should be implemented by the Government without delay. There are many allegations of cor-

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

ruption and misuse of power in the Central schools. I hope the Minister would look into this.

As regards the higher education, we find that the Budget of the UGC has been less by Rs.31 crores. And if take 13 percent inflation under which the economy reels, this cut is substantial. Now the Government is encouraging autonomous colleges. The Government declared that before 1990, there would be 500 autonomous colleges. But in our country, the college and university teachers have rejected this idea of autonomous colleges because autonomous college means, undemocratic management and teachers will have no service secret. They will be hired and fired.

Sir, the Madras Christian College-an autonomous college-has already sacked three teachers. Shri Satyanarayana Institute of Higher Learning, Ananthapur they have introduced UGC pay scales only in 1990, that too, after our intervention. Shri Paraskiti College of Tamil Nadu, they have refused to grant maternity leave to women teachers. These autonomous colleges can do whatever they like. Therefore, the teachers have rejected the idea of an autonomous college. So please do not proposed with these autonomous colleges.

The Government has suddenly decided increase the pay of the teachers who are working in IITs. In our country there are prestigious universities like Bombay University, Madras University, Calcutta University, Allahabad University and so on. Each of these universities have very good engineering colleges. Any teacher appointed in IITs and IIMs would get Rs. 2,000/- more at the starting point itself. Therefore, this anomaly should be corrected.

I think programme should cover the children living in the rural areas and urban slum areas. The ICDS workers are getting a potpittance. Their salaries or honorarium should be increased.

The Government should try to democratise the management of educational institutions. But the Government is thinking otherwise. This is why the Vishva Model Act; the Bhavnagar University, Saurashtra; the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam; all these universities are left with ex-officio and nominated members. But it is a fact that, as Rabindranath Tagore said, if one is fearless in educational institutions, then it strengthens, it invigorates democracy. Therefore I would like to request you to introduce democratic management as far as possible.

The captivation fee colleges are increasing. I remember that in 1986 hon. Minister Narasimha Raoji promised on the floor of this House that capitation fees would be abolished. But because of the privatisation philosophy the promoters of this capitation fee colleges are now increasing their capitation fees. This has become a black-spot on our educational system. They are commercialising education. Therefore you must find out a way as to how to stop the capitation fees.

I would only deal with one more point, that is career advancement plan for the demonstrators and tutors in colleges. You know demonstrators is a dying cadre. They are working for long, 25 or 30 years, but there is no career advancement plan for the demonstrators and tutors. We already meet you and we hope that you would give a favourable decision for them.

I would also point out the fate of Adarasha Sanskrit Maha Vidyalayas which are scattered all over the country. The teachers of these Maha Vidyalayas are not getting regulate salary. Their service rule has not yet been determined and they get salary after four-five months. Therefore please look into this matter so that the Sanskrit college teachers get their regular salary.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN
(Mukundapuram): Madam, I am very

greatful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of HRD. I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of HRD I remember the words of our Finance Minister by which he illustrated very well the grim legacy he inherited from his predecessor. exactly an economy on the verge of collapse, as described by Shri Manmohan Singh.

So even if thousands of needs are not going to be satisfied by the Demands for Grants for this particular Ministry, I am satisfied with what the Ministry is getting only because of the reason that there is acute shortage of money to fulfill our dreams. In almost all the fields it is the same.

Therefore I congratulate and console my HRD Minister Arjun Singhji who with his Rs.2454.19 crores had tries his level best to distribute that amount in the best possible manner to the four major departments- Education, Youth Affairs and Sports, Art and Culture and Women and Child Development. I know very well that if our economy as not on the verge of collapse on last June 1991, we would have been in a better position to handle with much more grants and I know that more aesthetic sense that out expectations and desires are of a never-ending nature. One of our Malayalam poets Poonthanam in his famous 'Janappana' had clearly stated that if a man gets 10, his aspiration will be to attain 100 and if the 100 is reachable, he will think about reaching the goal of 1000 and if thousand come to his hands, he will surely dream about 10,000, then about one lakh and thus his ambition will be never-ending up to his last moment of life. In front of such a man Rs.2454.19 crores is nothing and it is nothing especially when he is from the Opposition. He will rise with anguish and anger. He will rise with sharp words to find faults with anything and everything. He will put forward cut motions. But in the midst of all these calculated calamities, I would like to appreciate honestly how the Ministry of Human Resources Development is going to distribute its giants for the welfare of the weeping, wriggling, whimpering brethren.

Demand No.47 is for the Department of Education. I agree with all hon. Members of Parliament and those outside who vigor-

ously criticise that the budgetary allocation is comparatively less than that of the revised estimate of last year by Rs.8.79 crores. The opening speaker also concentrated on this point. But, I request the cynics to go through Demand No.47 in detail.

Madam, the revenue section is divided into eight major heads - secretariat-social services, Council of Ministers, general education, technical education, sports and youth affairs, grants-in-aid to State Governments, grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments and aid materials and equipments. the total decrease is only Rs.8.79 crores. But, let me put to your kind notice the increase in general education and technical education. The Minister of Human Resources Development is kind enough to increase the budgetary allocation if general education by Rs.35.28 crores and with a most generous attitude to uplift the technical education in our country it has increased the budgetary allocation of technical education by Rs.16.75 crores. Thus, this Department is demanding an increase of Rs.52.23 crores more for these two major wings of the Department of Education, so that it can flew up in the sky so swiftly, measuring the eternal ethos of the Universe.

Madam, it is not by magic the increase has been done. The decrease is meant mainly for only one head and it is grants-in-aid to State Governments. At the first sight, I was shocked to see that there is a decrease of Rs.61.45 crores in this particular head. I then consoled myself by thinking about a joint family where the leader of the house is handling every paise for the benefit of the whole family. It does not make much difference if the purse is with the father or if it is with the mother or elder son or younger son or anybody else. Of course, it may create some uneasiness if the father is not spending the money in a proper way. But, this feeling will be there only if he misuses his power. With a fear and frustration in my mind, I was at the same time justifying the cut in grants-in-aid to State Governments, in such a way that it does not matter whether the Center or the State is spending.

[Translation]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE (Kapadwanj) : Madam Chairman, I am on a point of order can any hon. Members quote from a newspaper in this august House ?
MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam just now we have received a supplementary list of business. Minister of state, Mr. M. M. Jacob was to make a statement at 4.30 p. m. It is already 4.30. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Member finish.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : It is all for the good of the public. But I was inquisitive to know the details about this cut.

Madam, why can't I speak on education ? The major department of HRD is education. Being a Professor, I think, I have every right to speak on education. I am not a of women. I representative all men and women in my constituency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: And also children.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, I agree with you. Carry on.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : When I went into the details, I was fully convinced of the method the department dealt with and I am highly appreciating the tactics of HRL Minister in handling the restricted purse he is bearing with. There is an increase of grants -in-aid to State Government in Teachers Training Programme by 23.80 crores, Non- Formal Education by 28.10 crores, vocationalisation of Education by 11.40 crores thus resulting in an increase of 63.30 crores in these three titles alone. And where were the cuts ? There is a cut of 70.56 crores in Operation Black Board and 54.00 crores in Special central Assistance.

Operation Black Board is a scheme which has been launched to improve primary education by providing the minimum essential physical facilities to primary schools in our country. It was a programme launched by our dear Rajivji which started in 1987-88. Two-third of primary schools have been covered so far. The remaining schools are proposed to be covered during the Eighth Plan. So, there is nothing wrong in putting 99.14 crores in 1992-93 Budget in the place of 170.00 crores in the revised budget of 1991-92 for this particular field of improvement.

Regarding the special Central assistance, after all it is 'special' and if the Central itself is struggling to make the both ends meet, where is the provision for special Central assistance to grants - in- aid for states?

I appreciate the Government for increasing the grants - in- aids to State Governments in Teachers Training Programme, in Non-formal Education and in vocationalisation of Education though there is a total decrease of 8.79 crores in Demand No. 47.

One thing more I have to add at this juncture. The increase of 28.10 crores for Non-formal Education in grants-in-aid to State Governments is meant for the ten educationally backward States. I mean the major thrust and maximum extent of coverage is meant for the ten educationally backward States -Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhy Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. It was highly interesting for me to notice that our 332 hon. Members of Parliament are coming from these ten educationally backward states except Jammu and Kashmir where elections are not held.

And out of these 332, 46 are from CPI and CPI (M) (nearly 100 per cent of the total CPI and CPI (M)), 83 are from BJP (out of its 119) and 60 from all combinations of Janata Dal. This created a genuine doubt in my mind, only because of the reason that the

people there in these States are educationally backward, they are selecting the anti-congress candidates and it is the duty of the Congress Government to uplift them by giving proper education. So, there is Rs. 28.10 crores more for these ten states, establishing the Credibility of the Congress Government led by honourable Narasimha Raoji. It is because a total of 231 constituencies from these states are represented by anti-Congress Members of Parliament and there are only 101 Congress MPs from these States at present. It may be the desire of the Opposition that these poor people should never come up with education so that they can control the whole mass like a house wife turning up and down her chappati in the frying pan according to her wish and will. That is why, they are rising up with cut motions for Demand No. 47 uttering words like failure to introduce vocational education in schools etc. While the fact is that Government is demanding Rs. 11.40 more crores for vocationalisation of education to distribute it to the states as grants-in-aid for states. Only for eradicating illiteracy, Government is demanding Rs. 28.10 crores more for non-formal education to be disbursed as grants-in-aid for States. So, I think if the Opposition is pressing for its cut motions for Demand No.47, it is only due to their strange wish that they can manage the mass only if the mass is educationally backward. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) Why don't you suggest more funds to the educationally backward areas?

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : I know it and I had said it earlier also. The Finance Minister is already much burdened and he cannot go about with the minimum funds he is having.

Regarding Demands Nos. 48, 49 and 50 also, Government, which is aiming at excellent distribution, is demanding Rs. 9.81 crore more than in the revised list last year for the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. Only Rs. 0.31 crores are reduced here for the grants-in-aid to States comparing with last year revised list. In that too, major deduction is in the demand for the distribu-

tion through states Sports Council. For N.S.S. and youth activities, Rs. 3.61 crores more are demanded for grants-in-aid for State Government. Rs.9.07 more crores are demanded in the Department of Art and culture. In this Department, in all major heads, the demand is more compared with the revised list. But I am having doubt as to why regarding Lalitha Kala Academy and Sahitya Academy the demand is less while Sangeetha Nataka Academy is placed in a higher position. For the International Art and cultural Exhibition, the demand is less by Rs. 1.17 crores compared to the revised budget. Even then, there are cut motions. I think the cut motions are raised for sake of cut motions only I remember, in this context, a character of one of our famous novelist, Vaikom Mohammad Basheer, which means the man who opposes everything. He opposes everything for the sake of opposition only.

Let me congratulate the Government for demanding more grants in aid for State Governments, for National Archives - which received zero in last year's Revised Budget - and also for increasing grants for National Library, Calcutta and other libraries. I strongly appreciate the Government for demanding eight crores more for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts. The nation can never forget the family of Motilal Nehru. We can never forget the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Our hands are folded when we hear the name of Indira Gandhi. Regarding the worthy son of that worthy mother, Rajivji, it is he who live with us as the grandson of the Prime Minister of India, as the son of the Prime Minister of India and as the Prime Minister of India and disappeared into eternity, leaving us in the hands of hon. Narasimha Raoji. For paying tributes to the dear departed Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, which is recognised as a regional institution in the fields of art and cultural heritage by UNESCO and which is coming up through several long-term and short term programmes, should certainly be developed through aid from the Central Government.

[Prof. Savithri lakshmanan]

I am satisfied with the grant of Rs. 84.98 crore more for demand No. 50, viz. women and childcare. I extend my congratulations for the special set of interventions devised for the adolescent girls and for sanctioning the Adolescent Girl Schemes in 507 ICDS projects..

Sir, I would like to mention one word about reservations for scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in this Department. Let me quote from the Annual Report IV, 1991-92 of the Ministry of Human Resource

"Requirement of reservation in posts in the Department was observed. Out of 25 posts of Group "A" officers, 4 belong to Scheduled Caste and one belongs to Scheduled Tribe communities. Out of 66 posts of Group "B" officers, 9 belong to Scheduled Casts and one belongs to Scheduled Tribe communities. Out of 101 posts of Group "C" 19 belong to Scheduled Caste and 3 belong to Scheduled Tribe communities. Similarly, out of 40 posts of Group "D" 13 belong to scheduled Caste and one belongs Scheduled Tribes communities. The prescribed percentage of 15 per cent reservation for scheduled casts has been more than achieved in this Department."

We have to appreciate the achievement in the most special way that we could.

Before I conclude, let me take this opportunity to request one thing.

Sir, there is an art school in Kerala at Irinjalakuda, TCR district known as Unnai Warriar Smaraka Kalanilayam to teach Kathakali, the art of Kerala. Sir, this Unnai Warriar in whose name, the institute is named after is the first person who wrote the first Attakkatha, 'Nalacharitham', which gave birth to Kathakali. To commemorate his fruitful attempts in Kathakali, this Kathakali school

was started in his name, some 30 years back. Sir, the students who learn this great art, upon the mercy of the stipend from the Government, are sleeping on the floor of the classrooms, for want of accommodation to rest in the night. So, it is a must to allot two lakh rupees of matching grant for these poor students to construct a hostel. I am unaware of the fact whether this matter is connected technically with the department of Youth Affairs or the Department of Culture, but I am aware that it is connected with the Department of Human Resource and I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource to look into this matter and to put forward the necessary orders. I know very well Sir, that two lakh rupees is nothing when compared with Rs. 2454.19 crore. Please consider this request as the cry of a child who needs a black slate or a set of colour pencils which may be nothing to his father, but something to him.

So also, we Keralites are eagerly waiting for the firth Indian Institute of Management, which we hope, will be established in our State and the next Indian Institute of Technology too, to be started in Kerala.

Madam, once again thanking you I honestly would like to bring to your kind notice that I am not an economist and my findings may go wrong but I have studied with utmost sincerity the Demand No. 47 to 50 for the Ministry of Human Resource Development and came to the conclusion that this is a bold step taken by our Government. Even then quoting the words of our hon. Prime Minister, I can repeat "I have not seen any opposition that gives the Government a clean chit."

Thanking you, Madam.

16.46 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Death of Shri Hemant Shahi, MLA,
Bihar**

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

[English]

Sir, with your permission I propose to apprise this august House of the facts regarding the incidents that took place at Goraul, District Vaishali, Bihar on 28th March, 1992 which resulted in the death of Shri Hemant Shahi, MLA, Bihar,

The brief facts of the case as reported by the State Government of Bihar are as follows:

The auction of the hat and mela of the Goraul Anchal had been fixed for 28.3.1992. Last year the auction had gone in favour of Shri Reghunath Shah who is currently in jail in connection with some case. The Mukhiya of the local Panchayat, Ram Chander Shah was making efforts to ensure that the auction goes in favour of Shri Munna Shah who is the son of Shri Reghunath Shah.

The record of the Panchayat was with the Panchyat sewak who was not available. Shri Ram Chander Shah wanted that the auction should be held on 30.3.1992. On 28.3.1992 Shri. Hemant Shahi, MLA had called the Anchal Adhikari to his village. The Anchal Adhikari had gone to his village and was there for about two hours. After returning the Anchal Adhikari started the process of auction at 3 P.M.

First two auctions on 28.3.92 were peaceful and when the third auction was taken up Mukhiya Ram Chander Shah requested that this auction be held on 30.3.1992. Shri Jai Mangal Rai, Shri. Mahavir Sahani and few others objected to his request on the ground that since the notice of the auction had been given on 25th, the Mukhiya had adequate time to obtain the records from the Gram Sewak. They said that if the process of auction was stayed, approval, would have to be taken and as a result the whole process would be delayed. The Anchal adhikari accepted this. Then Ram Chander Shah and his supporters left that place.

Ten or fifteen minutes after they left Shri

Hemant Shahi, MLA along with his bodyguard and 3-4 others reached the Block Office in his gypsy. Shri Arun Yadava was standing in front of the Anchal Adhikari's room with a double barrel gun. Seeing him standing there, the bodyguard of Shri Hemant Shahi slapped him and asked him whether he had the gun licence with him. Shri Arun Yadava said that he had the licence. By that time Shri Hemant Shahi had caught hold of the barrel of the gun and said that you people were coming with a gun to the auction to create disorder and mischief. A scuffle ensued between both and the double barrel gun went off. The bullet hit the MLA and he fell down after being wounded. After the MLA fell down his bodyguard opened fire. Shri Arun Yadav ran into the Circle Officer's room and opened fire from that room. In the end the bodyguard of the MLA shot Shri Arun Yadav dead and from inside the office he opened fire on Sarjug Sahani. The police Station is only 50 yards away from the place of incident. Constable Shashi Bhushan Sharma who was on sentry duty came running to the spot. He also opened fire inside the room as a result of which Shri Jai Mangal Rai was shot.

After the incident the companions of Hemant Shahi put him in the gypsy and left towards Muzaffarpur. Hemant Shahi, MLA who had been injured in the shoot out at Goraul on 28th March, 1992 succumbed to his injuries.

The State Government of Bihar in another message dated 31st March, 1992 have intimated that the message of death of Shri Hemant Shahi was received on 30/31.3.92. All concerned districts were alerted immediately to take precautionary measures to maintain law and order and public harmony. At about 9.30 AM on 31st March, 1992 when the dead body of Shri Hemant Shahi was kept at Tilak Maidan at Muzaffarpur some anti-social elements burnt the vehicle of S.D.O. Muzaffarpur and two other vehicles. Police took immediate action and situation was controlled. The body of Shri Hemant Shahi was brought to Patna in a vehicle from Muzaffarpur via Lalganji and

[Sh. M.M. Jacob]

Vaishali,. The State Government have further informed that a few incidents of damage of government vehicles were also reported from SK puri in Patna town in the forenoon but the situation was brought under control immediately. Preventive measures under section 144 of the Cr. P.C. have been taken and intensive patrolling is being done to maintain law and order. The situation is under close watch.

Madam, the concern of the Central Government was conveyed to the Bihar Government and the Chief Minister. This morning, the Chief Minister assured the Central Government and has agreed that the judicial inquiry will be instituted to find out all aspects relating to the incident. The Central Government is also keen that proper investigation takes place in this case and the culprits should be brought to book.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Madam Chairman, I have to say something. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : What we want is an impartial report of the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Please listen to me. Do not leave before I conclude.

[English]

I have a full right to speak.

MR CHAIRMAN : There cannot be any discussion on the Minister's statement.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : (Barh) Madam, point of order .

MR CHAIRMAN There cannot be any discussion on this.

SHRI A. CHARLES : This is the report of the Bihar Chief Minister and not the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Madam chairman he has performed the duty of a Post Office All the facts had been distorted by the Government of Bihar in the report sent to the Centre ; (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is the statement of the hon. Home Minister and clarifications on it, as per the rules of this august House , are not allowed. However, Madam Chairman, it is within your powers to relax this rule. But, in that event the permission to seek clarifications should be given to both the sides. We should also be allowed for this. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Madam Chairman, the hon. Home Minister has performed the job of a Post Office.....

(Interruptions) I am saying all this within the rules.

(English)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana) : As far as this particular thing is concerned, normally after the statement is made by the Minister, we, in the Lok Sabha , do not get an opportunity to ask clarifications, but because this is an important matter, I would like that you may kindly agree to suspend the rule and given an opportunity to the hon. Members to seek clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Krishna Sahi has said something which I am sure the Minister has taken note of.

(Translation)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : It was stated that a judicial inquiry would be instituted but my demand is that the matter

should be handed over to the C.B.I. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : My point of order is that granting of permission to seek clarifications after the statement of a Minister is against the rules of the House and if it happens it will be a new tradition. In that case, not only Smt. Krishna Sahi but all of us will also have right to seek clarifications and the hon. Minister will have to reply those issues. Just now you have said that the hon. Minister has taken note of everything. Therefore, we would like to point out that if the statements / speeches of the hon. Minister go on record, our speeches must also go on record. We hope for your ruling in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : In view of the prevailing law and order situation in Bihar, the Central Government must do something. Today every person there.....(*Interruptions*).....It must be got investigated impartially. We are not satisfied with the judicial inquiry. There must be a C.B.I. inquiry in this case.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. This is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATIKRISHNA SAHI : It is not the statement of the Government of the India. The hon.. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted that the statement is of the Government of Bihar.

(*English*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not usual to have clarifications after the Minister has made a statement in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (*Chandigarh*) : We are not seeking clarifications. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : This is a report of the Bihar Government ; this is not a report of the Government of India. (*Interruptions*) we want an independent inquiry. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : If their protestations form the part of the record then our point of view should also be made the part of the proceedings. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want a discussion on this subject there is also another alternative for it.

(*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar) : Hue and cry is being raised on the killing of an M.L.A. of Bihar but when a poor person is killed nobody takes note of it. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I am not allowing anybody to ask questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : what did happen when 2000 persons were massacred in Bhagalpur.....

(*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRI M.M. JACOB : I have noted it.

SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : He is very casually saying.

(*Translations*)

"What does it matter if a person has died." The issue does not relate to the killing

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik]

(Translation)

of one person only but it relates to law and order situation in Bihar. The matter had been discussed in such a casual manner, as it appears that it is a very common thing. Every day such incidents are being reported from Bihar.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
FATMI: The incident of killing of poor harijan is never raised..... (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: They are saying that, nothing serious has happened, if a person has been killed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : My point of order still stands because the hon. Minister responded to the observation of the hon. lady Member on his statement. Please expunge the observation and the clarification from the proceedings. Otherwise we will also like to make observations and similarly the hon. Minister should respond..... (Interruptions)..... On how many occasions the CBI inquiry was held in Bihar? Even earlier the killings had taken place in Bihar. During the period of the former Chief Minister, Shri Jagannath Mishra, on an M.L.A., Shri Manjoor Hasan was killed.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH : It is no thing unprecedented in Bihar. 8 M.L.As. had been murdered there and the issue had always been raised in Lok Sabha. But why it is so this time? The Government of India, had never taken any notice about the killing of 8 MLAs in Bihar between 1980 to 1990.

(Interruptions)

(English)

MR CHAIRMAN : If all of you speak together, nobody can hear anything.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF
FATMI : Nobody cares when a poor person dies. (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I would like to have your ruling on my point of order over the response of the hon. Minister to the observation made by the hon. lady member.

When Shri Jagannath Mishra was the Chief minister of Bihar, Tanjoor Hasan Khan, MLA from Hazaribagh, was killed. Had a C.B.I. Enquiry been conducted that case? During the period of Bhagwat Jha Azad, Ram Nagina Prasad, MLA, was killed. During the period of Bindeshwari Dube, Bir Bahadur Singh, MLA was murdered. Had CBI enquiry been conducted in these cases? When the former Minister Jagdev Prasad and Susurya Marayan Singh MLA were killed Kedar Pandey was the Chief Minister. Had there been a C.B.I. enquiry in these cases? (Interruption) : During the period of Jagannath Mishra Ram Dev Singh, MLA were killed. Had there been a C.B.I. enquiry into the case..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Was a CBI enquiry conducted when a Shiv Sena MLA was killed in Bombay..... (Interruptions)

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : The Bihar Government is not serious in the matter. They are taking a very casual approach. An MLA has been killed, and the Janata Dal Members are saying that how is it serious when only one person is killed? The Bihar Government is trying to cover up the case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to take up all the cases that are there through out the country? This is not the proper occasion for it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV
(Jhanjharpur) : Madam Chairman, for law
and order in Bihar(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your
seats.

(Interruptions)

17.08 hrs

*At this stage Shrimati Krishna Sahi
Came near the well of the House*

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior
Member. Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

17.09 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Ram Prasad Singh and
a few other hon. Members came near the
well of the House*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

AN HON MEMBER : Nobody is both-
ered about the killings of the poor.(In-
terruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK
: You are not the only Messiah of the poor
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA: (attack)
Madam, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, this is not the
occasion. You cannot kill the time of the
House like this.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : You just listen
for a moment. I am on a point of order.

Madam, the Minister gave a statement
and we listened to the Minister carefully. In
this House there is no rule that after the
Minister's statement, we can seek clarifica-
tions.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarifications
have been allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : I can under-
stand the lady Member raising her point. But
two whips of the Congress Party are creating
this kind of disturbance. You have to take
it very seriously. Either you allow both the
sides or if you do not allow, then let us
discuss the main issues(Interruptions)

SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
We know very well what is the responsibility
of the whip(Interruptions) .

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA : Both the
whips of the Congress Party want to
obstruct the proceedings of the
House.....(Interruptions).

SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
We very well know how a whip has to
function. If we also try to behave in the same
way as he is behaving, then we do not think
we will be doing justice..... (Interrup-
tions).

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : My objection is to his statements that it doesn't make any difference if somebody dies. What does it mean?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL : Kindly look at him, He is again saying the same thing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Madam, he is again saying that it makes no difference.

(Interruptions)

They have committed a murder
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

They have murdered the
MLA.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarifications have been allowed after the Minister's statement.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES : Madam Chairman
.....(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Charles, I have not allowed you. Please sit down

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed no clarifications . That is all

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I am not asking any clarification, I am just requesting

*Not recorded.

for a CBI inquiry(Interruptions) .

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bombay North)
Madam Chairperson(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ram Naik Ji, please sit down. I have not allowed any of them.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am calling
shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

(Interruptions)

17.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1992-93

Ministry of Human Resource
Development - CONTD.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Madam Chairman, today we have taken up for discussion the Demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resources Development . So first of all, it is essential for us to remind ourselves that we are all human beings. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana) : Madam, we want the hon. Minister to respond. He continues to sit there. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Then the hon. Minister will have to respond to every point raised here.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not at all. Will you allow the lady Member to speak and you continue with the speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should all behave like human beings at least when we are discussing the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is a very important Ministry and I am happy that today we are having a detailed discussion on it. In fact, it is the most important Ministry because it is concerned with the welfare of human beings and we want them to be so cultured and refined that they measure up to the standards set in these magnificent linens

"Dharti Ki shan tu hai, Manu Ki
santan Hai, Teri Muthi Mein Band
Asman Hai, Manushya Bada Matan
Hai,

So, this noble creation has to be awakened and made to realise his greatness and the need to maintain it. From this point of view, the most important department of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is the Department of education. I would like to say a few words in this regard because despite the presence of limbs and other human organs it is cultural education that makes him worthy of that unique identity called human being. However, it is most regrettable that over the years, we have distanced ourselves from the Indian 'vision of a human being and have identified ourselves with the western concept that Man is a social animal. We are not animals. Rather, our culture and traditions call upon us to reach for the divine within us and as such our education too should be in tune with this concept. We should look at education from this point of view and the necessary guidance and grants should be given keeping this factor in mind. Similarly, this lofty vision should prompt us to allocate more funds for the Department of Education, which unfortunately has been ignored.

Madam Chairman, take the books for instance. The number of books in the education syllabi has increased considerably, but we have never made an attempt to

find out the idea and impression the students have been able to imbibe from these books. As a result, we find that the shoulders of the students are bent with the weight of books but when it comes to the understanding of our cultural values and the Indianess, that they should have imbibed, we find them wanting. We have got a glorious past and our children should inherit this great tradition. But unfortunately, it has not been the case. An attempt was made in this direction, when a conference was held to discuss the matter. It was decided that the state Government would prepare textbooks in the basis of the syllabus provided by the Union Government. Now, when a Government, which understood the importance of inculcating these values in the students assumed office in Madhya Pradesh, it took a decision to decrease the number of books and incorporate cultural values in the educational curricula. Subsequently, it made an effort to avoid repetition of the same topics in the prescribed main text and the supplementary texts in some subjects, but a hue and cry was raised by the opponents of this move, saying that the study of the lives and contributions of eminent people were being removed from the curricula. But to date, we have made no efforts to analyse the contents of the text that we have been prescribing for the students. Further, the N.C.E.R.T. which has been entrusted with the task of publication of text books according to the set syllabi, never does its work in time so much so that we have not been able to distribute free textbooks to the students before December. Similarly, the students get their free uniforms when almost the first half of the session is over. We have never made an attempt to study the cultural value these books are able to inculcate in the minds of our students. The students cannot inculcate such lofty values with an empty stomach. The Government has opened nutritious food centres at many places, but a lot of bunglings take place there. This Department assumes significance in view of the fact that it is responsible for the physical and mental health of the citizens of all age groups. Unfortunately, this department has always remained a neglected one. It has never been

given due attention. Bunglings have become a regular feature in these centres providing nutritious food and their objective has got lost in the process. As a result, nutritious food never reached the needy, despite the Government incurring expenditure worth crores of rupees. Today, when we look at the statistics, we find that most of the new-born babies suffer from mal-nutrition and that infant mortality is on the rise. These are the harsh realities of today in India. If we proceed in this manner, we won't be able to provide enough food or good education to our children. The situation has come to such a pass today, that even after four decades of independence, people in many parts of the country are forced to sell their children to make their two ends meet. This is the manner in which this Department is being run. Such is the negligence on the part of this Ministry

While discussing the present state of education in the country, I would like to point out the disparities in the treatment meted out to the Central Universities vis-a-vis the other Universities in the country. There are only nine Central Universities in the country, yet the amount allocated for them in the eighth five year plan is Rs. 100 crore. There are nine Universities in Madhya Pradesh alone and each University has been allocated a sum of Rs. one crore, which comes to Rs. nine crore for all. From this, one can very well imagine the condition of the Universities in other parts of the country. Thus, this disparity is very obvious.

I would also like to say a few words regarding the educational standards in the country. We say that education is a man-making process. It inculcates certain values. However, do excuse me but I have to say with utmost regret that a majority of Doctors, Engineers and others coming out of Centres of higher education in the Congress ruled states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka owe their success to the heavy donations they deposit at the time of admission. One can very well imagine the kind of service these people, who receive

their medical and engineering degrees on the basis of their deposits, would be rendering to the society and the kind of values they would be inculcating.

Let me tell you one thing. In every household, during the course of routine discussions, the parents ask their children about their ambition in life. If the child says that he intends to become a teacher, the parents would never relish the idea, but if the same child says that he intends to become a Doctor or an engineer, the joy of the parents would know no bounds. The mother who has imbibed the existing cultural values, would spontaneously say that when her son becomes an Engineer or Doctor, he would mint money and acquire a bungalow, a car and what not.

This means that once a person becomes a doctor or an Engineer his sole objective in life would be to make money. Now the children of the parents would be inheriting the culture and values of those parents, who had spent lakhs of rupees to make them Engineers - and as a result the bridges that they build would remain in papers only. Education is important not only to the people living in cities, but in other places as well. In this Budget, a provision of Rs. 9 crores has been made for the cities, while for the Adivasi region, where many Adult Education Programmes are in progress a meagre amount of Rs. 2.40 crore has been made. Only Rs. 3.40 crore have been provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. Thus, every little provision has been made for the priority sectors. Voluntary agencies involved in Adult Education Programmes, receiving grants from the Government for this purpose, have their offices in Delhi. Sitting in the comforts of the country's capital, will they carry out adult education programmes in the remote and far-flung areas of the country? Do they properly utilise the money given to them? Although crores of rupees are kept apart for these programmes, we find it insufficient? Is the money allocated for education being properly utilised? Education alone is not sufficient for the all round development of an

individual. Sports is an integral part of personality development. It is essential for the all round development of a child. Today, what is the condition of our sports? I have got a document with me. Mr Minister, Sir, Please pay attention to what I am saying. He made provision for Sports Scholarship to deserving women. According to it, people who have an incomes of Rs. 2500 /- per annum will be provided with a scholarship amount of Rs. 1200/- or Rs. 1300/- per annum. What is the value of rupee today? For gaining excellence in sports, it is very much essential that the sportsmen are provided with basic nutritious food. Along with this comes the question of the availability of sports grounds.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *(In the Chair)*

A number of schemes have been formulated. We are distributing land. In this connection a question was going on in the morning today. Which land is being distributed. The playgrounds are getting shorter. Cement buildings are being constructed on those grounds. We have no laws to preserve the playgrounds. The budget allocations for the preservation of playgrounds is not sufficient. The cricket players become stars. But no attention is paid to the games like khakho and kebbadi. A scholarship worth Rs. 2 is going for it. A thought should be given to it. women have also been given training in the field of sports. Is it a matter of pride if only 39 women throughout country have been imparted training? what did we do for women? We will have to think in this direction. Crores of rupees have been allocated for the Nehru Yuva Kendras. The allocation for non-plan is Rs. 6 crore and for plan is Rs. 1.50 crore. These Kendras also get a lot of foreign aid. All right, let them get it but it should be ensured that after establishment of these kendras they may not reduce to mere centres of political activities. We have to think from that angle. In 1986 the Madhya Pradesh Government had suggested that these Nehru Yuva Kendras should have co-ordination with the States. The hon. Minister was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh at that time. Please forgive me for what I am going to say. At that time he committed a blunder

. He had done the just of spoiling the "Pramukhs" of the Nehru Yuva Kendras. How did he do so. when he was the Chief Minister, he issued a notification, if he may recall; let him recall that when these "Pramukhs" will go to the districts, the District Collectors will receive them. It means that these "Pramukhs", from whom we have great expectations that they will work in villages, have been given the status higher than the Collectors. How these "Pramukhs" of Nehru Yuva Kendras can work for the development of villages and rural youth, if their status is made higher than the Collector. As I have said earlier also that they have been fully politicised. Therefore, it will be good if we pay a little attention to this issues.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If more time out of the allotted time to your party is consumed, then two or three Members of your party will be deprived of their chance.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Sir, I will conclude by submitting a little about woman. What is the position of women in our country. We call women 'Nari' "Nari" means 'Na' + 'Aari', that is, one who is not enemy of anyone nor anyone could be enemy to 'Nari'. Such woman is great but what is the position of woman in independent India today. We have formulated a number schemes but unless the woman becomes fully competent, there cannot be all round development of society. We always say that one educated and wise woman in a family makes entire family wise. If we go through the Indian history, we find that women has guided the family and the society on several occasions. Ratnavali too had shown path to Tulasidas. When Tulasidas- full of passions- went to Ratnavali, she uttered only one sentence-

'Asthi Charm Mai Deh Marn, Taa
Mein Aisi Preeti, Hoti Jo Sri Ram Mah,
Hoti Na Bhavbhiti.

That is why Tulsidas gave a direction to

the whole society. Several schemes have been made and hostels for working women have been constructed. The hon. Finance Minister made a provision in the Budget on that saying that an exemption of Rs. 3000 has been given for the working women and the limit has been raised from Rs. 12000 to Rs. 15000. Which has compelled women to face comments in offices. In fact this is no exemption as there are few women, whose emoluments are less than Rs.3600. While their workload is equal to their male colleagues, they have to face comments all the time on account of this exemption. You should go and see the conditions in the hostels or women rehabilitation centres. So we will have to provide economic freedom to woman for her advancement. Very little amount has been allocated in the Budget for women polytechniques. I think there must be 4 or 5 polytechniques in the entire country where technical education is imparted to women. Today such schemes should be made as may remove the deep seated feeling totally from her mind that.

"Abla Jeewan Hai Tumhari Yahi Kahani," and instead we should give a new slogan-

Sabla Banaakar Rakha Hai, Nayee Kahani Man Mein Ho,

Vishwas Bano Swabhimani Aur Rashtrabhimani Ho. We should have an imagination of such a woman and then we should consider this Budget. Nothing can be achieved by only making minor schemes.

SHRIASLAMSHER KHAN (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

I think those who constitute 75 per cent of the population of the country are covered by this Ministry. When this Ministry was formed, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi took it as a very important department and emphasised

on several aspects. One of those aspects is Nehru Yuva Kendra about which the hon. Lady Member has said something just now. I think it was good to give an autonomous status to Nehru Yuva Kendras because the working of the Ministry was disposed of at the level of joint Secretary under the Youth Welfare Programmes and the work mostly related to those areas where crores of people were uneducated and they had no activity and support. From this point of view work was done to help the people of these classes. I think when Shri Arjun Singh took charge of this Ministry, he attached utmost importance to this aspect and revived the Nehru Yuva Kendras because it got a set back in two years i.e. 1990 and 1991. No allocation was made for the Nehru Yuva Kendras in the last Budget. In the beginning this importance subject was totally neglected. I think it is like the ongoing branches of B.J.P. or R.S.S. because all the programmes are undertaken for national integration in these Kendras. At the same time, other activities favourable in the interest of the country are also undertaken. The Madhya Pradesh Government has raised its own organisation just for fear lest these Kendras should nullify the R.S.S. propaganda.

Secondly, very insignificant work was done for the development of sports under this Ministry. It was not so that our country lacked talent or our players lacked enthusiasm. The first Asian Games were held in our country and our players had won medals in several games at that time. This process continued for quite some time. When N.I.S., was established in Patiala, its intentions were wrong, because the then Director of the Centre took a very wrong decision, that only N.I.S., coaches will coach the teams. I think this was done to prevent the other coaches from coaching the teams. It could not help us. How many people we have been able to provide coaching and through this how many people's services we have been able to get? But in a place like Bhopal or small village of Punjab like Sansarpur. Where there were certain masters who used to give coaching and were running clubs comprehended that they

won't be able to get any chance to coach the Indian team and for that they had to opt for becoming coaches of N.I.S.. The result was that if a person went to N.I.S. for becoming a swimming coach, he passed out as a cricket coach because their classes and scope was very limited. With the result the encouragement that was due to these sports came to an end all at once. I believe, with the setting up of N.I.S., games have more or less faced a loss instead of any encouragement because the people in smaller cities who were coaching the students lost interest.

Second time the ASIAD was held in India in 1982. One of the big achievements was that facilities of international level were provided in India, but later on the work continued in the same manner. No doubt it was a good idea, but the result was that the organising Committee of the Asiad was totally changed into Sports Authority of India, and all the people who preferred to live in Delhi, including the retiring people joined the Sports Authority. All the people were "dumped" in the SAI and it became just a dust-bin. Look at the budget allocation. Eighty to ninety per cent of sports budget is spent on their salaries. Hardly 5-7 or 10 crore rupees are spent on actual activities. Is the sports just a centre of disbursing salaries or it is just for the officers who are simply interested in sports like other recreational activities? It is a matter of regret that today we talk of killer instriect. When the national teams are playing matches, members from all the parties sit together in the Central Hall to watch the cricket match being televised, they wait and watch to see India emerging victorious. But why is it so that it is not pursued by all parties and it is not taken as a mission or an issue by all parties? When Indian flag is placed below the smaller countries, the heads of all the 85 crore Indians feel ashamed and millions and billions of Indians living abroad also begin thinking why India has not been able to produce a good sportsman? Where are we lagging behind? What shall we tell them about the

system that is followed in our sports organisations and federations and how seriously Government is taking it? Is it not possible for the Government to take over the responsibility of these sports organizations? If it does so, it should take over the accountability as well. There are two things. It is said about the sports federations that these are autonomous bodies, and as such there is no Government control over these bodies. Funds are provided by the Government, and selected is also done by them, the coaches in the coaching camps are provided by us, hence who can be held responsible? Selectors select the players and teams are formed, or coaches impart coaching to the teams. The question is of the responsibility. Many a times so many discussions are held in the Parliament. At times there is hue and cry and everybody watches it, but accountability has not been fixed till this day. It is quite unfortunate on the part of Sports Federation. I believe that the concerned Minister is highly capable. It is a matter of great will power. Many politicians and bureaucrats are in the federation. Why is it not possible that sports goes into the hands of the right people? We prepare the guidelines and elections are held and our people are elected and bogus federations are constituted. Unfortunately, now-a-days some clubs, associations and federations exist only on paper. They participate in games and sports events only with the intension of foreign tours. There have been instances where some players, and coaches of federations did not even reach the playgrounds. The officials of these federations are either busy to get themselves selected to any international body so that next time their foreign trip is assured. The next Olympic games are being held in Bareelona, whenever the games are held all of us are enthusiastic, I am hopeful that this time we should be fully enthusiastic even before participating in the games. There would be two advantages, one, it will develop a national character. There is the provision

for sports in the Budget. There is dearth of employment in the field of sports but we do not get good sportsmen. Many vacancies of sportsmen remain vacant. If the hon. Minister considers all this and a committee is formed to formulate new policies for sports, it would be much better. All the same, these policies should not remain on paper alone, because if we look back our policies have remained confined to paper alone. Therefore, committee comprising of 2-3 persons should be constituted, and these people should be consulted, because these Federations are also needed to be reformed. Accountability before the Government should be there, whether it is Sports Authority or any agency or even Ministry. But some policy is to be decided. Then, I believe, there is no reason that we will not get good results.

Now-a-days, our sportsmen do not have the killer instinct. I also believe that killer instinct is present neither in the Sports Authority nor in the federation. If we continue to pass on this thing we will continue to lose as we have been losing badly on the cricket front. The matter does not end there. Pakistan is, in a way, apart of ours. Why is Pakistan always ahead in cricket, hockey and squash? It is only because the whole environment of the country is devoted to it. They consider it to be their prestige, and they work hard for maintaining their prestige. Therefore, whether it is Government or any other agency it will have to be serious about sports.

What did China do? When their performance in the field of sports deteriorated, they imposed a ban on sports for four years. Just as in case of sick mills. If we want to set right any sick mill, first of all it is closed, and it is to be set right completely. In the same manner, total ban should be imposed on sports. Because India is not able to maintain its reputation. India, a country inhabited by 85 crores people is side-lined. It would be better if we prepare ourselves thoroughly and there is the involvement of

the right people, India will participate in the games with its full strength our sportsmen will not fail ourselves. It is always the case that sportsmen are blamed. If the hon. Minister takes these steps, I am hopeful that India would be able to regain its old place of reputation, whether it is in athletics, hockey, wrestling or any other competition. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukerjeeji, Dr. Viswanatham wants to attend some function in his constituency. If you have no objection, he will speak for five minutes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): All right provided you do not ask me to speak at the tail-end and finish the speech within nine minutes.

(Interruptions)

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving this opportunity. I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. HRD should stand for Human Research and Development instead of Human Resource Development because we have enough of human beings and resources in India.

For the last 45 years, we have been following one type of education which we have inherited from the Britishers. This produces only graduates, post-graduates which we have more in number than anywhere in the world. They are only the job-seekers. Very few of them are responsible persons who do not want to serve under any other person or any governmental organisation and they want to stand on their own legs.

The amount that is allocated for the HRD may appear to be large but percentage wise it is very less. But still the major portion of the amount is spent on those people who

have an avocation or regular income. But the poor farmers and the artisans in the villages are kept away from these grants. I request the Ministry, at least from now onwards, let us give a new direction and approach wherein the needs of the poorest of the poor from all sections of the community are attended to and those people who have got an allocation on money are made to pay for their education just like they pay for their food and clothing. If this step is taken certainly the grants allocated for education will be sufficient for educating the poor and down-trodden. In our Constitution, it has been said that education is a State subject. The state has to give education to all. In 1950, it was said that by 10 years, the Government has to take the responsibility of educating everybody. But it has become a far-reaching cry. So, I request the Ministry to take that step and to give a new direction. The only direction that we have now is the ordinary school that are located in the villages and on the streets, are not giving proper education. What we have produced from out of those schools is very evident in many parts of the country. There are extremists because there is nothing to do. So, we must produce good and responsible persons, to become proficient of their own choice, in which they can fare well.

In our country we have the largest private enterprise the agriculture and majority of the people after completing their education, they do not go for agricultural farming.

There are two types of schools now. One is Residential school and the other is non-residential schools. If you see the standards of the non-residential schools, they are very poor whereas we are getting good persons from the residential schools. The point is that it is better to have good standards and so I request the Ministry to see that more number of residential schools or ASHRAM PATHASHALAS are established especially in the backward areas, hilly

areas and in coastal areas and attend those poor people. While giving more importance to education, the girl's education should be given importance because if a mother is educated, her children will become more responsible and better citizens of India. All the moneys that are available with the Department may be directed for the proper education of the girls and for establishment of residential schools and for educating the poorer sections. If this type of education is provided and avocation is also given to them during their studies in the schools and colleges, I am sure that by another 20 years, we will have a society wherein everybody can live in peace and allow others to live in peace.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much Dr. Vishwanatham for sticking to the time. Now shrimati Geeta Mukherjee:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): Hon. Deputy Speaker, sir, when this discussion was scheduled, it was particularly mentioned that it is with special reference to women and youth. Therefore, that is the part which I shall be, in the main, dealing. But before I come to that, there are two things in the other sphere that is on education. I would like to know from the Minister of Human Resource whether he will consider the question of expending the grant to Vidyasagar University, remembering that this is the 100th anniversary of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's birthday and remembering for me that he is one of the biggest champion of women's cause. Secondly, I would like to know whether he will grant some money for this institute in Midnapur district of West Bengal.

Also there is another thing that I would like to know very much from the Minister. The question has not been clear in my mind. But I read in the newspapers that in Madhya Pradesh, some special individuals/public

figure biographies were not given any space in the syllabus. Just now sumitraji has said how NCERT syllabus reaches late, I fully agree. Even then I would like to know whether late Ram Mohan Roy's biography has been given a go by from Madhya Pradesh school syllabus. He was one of the most active figures in our social life who fought for banishing Sati system in our country. I would very much like to know about it. I would also like to know whether poet Tagore's biography has also been given a go by. Remember that it is poet Tagore who said "Nari Kei aapan bhagya jay Karibar Keno Nahi dive adhikar, he Vidhata?" Oh God why did not you give this special facility to the woman so that she can really win her own destiny herself. So both being connected with women, I would like to know about this question as to what is the present state of affairs.

After pressing these two things, I would directly come to my own subject today, that is welfare of women and children, particularly women because of the paucity of time. I do not envy my dear little sister, the Minister in charge of Women and Youth Affairs. She is an enterprising girl; I wish her success. But I am not understanding, with this kind of budget how she will at all fare.

As far as the annual report is concerned, I find certain very interesting things. Everybody will agree that in Rashtrapati's speech much was said about Indira Mahila Yojana. Today also Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar was very much particularly about it. What I read in this report is that this Department has finalised the draft of Indira Mahila Yojana. So all that has been done it seems is finalising the draft of Indira Mahila Yojana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF

YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE); Because discussion is going
on.

SRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE; Up to
this you have reached. I am expressing my
apprehensions.

Then I come to another project "National Commission for Self-employed Women and Women in Informal Sector". Their recommendations really deal with the poorest of the poor. what is the state of affairs with Allahabad Commission's recommendations? That also I quote "the same is receiving active consideration of the Government".

Then a third project "National Credit Fund for Women". The report says, realising the need for an alternative credit system for the rural poor women, the Department of Women and Child Development is "considering a proposal to set up a National Credit Fund for the rural poor women". So it seems wherever rural poor women are coming, they are falling mainly under consideration stage. So naturally it is a very complicated affair. I am saying that the Department has not increased any allocation. It has. To where and where not, I will come later. Before that let me make this question clear that in total, Women and child Department, two things together, have been given an increased allocation of Rs.84.98 crores. If we remember that our latest population figure is 85 crores and if we think that half of those are more or less women, imagine the huge big rise- nearly Rs.2 per head.

18'00 hrs.

With that, surely our women will reach

417 *Demands for Grants*
(General), 1992-93

CHAITRA 13, 1914 (SAKA) *Min. of Human Resource* 418
Development

the skies. There is no question of standing on this muddy earth any more. There are the principal things which have been said. Why? Then, I have another apprehension.

tomorrow, Friday, 3 rd April 1992, at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, you can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 3, 1992
Chaitra 14, 1914 (Saka)