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Thursday, December 27, 1990
Pausa 6, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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NEW DELHI

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Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Mahasamund)

Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)

Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)

Singam, Shri Basavapunnaiah (Tenali)

Singaravadiel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)

Singh, Shri Ajay (Agra)

Singh, Shri Anand (Gonda)

Singh, Shri Dhanraj (Monghyr)

Singh, Shri Dharmgaj (Shahabad)

Singh, Shri Har Govind (Amroha)

Singh Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)

Singh, Shri Jagannath (Sidhi)

Singh, Shri K. Manvendra (Mathura)

Singh, Shri Lalit Vijoy (Begusarai)

Singh, Shri Lokendra (Damoh)

Singh, Shri Mandhata (Lucknow)

Singh, Prof. N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)

Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)

Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur (Maharajganj)

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Motihari)

Singh, Shri Ram Naresh (Aurangabad)

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)

Singh, Shri Ramdas (Giridih)

Singh, Shri Sukhendra (Satna)

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balua)

Singh, Shri Tej Narayan (Buxar)

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Fatehpur)

Singh Deo, Shri A.N. (Aska)

Sinha, Shrimati Usha (Vaishali)

Sodhi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)

Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)

Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath (Basti)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din (Baramulla)

Srikantaiah, Shri H.C. (Hassan)

Srinivasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)

Subedar, Shri (Robertsganj)

Sucha Singh, Baba (Bhatinda)

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)

Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Shimla)

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)

Sumbrui, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)

Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)

Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)

Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)

Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)

T

Tandel, Shri D.J. (Daman & Diu)

Tarif Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)

Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas
(Khandwa)

Taslimudin, Shri (Pumea)

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapad-
wanj)

Thambi Durai, Dr. (Karur)

Thapa, Shri Nandu (Sikkim)

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Thorat, Shri S.B. (Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)

Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Domariaganj)

Tiwari, Shri Janardan (Siwan)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Tyagi, Shri K.C. (Hapur)

U

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh (Gandhi-
nagar)

Varma, Shri B. Rajaravi (Pollachi)

Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad (Bet-
tiah)

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)

Varma, Shri S.C. (Bhopal)

Vekaria, Shri S.N. (Rajkot)

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan (Ma-
chhlisahar)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)

Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A. (Palghat)

Vishwanatham, Dr. (Srikakulam)

W

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha
Raja (Mysore)

Y

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
(Bhagalpur)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjhar-
pur)

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan (Si-
tamarhi)

Yadav, Shri Janardhan (Godda)

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh (Chandauli)

Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen (Faizabad)

Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan (Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi (Madhepura)

Yadav, Dr. S.P. (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Saharsa)

Yadava, Shri Ramji Lal (Alwar)

Yadvendra Datt, Shri (Jaunpur)

Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)

Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Rabi Ray

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

Panel of Chairmen

Dr. Thambi Durai

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Shri Jaswant Singh

Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

Secretary-General

Shri K.C. Rastogi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister and also Incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Defence; Home Affairs; Atomic Energy; Science and Technology; Ocean Development; Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Electronics; Space; Information and Broadcasting; Industry; Labour; Welfare; Planning; Programme Implementation and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge)	Shri Chandra Shekhar
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Tourism	Shri Devi Lal
Minister of External Affairs	Shri Vidyacharan Shukla
Minister of Finance	Shri Yashwant Sinha
Minister of Commerce with additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice	Shri Subramaniam Swamy
Minister of Energy	Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Satya Prakash Malviya
Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen
Minister of Urban Development	Shri Daulat Ram Saran
Minister of Textiles and Food Processing Industries	Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav
Minister of Railways	Shri Janeshwar Mishra
Minister of Water Resources with additional charge of the Ministry of Surface Transport	Shri Manubhai Kotadia
Minister of Human Resource Development	Shri Rajmangal Pande
Minister of Food and Civil Supplies	Rao Birender Singh

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Minister of Health and Family Welfare Shri Shakeelur Rehman

**MINISTER OF STATE
(Independent Charge)**

**Minister of State of the Ministry of Shri Harmohan Dhawan
Civil Aviation**

**Minister of State of the Ministry of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi
Environment and Forests**

**Minister of State of the Ministry of Dr. Sanjay Singh
Communications**

MINISTERS OF STATE

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Babanrao Dhakne
Energy**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Basavaraj Patil
Steel and Mines**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Bhagey Gobardhan
Human Resource Development**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Bhakta Charan Das
Railways**

**Minister of State in the Department of Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai Shah
Agriculture and Cooperation in the
Ministry of Agriculture**

**Minister of State in the Prime Shri Kamal Morarka
Minister's Office**

**Minister of State in the Ministry Shri Lalit Vijoy Singh
of Defence**

**Minister of State in the Department Shri Ram Bahadur Singh
of Rural Development in the Ministry
of Agriculture**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Ramji Lal Suman
Labour and Minister of State in the
Ministry of Welfare**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Shri Sarwar Hussain
Food and Civil Supplies**

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**Minister of State in the Ministry of
Home Affairs and Minister of State
in the Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting**

Shri Subodh Kant Sahay

**Minister of State in the Ministry of
Tourism**

Shrimati Usha Sinha

DEPUTY MINISTERS

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health
and Family Welfare and Deputy Minister
in the Ministry of Industry**

Shri Dasai Chowdhary

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance
and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of
External Affairs**

Shri Digvijay Singh

**Deputy Minister in the Ministry of
Petroleum and Chemicals and Deputy
Minister in the Ministry of Communications**

Shri Jai Prakash

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce

Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das Patel

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol XIII

First day of the Sixth Session of Ninth Lok Sabha

No. 1

LOK SABHA

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[*English*]

Thursday, December 27, 1990/Pausa 6,
1912 (Saka)

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker Sir, I
introduce to you and through you to the
House my colleagues:

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

Shri Vidyacharan Shukla	:	The Minister of External Affairs
Shri Rajmangal Pande	:	The Minister of Human Resource Development
Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi	:	The Minister of Energy

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI (Kanpur):
We cannot have a Minister supporting Sati.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I am on a point of order.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Acharia, what
is your point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you speak at the
same time, now the business of House will
be conducted.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is a
supporter of Sati. How can he remain in the
Government?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of
order.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

Shri Manubhai Kotadia	:	The Minister of Water Resources and Minister of Surface Transport
Shri Daulat Ram Saran	:	The Minister of Urban Development

Rao Birender Singh : The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): My simple point of order is that Obituary References must be taken up before any other business.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the directions of the Speaker. First the introduction of ministers and then Obituary References.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am on a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am on a point of order. I have seen very carefully as to what are the various orders in which the items can be taken up. *(Interruptions)* Please listen to my point of order. Today, in the special circumstances, this has been taken up. I have already given, under Rule 388, a notice that I would seek your consent to see that the Question Hour is suspended for a specific purpose today. We are challenging the very constitution of this Government, especially after Mr. Gadgil has declared that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not given my consent to it.

[*Translation*]

Shri Devi Lal : The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Tourism

[*English*]

Dr. Shakeelur Rehman : The Minister of Health and Family Welfare

Shrimati Maneka Gandhi : The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not have the introduction of the Ministers now. Let us first take up the Obituary References and then take up this item. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, the Prime Minister has now introduced Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi as the Minister, who is a known supporter of *Sati*. Such a person cannot be taken into the Cabinet. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, you know that there is no point of order in it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Minister to the House:

Shri Satya Prakash Malviya	:	The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
Dr. Sanjay Singh	:	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications
Shri Harmohan Dhawan	:	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shrimati Usha Sinha	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
Shri Ramji Lal Suman	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare
Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai Shah	:	The Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri Babanrao Dhakne	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy
Shri Kamal Morarka	:	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office
Shri Lalit Vijoy Singh	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	:	The Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture
Shri Dasai Chowdhary	:	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry
Shri Jai Prakash	:	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications
Shri Nakul Nayak	:	Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister

(Interruptions)

11.09 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Obituary References. Will you please take your seats?

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we

meet today after an interval of over one month, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of eight of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Dhirendranath Basu, Shri C. Muthusami Gounder, Maulana Abdur Rehman, Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Maulna Mohammad, Sayeed Masuodi, Shri V.P. Nayar and Shri Surendra Mohanty.

Shri Dhirendranath Basu was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Katwa constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Basu joined the independence movement at an early age and participated in the Quit India Movement, 1942.

An educationist, he served as a Member of Administrative Council of National Council of Education, Jadavpur University during 1952-57. As Chairman of various Standing Committees of Calcutta Corporation, Shri Basu made a significant contribution towards improvement in the civic life of the metropolitan city and in particular pioneered the cause of free and compulsory primary education. He also vigorously worked for the employment of lady teachers in primary schools.

A well known political and social worker, Shri Basu was associated with several organisations in different capacities. A versatile personality Shri Basu was the Editor of "Swadesh Bandhu", a monthly journal in English and Bengali. A widely travelled person, Shri Basu was a member of the Indian delegation to the Conference of World Peace Council held in Russia in 1973.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Basu also served on the Panel of Chairmen of the House and conducted the proceedings very ably.

Shri Basu passed away at Calcutta on 11 November, 1990 at the age of 72.

Shri C. Muthusami Gounder was a member of the fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70,

representing Karur constituency of the then State of Madras.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Gounder besides being Vice-President of District Cooperative Bank, Tiruchirapalli, was a Director of Trichy Regulated Market.

A well known social worker, he took active part in the welfare and upliftment of weaker sections of society including the rural poor. He also evinced keen interest in the promotion of Khadi.

Shri C. Muthusami Gounder passed away at Madras on 16 November, 1990 at the age of 73.

Maulana Abdur Rehman was a member of the Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62.

A well known freedom fighter and social and political worker, he took keen interest in the developmental programmes of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and was associated with several social and political organisations.

Maulana Abdur Rehman was a scholar in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and served as a Senator of Jammu and Kashmir University. He was associated with various educational programmes broadcast over Radio, Kashmir.

Maulana Abdur Rehman passed away at Jammu on 21 November, 1990 at the age of 68.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh was a member of the Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1957-62 and 1962-67 representing Raipur and Rajnandgaon constituencies of Madhya Pradesh respectively. Earlier, he had been a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly where he also served as the Deputy Home Minister during 1952-57.

Shri Singh underwent military training as early as in 1932 and rendered war service during the Second World War. He was given the rank of Major in the Indian Army. He

became the ruler of the State of Khairagarh in 1935.

A great social visionary, he introduced changes of far-reaching importance like entry of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the temple in the then state of Khairagarh and donated land to the Bhodan Movement. He actively worked for the upliftment of tribal and backward sections of the society. After independence, Shri Singh was appointed to the Indian Foreign Service and served the country with distinction in various capacities. A widely travelled person, he attended the International Social Welfare Conference held in Toronto in 1954 and 1962.

A linguist and an educationist, Shri Singh set up several educational institutions and donated liberally to educational and public institutions. He gave his own residential palace to the Government for establishment of the Indira Music University.

Shri Singh evinced keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly relating to foreign affairs, agriculture, irrigation and defence.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh passed away at Raipur on 28 November, 1990, following a heart attack at the age of about 76.

Born in an illustrious family, Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit was daughter of one of the most eminent national leaders and freedom fighters, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and sister of the builder of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. She herself was a well-known freedom fighter, an ace diplomat, a politician par excellence, an ardent social worker, a crusader from human rights and above all a great woman of our times.

Smt. Pandit was a member of the First, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1952-54, November 1964 to March 1967 and March 1967 to July 1968 respectively. Earlier she had made valuable contribution as a Member of the Constituent Assembly. She was a Member of the U.P. Council of Ministers

during 1937-39 and again during 1945-46. Indeed she had the distinction of being the first woman Minister under the Crown in India.

A stormy petrel of the Indian freedom struggle and a remarkable child of the Indian Revolution, Smt. Pandit joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 and actively participated in the freedom struggle in 1941 and 1942 and suffered imprisonment. During an eventful career spread over more than half a century, she played a pivotal role not only in the country's political life but also in the diplomatic arena.

The period between 1947 and 1961 was the high watermark of her chequered career as an Ambassador and later as India's High Commissioner in several countries. Her assignments as a diplomat included such prestigious postings as in U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Spain, Mexico and the U.K. Her mission to London culminated in the highly successful visit to India of Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh in 1960-61.

She brought international fame to the country when she was elected as the President of the United Nations General Assembly in 1953-54. Earlier who had been the leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations continuously for four years from 1947. In 1963, she led the Indian teams at the United Nations.

An able administrator, she adorned the office of Governor of Maharashtra during 1962-64. A many-faceted personality, Smt. Pandit had many firsts to her credit. She was the first woman Minister in pre-independence era, the first woman to lead the country's delegation to United Nations and the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly.

Smt. Pandit was recipient of Padma Vibhushan and several other awards like One World Award, Key Women of the Year, etc. She had been conferred with numerous honorary degrees by various universities of the world in recognition of her talents.

A renewed parliamentarian, Smt. Pandit took keen interest in the proceedings of the house particularly those relating to foreign affairs.

While Smt. Pandit's contributions to politics and diplomacy are, no doubt, outstanding, a lesser known aspect of her personality was her immense concern for the plight of women in Indian society. She was an ardent believer in the equality of both the sexes and worked ceaselessly for the emancipation of women. She was President of the All India Women's Conference during 1940-42 and Vice-President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The death of Smt. Pandit marks a break in the link with that era in country's history which was dominated by leaders who had made yeoman's contribution in hastening the dawn of independence. In her death, the country has lost a charismatic personality that was imbued with high idealism, wide sympathies and the courage of deeply felt convictions.

Smt. Pandit passed away at Dehra Dun on 1 December, 1990, at the age of 90.

Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuodi was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha during 1949 to 1957 from Jammu and Kashmir State. Earlier he had been a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir Praja Sabha in 1938.

A distinguished teacher and a renowned political worker, he gave up his Professorship to join the freedom struggle as early as in 1932 and thereafter never saw back.

A close associate of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Maulana Masodi played a key role in the freedom struggle particularly in the 'Quit Kashmir Movement' culminating in the formation of a responsible Government in the Jammu and Kashmir State. He suffered imprisonment for several years and was also exiled from the State for one year in 1934.

Maulana Masuodi was widely known for the integrity of his character and his adherence to human values. A committed revolutionary and one of the founding fathers of the Constitution of India, he lived a life of austerity and simplicity.

Maulana Masuodi took keen interest in journalism and was Editor of 'Hamdard', a local daily during 1935-40, and founded 'Khidmat'—a weekly in 1940. Earlier in 1920, he had worked for a Urdu paper 'Zamindar', published from Lahore.

An educationist, Maulana Masuodi served as a member of the Senate of Jammu and Kashmir University and Dean of Oriental Faculty. He took keen interest in the publication of text books and was a member of the Text Book Advisory Board of Jammu and Kashmir State.

An able administrator, he served as Municipal Commissioner in 1936 and Liaison Officer during Emergency Administration at Uri front in 1947.

The heinous crime of assassination of Maulana Masuodi, an illustrious son of our motherland, on 13 December, 1990 deserves severest condemnation from all sections of the House. He will be long remembered for his distinguished services to the Nation.

Shri V.P. Nayar was a member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-57 and 1957-62 representing the Chayinkil and Quilon constituencies of Kerala respectively.

An advocate by profession he was associated with several environmental groups of Kerala State. He had a special interest in study of minerals, public health and problems faced by fishermen.

As a Parliamentarian, he enriched the proceedings of the house by his vast knowledge.

He was founder editor of the Quilon based weekly, 'Kerala Sabdam'.

A multi-faceted personality, Shri Nayar took keen interest in the development of sports in Kerala State.

Shri Nayar passed away at Thiruvananthapuram on 19 December, 1990 at the age of 72.

Shri Surendra Mohanty was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Kendrapara constituency of Orissa. Earlier he represented the Dhenkanal constituency of the State in the Second Lok Sabha (1957-62). He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha during 1952-57 and again from 1978 to 1984.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mohanty gave up his studies to join the freedom struggle and actively participated in the 'Quit India' Movement in 1942.

A prominent literature, he was author of several publications and also recipient of State and Kendra Sahitya Academy Awards in 1959 and 1970 respectively. He was the President of Orissa Sahitya Academy for a number of years.

A well known social and political worker, he organized relief operations in the State of Orissa.

A versatile personality, Shri Mohanty was the founder editor of weekly *Janata* and daily *Ganatantra* and also editor of *Kalinga*. In 1984 he joined Oriya daily *Sambad* as its Chief Editor and till his last days, he was writing a column for the said daily.

A widely travelled person, Shri Mohanty was a member of Indian Parliamentary Delegation to China in 1955.

An able parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House.

Shri Mohanty passed away at Cuttack on 22nd December, 1990 at the age of 68.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me

in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

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

11.22 hrs

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS- CONTD.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): With your permission, I introduce Shri Bhagey Gobardhan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Shri Sarwar Hussain, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. *(Interruptions)*

11.22 1/2 hrs

RE. MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR UNDER RULE 388

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the questions now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice regarding suspension of the question hour. I may be allowed to make a submission.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the questions. Shri Bhoje.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388 and I have to make a submission. I am entitled to

make a submission to seek your consent...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know the rules of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am entitled to make a submission about the consent I am seeking. Please allow me to make a submission about the consent I am seeking from you under Rule 388. Can I proceed with my submission? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent. Let us proceed with the question hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: First, I am entitled to make a submission to you why consent should be given. This is the convention of the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is question hour. Please go to your seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the convention of the House. I want to make a submission to you before you reject my notice. I have given a notice under Rule 388. I have a right to make a submission to you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI (Kanpur): Shri Kalvi has violated the Constitution of India by supporting Sati. He cannot remain in the Cabinet... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Please listen to me. They have made mockery of the constitution. Please allow me to speak... The supporters of Sati-Pratha should be ousted from the government. He cannot remain in the government. He should be ousted from Government (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can I do that?

[*English*]

Please go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have a right to make a submission why you should give consent to suspend the question hour under Rule 388.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please first take your seat? I am on my legs, Mr. George Fernandes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, you please allow me to make my submission. (*Interruptions*)

At this stage Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt and some other Hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the table

MR. SPEAKER: You please go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Shri Prakash Koko Brahmhatt and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for fifteen minutes

11.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-five minutes past Eleven of the clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fifty Minutes past Eleven of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about Ayodhya issue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down all of you. Now I call Madhuji to speak. I appeal all the hon. Members to help in conducting the business of the House. I know that hon. Members are concerned.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Assistance will be there, provided you give every body an equal chance. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am saying, please listen me first. Madhuji, you please sit down, I want to say something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first I appeal to all the hon. Members.

[English]

I will appeal to you, and beseech you to help me to proceed with the business of the House.

[Translation]

We are meeting after so many days. The hon. Members are also concerned and

want to raise their questions. That is why I am now calling Madhu Dandavateji to speak. He will make his submission and after listening to him, if leaders of other parties also want to make their submission I would allow them to speak.

Please assist me to proceed with the business of the House. Now Mr. Dandavate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, kindly also request the hon. Members not to leave their seats and come between you and me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They should not have done it; what else can I say?

11.52 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR UNDER RULE 388; VALIDITY OF FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT; AND STATUS OF CONGRESS (I) PARTY IN THE HOUSE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before expressing your views, Sir, I would only request you kindly to listen to our submission in detail, because it is a very basic issue. I have this with me: firstly, I have given notice under rule 388 saying that rule 32 regarding the Question Hour be suspended, and we should proceed on to discussing the very question of the validity of the formation of the Government. I have with me the November, 9, 1990 Press Communique of the Rashtrapathi Bhavan. Regarding the formation of the Government, the Rashtrapathi Bhavan communique said that firstly, they consulted Congress (i), whether they are prepared to form the government; then they requested the Bharatiya Janata Party leaders whether they can form the Government they requested also the Left Front, whether they could form the Govern-

ment. Then they requested the Chandra Shekhar group whether they could form the Government. And there, it is said—I will read it out for you:

"The President enquired from Shri Chandra Shekhar if he were in a position to form a viable Government ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Is the Question Hour being suspended?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Under what rule are you allowing him, Sir? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Mr. Dandavate.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I have given notice, for suspension of Question Hour. (Interruptions) You hear me, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, have you suspended the Question Hour?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Chandra Shekhar responded to the offer and produced evidence of support to his group from the Congress (I), AIADMK, Bahujan Samaj Party, etc. The President is satisfied *prima facie* that the group headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar with the support of other parties as mentioned above has the strength to form a viable Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No question of point of order. (Interruptions) No point of order during the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Under what

rule is he speaking? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no point of order during Question Hour only notices under Rule 388. (Interruptions) Only when the President was informed by Congress (I) and others that "we will support the Government", in other words when they were the allies of the Government, though not the participants, the Government was allowed to be formed. Today's Press carries a Press interview by the Secretary of the Congress (I), AICC, Shri V.N. Gadgil, and that says that it has appeared in the Press that the Congress had declared that "we will function as an Opposition party." Mr. Gadgil has announced that that the Congress (I) is neither an ally nor a participant in the Government. If this Congress (I) consisting of 195 members is not an ally of this Government, not talk of being a participant, in that case the very *raison d'être* of the President inviting Shri Chandra Shekhar to form the Government falls flat. We want to discuss this and therefore the Question Hour has to be suspended and we should proceed to discuss the legality of the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the noise I would not quite follow that my friend Professor Dandavate was trying to say. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Now clarify. Why are you sitting quiet now?

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you provoking them?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I explain?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: From what I could understand his complaint was that if we are pleased to extend support to this

Government, how can we be an opposition party? Now, the hon member having had experience of a minority Government, should have known that he was supported by two parties which regarded themselves also as opposition parties (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Mr Acharia, you should give him a patient hearing

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Shall I explain?

MR SPEAKER I will come to you

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura)
 He should speak the truth

MR SPEAKER I have permitted Shri Dinesh Singh

SHRI DINESH SINGH If they wish to bask in the glory of having been party of a government, I have no objection. But there is no provision in the Lok Sabha for a supporting party (*Interruptions*) There is no provision for a supporting party. There is a ruling party and the rest are opposition parties (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER Mr Chandra, is it necessary to say yes or no? It is not necessary

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER Mr Soz, what has happened to you?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH My difficulty is that the hon members have not read the rules. If they point out from the rules that there is a provision for a supporting party, I shall withdraw. But, the submission that I wish to make with your permission is that Prof Kurien had written a letter to you, in which he had explained that we, the Congress (I) remain an opposition party (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER The Question Hour is over

12.37 hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Visit of King of Bhutan

*1 SHRI R M BHÖYE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the King of Bhutan visited India during the month of November, 1990,

(b) if so, the details of the talks held by him with Indian leaders,

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries as a result of the talks, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA)

(a) Yes, Sir. The King of Bhutan paid a four day visit to India during November 23-26, 1990

(b) During his visit, the King of Bhutan called on the President Shri R Venkataraman. He also met the Prime Minister, the External Affairs Minister and the Finance Minister. The discussions centred round bilateral, regional and multilateral issues of mutual concern.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Bhutan on the 25th of November 1990, to prepare the Detailed Project Report on the Tala Hydroelectric

Project (Chukha II) and Wangchu Reservoir Scheme (Chukha III).

(d) The Tala Hydroelectric Project is a run of the river scheme and is expected to have an installed capacity of 1000 MW. The Wangchu Reservoir Scheme involves the construction of a rock filled dam and is estimated to have an installed capacity of 500-600 MW. The detailed Project Reports are expected to be ready by December, 1993. The Memorandum of Understanding is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan Regarding the Preparation of Detailed Project Reports for the Tala Hydroelectric Project and the Wangchu Reservoir Scheme in the Wangchu Basin

The Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan,

BEARING IN MIND the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments and their peoples and mutual trust, understanding and cooperation shown in completing the Chukha Hydroelectric Project,

NOTING THE successful completion of the Chukha Hydroelectric Project, a shining example of mutually beneficial cooperation,

NOTING FURTHER the desire of the Royal Government of Bhutan to develop additional hydro-power potential in the Kingdom, particularly in the Wangchu basin, and the Government of India's willingness to cooperate with and assist the Royal Government of Bhutan in attaining this objective,

HAVE, with respect to the development of hydro-power in the Wangchu basin in Bhutan, reached an understanding to carry

out detailed investigations and prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for TALA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT and WANGCHU RESERVOIR SCHEME

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECTS

1. Tala Hydroelectric Project

This is a run of the river scheme utilising a drop of about 880 metres along the course of the Wangchu river downstream of the tailrace of the existing Chukha Hydroelectric Project. As per preliminary studies carried out by the Chukha Project Authority (CPA), the scheme would comprise a diversion dam, 20 km long headrace tunnel, an underground powerhouse and a 3 km long tailrace tunnel. An installed capacity of 1000 MW has been proposed in the CPA studies.

2. WANGCHU RESERVOIR SCHEME

This scheme will involve construction of a dam to provide storage on the Wangchu river and a power station. Two dam sites have been identified for this storage scheme, one below the confluence of Piping river with Wangchu (identified by CPA) and another site 6-7 km upstream (proposed by Tata Consulting Engi-

neers in their pre-feasibility report of July 1988). An installed capacity of 500 to 600 MW has been proposed in these preliminary studies.

II. INVESTIGATIONS AND STUDIES UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

1. At the instance of the Royal Government of Bhutan, reconnaissance investigations of the Wangchuriverweretaken up in 1961 by the then Central Water and Power Commission of India.
2. Based on the above mentioned investigations and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared thereafter, the Chukha Hydroelectric Project was taken up and completed.
3. The Chukha Project Authority prepared pre-feasibility reports on Tala Hydroelectric Project and Wangchu Reservoir Scheme in April, 1983 and June, 1987 respectively and on Torse Reservoir Scheme in November, 1988.
4. M/s. Tata Consulting Engineers (TCE), Bombay prepared for the Royal Government a pre-feasibility report on Raidak Hydro Power Scheme (Wangchu Reservoir

Scheme) and Torsa Hydro Power Scheme in July, 1988.

5. After detailed evaluation of the CPA and TCE reports by the departments concerned in the Government of India as desired by the Royal Government of Bhutan it was decided jointly in February, 1990 that the projects in the Wangchu basin merit further investigations.
6. An expert team from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd., (NHPC), Central Water Commission (CWC) and Geological Survey of India (GSI) inspected the Wangchu basinsites from 6th to 11th February 1990 and submitted a report.
7. In a meeting of the delegation of the two Governments held in New Delhi in April, 1990 both sides agreed that preparation of Detailed Project Reports for the two projects in the Wangchu basin should be taken up simultaneously, if necessary through two separate agencies.

III. SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS

In order to prepare the DPRs, the following field

investigations are required:

1. Preliminary study of Alternatives:

Preliminary investigations should be undertaken for evaluation of various alternatives for location of dams and alignment of water conductor systems for selection of the schemes for detailed investigations.

2. Topographical Surveys:

This should cover the entire areas from the dam sites to the powerhouse sites of the two projects.

3. Geological/Geo-physical and Foundation Investigations:

This should be carried out at the dam sites and other locations of the two projects. It should include detailed sub-surface explorations at various locations, geo-mapping, drilling, drifting, water percolation tests and other mechanical tests.

4. Seismological Observations:

The historical data of seismic activity and regional geological set-up should be reviewed to arrive at the seismic parameters for the DPRs. The studies should in-

clude a plan for seismological observatories covering the projects' areas to enable the Royal Government of Bhutan to set up a seismological network for future reviews.

5. Hydrometeorological Observations:

Hydrometeorological observations for the two projects should be started immediately. Data to be collected should include rainfall, temperature, river gauge and discharge, suspended silt and water quality.

6. Construction Material Surveys:

Systematic sampling, testing and evaluation including petrographic examination and other special tests for assessment of susceptibility to alkali aggregate reactivity, if required, should be undertaken for both coarse and fine aggregates, clay for core material and other construction materials.

7. Property Surveys:

This should be conducted through the local Bhutanese authorities.

8. Communication Surveys:

In consultation with the Royal Government au-

thorities studies should be undertaken to check the adequacy of existing infrastructure, plan the routes to be adopted for transportation of project requirements, and assess the need for upgradation and widening of existing roads and bridges.

9. Environmental Studies:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies should be undertaken as per the requirements of the Royal Government of Bhutan.

10. Optimisation Studies:

Detailed studies should be undertaken to optimize firm power, energy generation, installed capacity and unit size based on techno-economic considerations and the system requirements of India and Bhutan.

11. Equipment Market Studies:

Studies should be undertaken and basic data collected from different manufacturers of generating and other equipment for ensuring suitability to local conditions and dimensioning of units to decide the powerhouse and switchyard layouts.

12. Transmission Network:

Detailed studies should be undertaken to decide on the system voltage and the number of transmission lines to evacuate the power generated.

13. Construction Methods Studies:

In view of the shortage of labour in Bhutan the method of construction adopted will be of great significance. Studies should be carried out and necessary investigations undertaken to optimise mechanisation so as to minimise labour requirements and construction time. The possibilities for employing Tunnel Boring Machines should be explored.

IV. REQUIREMENTS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

The camps for the workcharged staff and labourers will be located near the work sites. Various components of the projects will lie between Chukha and the confluence of the Wangchu and Piping rivers. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall provide the following infrastructural facilities:

(a) Tala Hydroelectric Project

Accommodation shall be provided for the office and staff to be located at Chukha. In case of difficulty in providing necessary accommodation at Chukha, adequate land for construction of temporary buildings at different places for regular staff plus workcharged staff and labourers, estimated at around 200 at the peak period, shall be provided by the Royal Government of Bhutan free of cost.

(b) Wangchu Reservoir Scheme

Land for construction of offices, stores and residential accommodation for regular and workcharged staff shall be provided free of cost by the Royal Government of Bhutan.

V. TIMEFRAME FOR COMPLETION

The investigating agencies will require three working seasons for the investigations connected with the DPRs from the date of award of work. This is subject to timely provision of infrastructural facilities by the Royal Government of Bhutan as detailed in Section IV. In addition, six months will be required for the

preparation of the DPRs. Subject to the above, the final report shall be completed by December 1993.

VI. OBLIGATION OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS

The Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan agree to the preparation of the DPRs, on a high priority basis, through such agencies in India and Bhutan as may be determined by mutual consultations for each of the works detailed in Sections III and IV above.

The respective obligations of the two Governments shall be as follows:

1. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall make available the infrastructural facilities detailed in Section IV above and shall bear the expenditure thereon.
2. The Government of India shall bear the expenditure for the preparation of the DPRs of both the projects except as provided for in Section VI (1).
3. The selection and appointment of technical, administrative and personnel of all other categories by the investigating agencies shall be confined to the nationals of either country. The Royal Government of

Bhutan shall issue identity cards/permits without payment of security deposit to all the above mentioned personnel. Who are Indian nationals, and their families.

4. The agencies involved in the preparation of the DPRs will depute technicians and administrative personnel to Bhutan according to the requirement of works at site. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall issue/renew identity cards free of cost.
5. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall provide facilities to ensure free movement and transportation of machinery and equipment connected with the investigation work without levying and type of fee, taxes and duties.
6. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall make necessary arrangements for the acquisition of land, buildings, the right of way where needed, cutting of trees necessary for conducting the investigation, and field facilities as may be considered necessary for the preparation of the DPRs and shall resolve administrative and other difficulties, if any. The payment of compensation, if any, and settlement of claims or disputes arising in connection with any arrangements shall

be the so responsibility of the Royal Government of Bhutan.

7. The Royal Government of Bhutan shall issue, on the recommendation of the investigating agencies, licences to Indian contractors to participate in tenders related to the investigations.

[Translation]

MSTD or STD Facilities at Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

*2. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide MSTD or STD facility in the telephone exchanges at Mandavi, Songhad, Valod, Kathor and Madhi in Surat District of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided at these telephone exchanges and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SANJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The telephone exchanges at Mandavi, Songhad, Valod, Kathor and Madhi in Surat District are proposed to be provided with STD facility during this plan period.

- (c) (i) The MSTD facility at Fort Songhad is proposed to be provided by March, 1991. The STD facility at all these places will be possible progressively by 1993.

- ii) Steps for the automatisisation of these exchanges by electronic exchanges and building up of reliable transmission media have been taken up.

[English]

Development of Tourist Spots in Karnataka

*3. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Karnataka lacks basic tourist facilities" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 13 November, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the Government are losing foreign exchange due to lack of infrastructure and tourist facilities in Karnataka;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to develop tourist spots and provide adequate infrastructure and tourist facilities in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism sector have shown a steady increase in the last few years. However, the tourism potential in the country, including the State

of Karnataka, could be further exploited to earn foreign exchange.

(c) and (d). Development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government extends financial assistance to States, based on specific proposals from State Governments and dependent upon merit of each case, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Central Government had sanctioned tourism projects/ schemes for Rs. 252.20 lakhs, during the seventh plan to Government of Karnataka. During 1990-91, 10 projects have been prioritised in consultation with the Government of Karnataka, for extending central financial assistance estimated at Rs. 111.12 lakhs.

Japanese Aid to Develop Places of Buddhist Interest

*4. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are developing the places of Buddhist interest with Japanese aid;

(b) if so, the States where the religious Buddhist places are located and the Japanese aid given to develop those places;

(c) whether infrastructural facilities are proposed to be provided in Jhalawar district to attract tourists to see the Buddhist caves and stupas located there; and

(d) if so, the aid and assistance proposed to be provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tourist infrastructure at places of Buddhist interest connected with the life of Lord Buddha are being developed in the States of UP and

Bihar with financial assistance to the tune of about Rs. 100.00 crores from the Government of Japan.

(c) and (d). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening of tourism infrastructure for specific proposals based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities. In so far as Jhalawar is concerned, a Tourist Bungalow was sanctioned during the year 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 10.85 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has already been released to the State Government.

Tourism in Kashmir Valley

*5. SHRI PIRAYE LAL HANDOO:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism in Kashmir Valley suffered a decline in the year 1990;

(b) if so, the extent thereof in comparison with the year 1988 and 1989;

(c) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Union Government to rehabilitate tourism based population of the valley; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available from State Government, the total tourist traffic to Kashmir Valley upto June 1990 was 6,101. As compared to the same period of the pre-

vious years, the decline is 97.6% over 1989 and 98.3% over 1988.

(c) No, Sir. There is no special plan under consideration for rehabilitation of tourism based population of the valley.

(d) Does not arise.

Support Price For Farm Produce

*6. SHRI NARSINGRAO
SURYAWANSHI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on Agriculture has reviewed the working of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether any model formula has been laid down for the computation of the support prices by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) The Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh to go into the issues relating to declaring Agriculture as an Industry, has made certain observations in its Report on the working of the Committee for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

(b) The Committee has not agreed with the methodology followed by CACP in recommending procurement/minimum support prices of crops. It has recommended that

support prices of farm product be linked to parity prices, determined according to principle of parity with base year 1970-71=100. The Committee has also mentioned that if the parity concept is accepted as the basis of determination of support prices, the services of CACP can be dispensed with. However, if the Commission is to be retained, it should be made to function like a judicial tribunal, according to clearly laid down scientific criteria.

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

[Translation]

Foodgrains Production

*7. SHRISHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and the actual yield of foodgrains during the rabi season 1989-90;

(b) whether the Government propose to export rice and wheat in view of the bumper rabi and kharif crops this year; and

(c) if so, the quantum thereof and the rates, at international level, at which these are to be exported?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) The target fixed and the estimated production of food-grains during Rabi 1989-90 are 770.00 and 697 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) In view of the balance of payments position and good prospects of crop production during the current year, the Government has decided to allow export of foodgrains during the financial year 1990-91.

(c) The Government has decided to allow export of 10 lakh tonnes each of wheat and rice and 1 lakh tonnes of wheat products during the current financial year. Export of Basmati rice is freely allowed subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of Rs. 9500 per Metric Tonne and pre-shipment inspection. For non-basmati rice, the MEP is Rs. 6000 per Metric Tonne. As regards wheat, export is to be undertaken at international prices which vary from time to time.

[English]

Assistance Received from Abroad for Evacuating Indians from Kuwait

*8. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any foreign assistance for evacuating the Indian from Kuwait;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to get assistance from world organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Geneva-based International Organisation for Migration (IOM) operated 101 special and other flights at their cost to evacuate approximately 29,000 Indian nationals. Further, the Commission of the European Community agreed to finance the evacuation of 12,400 Indian nationals at a cost of \$ 5.4 million, who were evacuated on Air India aircraft.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism in Bihar

*9. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for development of tourist spots in Bihar, included in the Seventh Five Year Plan, which have been fully implemented;

(b) whether any other proposal for promotion of tourism in the State is pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Development of tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance for projects/schemes to States depending on their merit, availability of funds, inter-se prorty. Amongst the projects sanctioned during Seventh Plan period for the State of Bihar, the following projects have been fully implemented:

1. Assistance for promotion of fairs & festivals (Kalchakra Festival, Bodhgaya).
2. Construction of Cafetoria at Manner Sharief.
3. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Rajgir.

(b) and (c). Development of Tourism infrastructure is a continuous process and during 1990-91 a scheme for afetaria at Bodhgaya has been sanctioned for Rs. 7.84 lakhs. Detailed proposals for public conveniences at 4 places and wayside facilities at

Koilwar and Barhi have been received from the State Government and a decision on them will be taken shortly.

[English]

Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

*10. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh awaiting clearance of the Union Government;

(b) whether some of these projects are likely to be cleared in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Out of three major and four medium projects with the Centre, one major project, namely, Jurala has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to, among others the State Government's obtaining clearance from environmental and forest angles. Two major projects, namely, Telugu Ganga and Vamsdhara State-II though techno-economically appraised, need resolution in inter-State issues. In addition, for Vamsdhara State II, environmental clearance is to be obtained by the State Government. For the remaining four medium projects, the State Government has to comply with the observations of Central appraising agencies and also obtain forest clearance.

Support Prices of Agricultural Produce

*11. DR. VENKATESH KABDE:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA
GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the support prices of agricultural produce fixed at present; and

(b) the changes Government proposed to make during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) The Government have fixed the pro-

curement/minimum support prices for kharif and rabi crops of 1990-91. A Statement giving the details is attached.

(b) The recommendation the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for Copra for 1991 and for Jute for 1991-92 season have been received and are under consideration. As regards Rabi crops of 1990-91, any review recommended by the CACP will be considered as and when received.

STATEMENT

Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Prices					
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Increase in 1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	

(Rs. per quintal)

Kharif Crops 1990-91

Paddy	Common	150	160	185	205	20
	Fine	154	170	195	215	20
	Superfine	158	180	205	225	20
Coarse Cereals	(Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragl)	135	145	165	180	15
Pulses Tur	(Arhar), Moong and Urad.	325	360	425	480	55
Groundnut-in-shell		390	430	500	580	80
Soyabean	Black	260	275	325	350	25

Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Prices					
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Increase in 1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
					(Rs. per quintal)	
Yellow	300	320	370	400	30	
Sunflower-seed	390	450	530	600	70	
Cotton	440	500	570	620	50	
H-4	550	600	690	750	60	
VFC Tobacco	11.25	11.75	12.50	13.25	0.75	
F. 2 (Rs. per kg)						
L. 2 -do-	12.20	12.80	13.50	14.25	0.75	
Jute	240@	350@	295	320	25	
TD-5 Assam						
Sugarcane (Statutory Minimum Price)	18.50*	19.50*	22.00*	23.00*	1	
Copra			1500**	1600**	100	

Crop	Procurement/Minimum Support Prices					
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Increase in 1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rabi Crops 1990—91						
					(Rs. per quintal)	
Wheat	173	183	215	225	10	
Barley	135	145	180	190	10	
Gram	290	325	421	450	29	
Rapeseed/Mustard	430	460	575	600	25	
Toria	400	430	545	570	25	
Safflower	415	440	550	575	25	

* Linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent with proportionate increase above that level. For 1991-92 the price fixed is Rs. 24 per quintal.

** Relates to Calendar Year-1990

@ Relates to W-5 Assam.

[English]

**Agreement with Nepal for Setting up
Multi-purpose projects**

*12. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Nepal's Prime Minister to India any new agreement for setting up multi-purpose projects on Kosi, Karnali and Pancheswar rivers was concluded between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these projects are likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Union Government had sent a Project Report regarding construction of a multi-purpose High Dam in Varha region on River Kosi in 1981 and a survey of the entire Kosi Basin was conducted by the Japanese Experts on the request of the Government of Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its present stage of implementation;

(e) whether any discussions have been held with Nepal with regard to construction of multi-purpose damson Kamla, Bagmati, Mahanada and Tista rivers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

•(d) to (f). Talks for taking up dams on

Kosi, Karnali, Pancheswar, Kamla and Bagmati were last held inconclusively in December, 1988. The river Tista originating in India joins Brahmaputra in Bangladesh and as such, no talks are required to be held for development on this river between India and Nepal.

[English]

**Central Assistance for Flood Affected
Areas in Orissa**

*13. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the extent of damage caused by recent floods and cyclone in Ganjam and other districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated loss caused to property, crops, human lives, cattle and number of persons rendered homeless in each district;

(c) the Central assistance sought by Orissa Government and given by the Union Government to meet the situation; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government on the report submitted by the Central team which visited Orissa recently?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have made assessment of the extent of damage caused by heavy rains and floods during 3rd—6th November, 1990 in the State. Details of damage are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Government of Orissa have submitted requirement of funds amounting to Rs. 267.75 crores for relief operations in the affected areas. An amount of Rs. 35.25 crores has been released as the Central Government's full contribution for the year 1990-91 towards State Calamity Relief Fund.

(d) A Central Reconnaissance Team visited Orissa between November 13.16, 1990 to :

- (i) have first-hand information on the extent of damage to life and property;
- (ii) relief measures being undertaken by the State Government in the affected areas; and
- (iii) to assess the immediate as-

sistance required by the State Government to meet the situation effectively. The Report of this Team was considered and another Central Team has been deputed on 25.12.90 to assess the additional central assistance, if any, to be provided for meeting the relief and rehabilitation needs of the victims of the calamity.

The Reconnaissance Team had also recommended certain follow-up actions by the various Departments of the Central and State Governments. These recommendations have been considered in two meetings of the Crisis Management Group of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and suitable action has been taken on all these recommendations.

STATEMENT

Extent of Damage to Life and Property Etc. Due to Cyclone and Floods in Orissa (As Reported by State Government)

1.	No. of Block affected	20
	(Names: Chatrapur, Purusottampur, Hinjilicut, Ganjam, Polosara, K.S. Nagar, Khallikote, Kodala, Sanakhemundi, Digapahandi, Chikiti, Rangailunda, Patrapur, Bhanjanagar, Sorada, Aska, Sheragada, Dharakote, Bellaguntha, Mohana).	
2.	No. of Urban Local Bodies affected	9
	(Names: Purusottampur, Hinjilicut Ganjam, Polosara, Digapahandi, Chikiti, Bhanjanagar, Sorada, Aska).	
3.	No. of Gram Panchayats affected	152
4.	No. of villages affected	763
5.	Private dwelling houses damaged.	
(a)	No. of houses washed away	8,540

	(b)	No. of houses fully collapsed	16,798
	(c)	No. of houses partially collapsed	50,716
			76,054
6.		Total Population severely affected	6.30 lacs
7.		No. of human casualties	69
		Missing	17
8.		No. of cattle heads lost	11,574
9.		No. of small animals lost	16,147
10.		No. of birds lost	10.997
11.		Cropped area affected:	
	(i)	Paddy	2.50 lakhs ha.
	(ii)	Non-paddy	32,237 ha.
12.		Principal crops damaged	Paddy
			Sugarcane, Oil, Seeds, Pulses, Vegetables and Betelvines
13.		Areas Sandcast:	16,683 h.a.
14.		No. of Minor Irrigation Projects damaged	660
15.		Extent of Flood Protection embankment damaged	507.49 Kms.
16.		Extent of canal system damaged	2655 kms
17.		No. of Life Irrigation Projects severely damaged	700
18.		Road Communications:	
	(a)	Works Deptt. roads	380 kms.

	(b) Rural Roads	1780 kms.
19.	Length of breaches on Roads	57.76 kms.
20.	No. of cross Drainage Works damaged	680
21.	No. of non residential Government Buildings damaged	581
22.	No. of Residential Government Buildings damaged	1175
23.	No. of Major Bridges Severely damaged	7
24.	Educational institutions	964
25.	Drinking Water tubewells (Rural Tubewells)	2713
26.	Piped water supply projects	10
27.	Electrical Installations damaged	
	(a) 220 Kilo Volt, DC Line washed away been completely	12 towers have damaged.
	(b) 33 Kilo Volt lines (KMs) damaged	85 KMs
	(c) 11 KV Lines	1100 Kms
	(d) L.T. Line (Low Tension Line)	500 Kms.
28.	No. of Power-looms damaged	51
29.	No. of small Scale Units damaged	40
30.	<i>Orissa Road Transport Properties damaged.</i>	
	(i) No. of Public Service Vehicles damaged	16 Nos.
	(ii) Gopalpur Port	Damage to barage, sand pumps station, trestle damage, silting of navigational channel etc.
31.	Forest Department roads damaged.	76kms

Foreign Secretary's visit to Washington

*14. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary visited Washington in the month of September, 1990;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit;

(c) the outcome of the talks held with US leaders; and

(d) whether any agreement was signed during the visit and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit of the Foreign Secretary was a part of the process of periodic Indo-US bilateral consultations.

(c) Bilateral issues were reviewed and significant international developments were discussed at meetings held at various levels. The talks created a better understanding of each others; perceptions on a wide range of issues.

(d) No, Sir.

Shortage of Telephone Exchange Equipments

*15. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is facing shortage of

telephone exchange equipments causing delay in the replacement of old exchanges;

(b) if so, its impact on the functioning of telephone system; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage and remedial measures taken to improve the functioning of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SANJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Life expired and worn out exchanges to the tune of 89,000 lines have been replaced in the last 4 years in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in Bombay and Delhi. There is a programme to replace another 70,600 lines during this financial year and 98,800 during the next financial year. This is no doubt that there is a general shortage of switching equipment in the country. In spite of this the programme of replacing old and worn-out exchanges is being carried out in MTNL. Generally the performance of old electromechanical exchanges is inferior to the electronic exchanges. Therefore the performance of the system with electromechanical exchanges remains relatively poorer than with a total system with electronic exchanges. In the total 8th Plan period, it is proposed to replace 3,18,000 lines of the old exchanges. Other measures taken to improve the functioning of the MTNL are:

Retraining of the Staff to improve the skills and Knowledge; and

Large scale input of the modern state-of-art equipment.

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities in I.V.R.I. Bareilly

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

(a) whether a full time Director is posted to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly following the transfer of former Director,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the agencies conducting inquiry into the allegations against the former Director have submitted their report and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be submitted

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL)

(a) No, Sir

(b) The post is not vacant as the Director is under suspension

(c) and (d) Central Bureau of Investigation which has been requested to conduct the investigation, has not indicated the date by which the report will be submitted

[English]

Conversion of Department of Telecommunications into a Corporation

*17 SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE
SHRI MONORANJAN SUR

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) into a Corporation,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is a fact that this move has been opposed, and

(d) if so, on what grounds and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SANJAY SINGH) (a) to (d) The Government has set up a High Level Committee for recommending the appropriate organisational structure in the Telecom Department for management of Telecom Services in the country keeping in view the developmental and operational needs as well as financial implications etc. All view received in this matter will be considered by the Committee and appropriate decisions in the matter will be taken by the Government after receipt of the Committee's Report

[Translation]

Construction of Barrage over Ganga at Kanpur

*18 SHRI KESHARI LAL Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to prevent erosion of the river Ganga at Kanpur

(b) the time likely to be taken in initiating the barrage construction work over Ganga at Kanpur

(c) the estimated cost of the said project and the percentage thereof likely to be shared by the Union Government,

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed, and

(e) the reasons for delay in initiating its construction work and the steps taken by the Government to remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI

KOTADIA): (a) Kanpur Barrage among other benefits envisages protection against erosion to the left bank.

(b) and (c). Based on the results of the model studies, the State Government has to submit a modified project report and a revised cost estimate for techno-economic appraisal.

(d) and (e). Date of initiation and completion schedule depends on State Government's securing investment clearance and providing for the funds.

**Assistance by European Countries for
Agricultural Projects**

*19. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some European countries have provided financial or technical assistance for agricultural projects in India during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the amount/nature of assistance provided for these projects?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) and (b). Some European countries such as Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Denmark and European Economic Community (EEC) have signed agreements with Government of India for providing financial/technical assistance for various agricultural projects during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91.

The assistance provided under these agreements is primarily for making experts, equipments and training facilities available to India for higher crop productivity and production. The names of such projects and the amount/nature of assistance under these projects is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Name of the Agricultural Projects	Amount/Type of Assistance extended by the European countries during		
	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	
Netherlands Assisted Projects			
1. Indo-Netherlands Operational Research Project for Soil Salinity and Reclamation Phase-II	2.978 million Dutch Guilders. (equivalent to Rs. 30.689 million)*		
2. Training of Farm Women in Agriculture in Gujarat.			Rs. 25.5 million
U.K. Assisted Projects			
3. Agricultural Extension Management Training Project.			0.820 million Pound Sterling (equivalent to Rs. 28.259 million)*
4. Seed Science and Technology			0.279 million Pound

Name of the Agricultural Projects	Amount/Type of Assistance extended by the European countries during		
	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	

Sterling (equivalent to Rs. 9.615 million)*

Swedish Assisted Projects

5. Indo-Swedish Collaborative Research Project on Rapeseed Mustard Improvement.

2.5 million Swedish Kroners. (equivalent to (Rs. 7.951 million)*)

Germany assisted Projects

6. Indo-FRG Programme on Hydrological Monitoring Network for Small Watersheds.

0.724 million Deutsch Marks (equivalent to Rs. 8.416 million)*

Italian assisted Projects

7. Italian aided project on

6745 million

Name of the Agricultural Projects	Amount/Type of Assistance extended by the European countries during		
	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	
temperate climate fruit crops in the States of H.P., J&K, U.P. (Phase-II)			Italian Liras. (equivalent to Rs. 103.873 million)*
DANIDA (Denmark) Assisted Projects			
8. Watershed Development Project in Karnataka	48.8 million Danish Kroners (equivalent to Rs. 147.966 million)*		
9. The Comprehensive Watershed Project in Tirunelveli, Kattabomman and V.O. Chidambaranar District, Tamil Nadu.			25.0 million Danish Kroners (equivalent to Rs. 75.803 million)*
European Economic Community (EEC) Assisted Projects			

<i>Name of the Agricultural Projects</i>	<i>Amount/Type of Assistance extended by the European countries during</i>		
	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
10. Alkaline Land Development Project			35.50 million European Currency Unit (Equivalent to Rs. 752.60 million)*
11. Bhimtal Integrated Watershed Management Project			4.40 million European Currency Unit (equivalent to Rs. 93.28 million)*

*National currencies of Donors converted into Indian Rupees at the rates of exchange prevalent in December, 1990.

[English]

Defusing Tension In Gulf Region

*20. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to take steps to defuse the tension prevailing in the Gulf region by utilizing international forums like the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) and (b). The Government of India has been working closely with other nonaligned countries within the Movement as well as at the United Nations to defuse tension in the Gulf region. The efforts are continuing.

Outcome of Indo-Pak Foreign Secretaries Level Talks

1. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Foreign Secretaries level talks held recently between India and Pakistan in Islamabad; and

(b) how far these talks have led to the thaw in the Indo-Pak relations particularly when Pakistan is helping the secessionists in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) At the Third Round of talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan, held in Islamabad for 18-20 December, 1990, the two countries were able to take several

measures to carry the bilateral dialogue forward. These included, exchange of the Instruments of Ratification of the Agreement on Prohibition of Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities, resumption of discussion between the Surveyors General on the demarcation of the boundary in Sir Creek area, resumption of discussion on the Tulbul Navigation Project, arrangement for more regular communication between the Directors General of Military Operations and steps to finalise some of the Confidence Building Measures under discussion between the two countries.

(b) These talks mark some progress towards the defusion of tension in our bilateral relationship. However, we remain concerned about Pakistan's continued support to terrorism directed against India in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and their continuing propensity to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Loss of Tourist Trade Due to Disturbances

2. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist trade has suffered a lot due to disturbances in some States;

(b) if so, the extent of loss incurred till date, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the tourist trade in those States;

(d) whether Government propose to develop some alternate sites to tourists attraction for domestic as well as foreign tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since tourism industry is mainly in the unorganised private sector, it is not possible to assess the exact quantum of loss.

(c) to (e). The Government has already initiated several measures to diversify the tourism resources of the country and to promote new tourist centres and attractions. As many as 18 extension circuits have been identified to develop facilities for beach tourism, adventure tourism, holiday tourism etc. The year 1991 has been designated as "India Tourism Year" to improve the image of India abroad as a tourist destination and to create adequate awareness about tourism in the country.

[Translation]

Impounding of Passports

3. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4846 on 6 September, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information about the impounding of passports has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIDIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement and Annexures I, II and III.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

111rd Session, 1990 of 9th Lok Sabha Ministry of External Affairs

No. & Date of Question	Subject	Promise made	When & How fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4848 for 6.9.90 by Shri Mullapally Ramachandran	Impounding of Passports asking for (a) Whether a number of Passports were impounded during 1988-89, and 1989-90 (b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor (c) Whether any appeal/representation have been received by Government against Impounding of Passports; and (d) If so, the number of such appeals pending for decision at present?	(a), (b), (c), & (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.	Information has been collected from all Passport Offices in India and Missions abroad. (a) Yes Sir, (b) Details in respect of Passport Offices in India are given in Annexure I; and in respect of Missions abroad are given in Annexure II. Reasons for impounding passports were violation of the passports Act 1967 (c) Yes Sir.	

<i>No. & Date of Question</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Promise made</i>	<i>When & How fulfilled</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
(d) Details are given in Annexure III.				

ANNEXURE I

The number of passports impounded in 1988-89 and 1989-90

S.No.	Passport Office	1988-89	1989-90	Total	(C)	(D)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	28	6	34	—	—
2.	Bangalore	14	6	20	—	—
3.	Bareilly	15	1	16	—	—
4.	Bhopal	2	2	4	Two	Nil
5.	Bhubaneshwar	1	2	3	—	—
6.	Bombay	7	2	9	Two	Nil
7.	Calcutta	—	1	1	—	—
8.	Chandigarh	5	3	8	One	Nil
9.	Cochin	16	9	25	One	Nil
10.	New Delhi	8	1	9	One	One

S.No.	Passport Office	1988-89	1989-90	Total	(C)	(D)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Guwahati	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Hyderabad	6	61	67	One	Nil
13.	Jalandhar	62	15	77	—	—
14.	Kozikode	24	14	38	—	—
15.	Lucknow	20	4	24	—	—
16.	Madras	124+37	11	172	Nil	Nil
17.	Panaji (Goa)	1	—	1	—	—
18.	Patna	18	9	27	—	—
19.	Srinagar	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Trichy	19	63	82	—	—
21.	Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—

ANNEXURE II

The number of Passports impounded in 1988-89 and 1989-90

S.No.	Missions	Total	(C)	(D)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangkok	3	One	One
2.	Bonn	4	One	One
3.	Brussels	2	Surinder Mohan applied to C.P.O.	No appeal is pending with Brussels
4.	Athens	4	—	—
5.	Dublin	1	—	—
6.	Kinshasa	2	—	—
7.	Lima	2	—	—
8.	Tehran	2	One	No appeal is pending with Tehran
9.	Tokyo	1	—	—

S.No.	Missions	Total	(C)	(D)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Toronto	1	—	—
11.	Singapore	1	—	—
12.	San-Francisco	6	—	—
13.	Birmingham	1	One	Nil
14.	Male	1	—	—
15.	Bahrain	1	—	—
16.	London	1	—	—

ANNEXURE III

The number of Passports impounded in 1988-89 and 1989-90

Year	No. of Appeals received against Impounding orders	Appeals Accepted	Appeals rejected	Appeals still under consideration
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89	17	4	2	11
1989-90	9	3	2	2

[English]

Tubewells in Madhya Pradesh

4. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by the Government with regard to construction of tubewells in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) how far these targets have been achieved; and

(c) the number of tubewells constructed so far in Madhya Pradesh and the area covered by them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The targets fixed by the Government for construction of tubewells in the State of Madhya Pradesh, including the rural areas during Seventh Five Year Plan was 5500 and likely achievement is 4964. Upto the end of Seventh Plan, 13102 Nos. have been likely constructed and 43400 ha. have been anticipated to cover by them.

Linking of District Headquarters by STD in Karnataka

5. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all district headquarters in Karnataka are linked through STD facility; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir. All district headquarters in Karnataka Circle have been linked with STD facility.

(b) Not applicable as all the 20 districts of Karnataka are having STD facility.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan

6. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan which were cleared during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan pending with the Union Government;

(c) the present position of these projects and the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(d) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects which are under construction in Rajasthan; and

(e) the date of commencement of their construction work and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Three major irrigation projects namely, Rajasthan Feeder Gang Canal, Sidhmukh and Nohar.

(b) and (c). Out of 2 major and 4 medium irrigation projects, the State Government is to comply with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies on one major project,

namely, Jaisamond Modernisation and three medium projects, namely Gararda, Bandisendra and Sukli. Gambhiri Modernisation, a medium project has been recommended to the Planning Commission for investment clearance. Remaining major project, namely, Narmada Canal has been received recently. State Government is required to obtain concurrence of Govern-

ment of Gujarat and to sort out other techno-economic issues.

(d) and (e). Names of approved major and medium irrigation projects under construction, date of commencement and likely date of completion are as in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Name of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under construction Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Commencement	Time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4

Major on Going Projects:

1.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I	IIInd Plan	Most of the works have been completed.
2.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II	Vth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
3.	Jakham Project	IIIrd Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
4.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project	IVth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
5.	Raising of Kota Barrage	Vth Plan	Almost completed.
6.	Sidhmukh Project	VIIIth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
7.	Nohar Project	VIIIth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Commencement	Time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3.	4
8.	Gurgaon Canal (Inter-State project with Haryana)	IIIrd Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
	<i>Medium Projects</i>		
1.	Som Kamla Amba Project	Vth Plan	8th Plan Proposals have not been finalised.
2.	Som Kagdar Project	Vth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
3.	Panchana Project	Vth Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
4.	Bhim Sagar Project	Ist Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
5.	Bilas Project	Vith Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
6.	Chhapi Project	Vith Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
7.	Parwan Lift Scheme	Vith Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
8.	Sawan Bhadon Project	Vith Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.
9.	Harish Chandra Sagar Project	Ist Plan	8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Concession to Blind and Physically Handicapped Persons for Telephone Connections

7. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of concession being given to the blind and physically handicapped persons for providing telephones to them on priority basis;

(b) whether the Government propose to give this facility free of cost to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) According to the existing rules blind and physically handicapped persons are not included in any priority category for provision of telephone connections.

(b) and (d). No, Sir. However, 25% concession in rental is allowed on non-residential telephones (not exceeding two telephones) in institutions like homes for the

aged, infirm, spastics, handicapped, deaf-dumb-mute persons, orphanaged and voluntary organisations for tribal welfare and other like institutions or other organisations recognised by the Government.

[*English*]

Supply of Standard Fertilizers and Pesticides to Farmers in Punjab

8. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of samples of fertilizers, and pesticides taken in Punjab during the last year;

(b) the result of such samples/tests;

(c) the details of authorised or unauthorised dealers caught; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of standard fertilizers and pesticides to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAISHAH): (a) to (c). The Table below indicates the number of samples of fertilisers and pesticides drawn the result of their analysis and action taken during the year 1989-90.

		<i>Fertilisers</i>	<i>Pesticides</i>
1.	No. of samples drawn	1997	945
	(a) State laboratory	19	190
	(b) Central Laboratory		
2.	No. of samples found non-standard/ misbranded		
	(a) State Laboratory	93	75

		<i>Fertilisers</i>	<i>Pesticides</i>
	(b) Central Laboratory	1	41
3.	No. of Dealers Registration Certificates cancelled	69	—
4.	No. of prosecutions launched	71	28
5.	No. of other actions taken	79	—

(d) There are 49 fertiliser quality control laboratories in the country including the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad with a total analysing capacity of about 88000 samples per annum.

The quality of fertilisers is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order 1985. The standard specifications of various fertilisers have been laid down under this Order. The State Governments are the enforcement authorities and are vested with adequate powers to ensure that farmers are supplied standard quality of fertilisers.

In order to ensure supply of standard pesticides to farmers the State Governments are vested with adequate powers under the Insecticides Act 1961. Laboratories for insecticides have been set up by the Central and State Governments to check the quality of insecticides.

Families Assisted under IRDP

9. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1989-90 and 1990-91 so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have utilised the funds allotted therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) As can be seen from the attached statement during 1989-90 the States and Union Territories, taken together, spent 102.36% of the funds allotted to them. During the current year upto October, 1990, 37.67% of the allotted funds have been used by the States and Union Territories.

(e) The details may kindly be seen in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT*Physical and Financial Progress under IRDP during the Year 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Till October, 1990)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Families Assisted (in Nos.)		%age of utilization of funds	
		1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)	1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	255228	117799	109.47	57.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8532	2305	59.48	21.72
3.	Assam	61146	13762	115.50	23.15
4.	Bihar	449033	149198	84.95	31.34
5.	Goa	3858	1970	112.39	64.63
6.	Gujarat	102465	37853	116.65	53.67
7.	Haryana	55657	14977	214.60	81.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30417	7818	290.21	99.60

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Families Assisted (in Nos.)		%age of utilization of funds	
		1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)	1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14375	2240	161.87	36.89
10.	Karnataka	140275	38371	86.70	25.89
11.	Kerala	74150	28196	102.97	50.02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	325995	994677	91.29	31.53
13.	Maharashtra	248059	67832	101.67	31.17
14.	Manipur	3716	408	224.22	41.83
15.	Meghalaya	2320	1167	102.33	57.36
16.	Mizoram	4982	1222	102.89	41.26
17.	Nagaland	4932	1545	128.96	51.68
18.	Orissa	185969	39345	84.98	22.10

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Families Assisted (in Nos.)		%age of utilization of funds	
		1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)	1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	56128	16613	272.93	101.85
20.	Rajasthan	159039	29122	96.37	23.86
21.	Sikkim	1717	799	126.61	53.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	221509	101952	104.43	55.45
23.	Tripura	12275	1756	260.23	60.52
24.	Uttar Pradesh	630024	184834	104.41	39.95
25.	West Bengal	291847	102051	115.13	30.62
26.	A & N Islands	1939	615	105.38	29.75
27.	Chandigarh	Not Implemented			
28.	D & N Haveli	387	180	100.10	57.26

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Families Assisted (in Nos.)		%age of utilization of funds	
		1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)	1989-90	1990-91 (till Oct. 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Delhi	2375	483	88.08	42.00
30.	Daman & Diu	726	341	77.86	51.74
31.	Lakshwadweep	209	73	28.14	10.00
32.	Pondicherry	2089	259	109.23	32.11
	All India	3351373	1060763	102.36	37.67

Issue of Postage Stamps of Fort of Chittorgarh

10. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a postage stamp on the historic fort of Chittorgarh is being brought out; and

(b) the steps so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Presently there is no proposal for issue of a stamp on the Fort of Chittorgarh. It may be mentioned that a stamp on the Victory Tower, which is a part of Chittorgarh Fort was issued on 15th August 1949.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, does not arise.

Performance by Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

11. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial results and the performance of each part of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) whether there is further deterioration in the performance of these during the current year; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The financial results of each part of the Sindri unit of FCI during the last three years are as below:

Losses in Rs./Lakhs

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Ammonia sale	(-) 175	(-) 215	(-) 242
Urea	(-) 342	(-) 1776	(-) 959
Ammonium Sulphate	(-) 955	(-) 516	(-) 816
Ammonium Nitrate	(-) 165	(-) 166	(-) 354
Nitric Acid Sale	(-) 45	(-) 26	(-) 49
Ammonium Bicarbonate	(+) 2	(+) 12	(+) 21

Losses in Rs./Lakhs

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Others	(+) 41	(+) 318	(-) 576
Total	(-) 1639	(-) 2369	(-) 2975

Performance ('000MT)

Year	Ammonia	Urea	Amm. Sul.	Amm. Nit.	Nit Acid	ABC
1987-88	208.5	271.4	44.0	12.6	39.3	2.1
1988-89	209.4	268.8	57.7	16.1	44.2	2.4
1989-90	179.90	209.2	54.2	16.5	50.3	2.5

(b) to (c). During the current year, the performance of the Sindri unit has been overall unsatisfactory on account of inadequate supply and poor quality of coal, leakages in the air separation unit and other equipment failure. Steps have been taken to improve the supply of good quality coal, repairs of equipment and revamping of captive power plant. The Board of FCI has also decided to investement about Rs. 14.77 crores in the Phase-I revamping of the Sindri unit.

Loss in Department of Post

12. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the Department of Posts in the year 1989-90 as compared with those during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of loss during the current financial year in spite

of steep hike in postal rates;

(c) if so, the specific reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to bring in efficiency and revamp the Department of Posts to mitigate losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The losses suffered by the Department of Posts in the year 1989-90 as compared to those during the last three years is as follows:

	<i>Rs./crores</i>
1989-90	262.99
1988-89	169.73
1987-88	190.87
1986-87	216.43

(b) Anticipated loss during 1990-91 = Rs. 161.86 crores.

(c) The losses are mainly due to the fact that the steady rise in the operational cost and increase in the expenditure on development attributable to expansion of postal network are not fully reflected in the postal tariff fixed for the various services.

(d) Efforts are continuously made to contain the working expenses by adopting strict economy measures and expenditure control as also by simplification of procedure wherever possible.

[*Translation*]

Milk Powder Plants

13. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milk powder plants,

the annual consumption and demand of milk powder in the country, State, wise;

(b) the number of plants functioning to their full capacity and of those lying idle;

(c) whether the demand by the State Government for improving the functioning of these plants as also the demand for more durable tetra pack plants have been pending with the National Dairy Development Board; and

(d) if so, since when and the remedial measures taken by the Board so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) Fifty one milk powder plants in the co-operative sector under Operation Flood (OF) programme established in the country state-wise are as under:

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of milk powder plants</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Gujarat	9
4.	Haryana	2
5.	Karnataka	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Maharashtra	5
8.	Punjab	7
9.	Rajasthan	7

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of milk powder plants</i>
1	2	3
10.	Tamil Nadu	4
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3
12.	West Bengal	1
Total		51

The estimated annual demand of milk powder is around 1,20,000 MT. No Statewise assessment of the annual demand and consumption of milk powder has been made.

(b) Milk powder plants have been established primarily to convert surplus arising out of seasonal variations in milk procurement by the dairies. Keeping this perspective in view, of the 51 powder plants set up under OF, 22 milk powder plants had functioned to full or near full capacity during the last flush season. Under the OF Programme the overall capacity utilisation of all milk powder plants in the last flush season is 82%

(c) There has been no specific demand from any State government.

(d) Does not arise:

[English]

Farm Mechanisation

14. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have made great strides in the foodgrains production and in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables by adopting Farm Mechanisation; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made by each of these States?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) Farm Mechanisation is one of the elements of the new technology that has been adopted in Indian Agriculture since mid sixties. This has generally resulted in increase in the production of foodgrains and fruits and vegetables in a number of States.

(b) A statement showing average production of foodgrains during triennia ending 1969-70 and 1989-90 (State-wise) is annexed. As for fruits and vegetables, the data have not been maintained in most of the States. However, the all-India index of agricultural production for the sub-group (fruits and vegetables) has increased considerably to 222.3 (provisional) in 1989-90 with base triennium ending: 1969.70 = 100.

STATEMENT*Average Production of Foodgrains During Triennia Ending 1969-70 and 1989-90**(Lakh tonnes)*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	71.4	118.1
Assam	21.5	28.3
Bihar	89.5	111.4
Gujarat	29.7	38.3
Haryana	38.6	81.5
Karnataka	52.0	67.7
Madhya Pradesh	98.2	150.8
Maharashtra	69.7	118.0
Orissa	49.3	66.2
Punjab	62.0	177.2
Rajasthan	51.2	79.9
Tamil Nadu	58.1	76.9
Uttar Pradesh	168.7	325.5
West Bengal	67.6	112.1
All India	961.9	1603.0

Area under Irrigation

bring more area under irrigation during 1990-91;

15. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the total area to be brought
under irrigation during 1990-91, State-wise;

(a) whether the Government propose to

(c) the total hectares of land brought

under irrigation during 1989-90;

(d) the factors responsible for the increase in generation of irrigation potential, if any; and

(e) to what extent it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE

TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed?

(c) 2971.82 thousand hac. (anticipated).

(d) and (e). The targetted irrigation coverage during 1990-91 is less than the anticipated achievement during 1989-90.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Irrigation Potential proposed to be created during 1990-91 (Target)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.58
3.	Assam	82.00
4.	Bihar	390.00
5.	Goa	4.09
6.	Gujarat	55.00
7.	Haryana	20.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.15
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.86
10.	Karnataka	91.00
11.	Kerala	52.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	126.50
13.	Maharashtra	53.51
14.	Manipur	2.79
15.	Meghalaya	4.23

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Irrigation Potential proposed to be created during 1990-91 (Target)</i>
16.	Mizoram	0.56
17.	Nagaland	1.10
18.	Orissa	82.00
19.	Punjab	46.70
20.	Rajasthan	20.08
21.	Sikkim	1.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	10.88
23.	Tripura	5.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1220.85
25.	West Bengal	136.85
Total States		2620.20
Union Territories		1.82
GRAND TOTAL		2622.02

Conversion of Manual Telephone exchanges Into Electronics in Andhra Pradesh

16. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any plan to convert manual telephone exchanges into electronics in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1.4.90, there are 110 manual telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh. During 1990-91, 30 exchanges are planned for conversion into electronic exchanges subject to availability of the equipment. Remaining telephone exchanges are planned for conversion into electronic/electro-me-

chanical telephone exchange during 8th Five Year Plan period progressively.

(c) Four manual Telephone Exchanges at Bapatala, Sullurpet, Kalyandurg and Mandepete have already been converted into electronic telephone exchanges. 26 more manual exchanges (As per attached statement) have been identified for conversion into electronic exchanges during 1990-91.

STATEMENT

Manual exchange programmed for conversion into electronic exchange during 1990-91

1. Attili
2. Ichapuram
3. Peddapalle
4. Bellampalli
5. Bedhan
6. Dronachalam
7. Garividia
8. Rayadurg
9. Repale
10. Sathenapalle
11. Yemmiganur
12. Banswada
13. Narsannapeta
14. Srisalam
15. Uruvakonda
16. Yellamanchili

17. Yeleswaram
18. Irkollu
19. Kodavuluru
20. Mulug
21. Narasapur
22. Narayankhat
23. Paderu
24. Pedalakuru
25. Uttoor
26. Amangal.

Strike Employees of Department of Telecommunications

17. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent strike of the employees of the Telecommunications Department was withdrawn on the basis of certain assurances given by the Government;

(b) if so, what were the assurances given concerning the demands of the employees; and

(c) the amount that will be required to implement the assurances given to the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Memorandum of settlement is enclosed as a Statment.

(c) Rs. 50 crores approximately, per year.

STATEMENT

Memorandum of Settlement Between the DOT and The Three Federation

1. MOS (C) assured that the Government will take a decision regarding organisation of the field units of DOT, including MTNL by 10th December, 1990, so that the alleged discrimination between the DOT employees on deputation to MTNL and those serving in DOT in respect of grant of adhoc interim payment of Rs. 100/- p.m is ended.
2. The staff side insisted on implementation of the award on reduction of hours of work of operation staff. DOT explained the constraints of the Government in implementing the award. The staff side

3. Arbitration award of 1981 regarding OTA payments has been implemented. The question of fixing OT rates on the basis of revised pay scales as recommended by the 4th CPC is a matter of general policy applicable to other departments of the Government. The matter has been under consideration of DOP & Trg. The Department agrees to enhance the OT rates payable to different categories of staff as given below with effect from 1.12.1990.

OTA per hour

<i>Slabs based on revised emoluments</i>	<i>Working day</i>	<i>Holidays</i>
Less than 1200	7.95	10.60
1201 to 1450	9.55	12.75
1451 to 1700	11.35	15.15
1701 to 1950	13.15	17.55
1951 to 2200	14.95	19.95
2201 and above	15.85	21.15

- Only officials with a basic pay of Rs. 2200 or less and falling in the categories already specified will be eligible for OTA payments.
4. Introduction of time Scale Clerks Scheme in Circle Offices is in final stages of examination. The matter of transfer existing LDC/UDC to the new schemes will be finalised in consultation with the Department of Personnel before implementation of the Scheme. The final decision will be taken within 2 months.
5. Orders for implementation of BCR Scheme have been issued. In order to extend the benefits under the scheme without any delay, orders have been issued to all CGMs to make officiating arrangements, pending the completion of DPC formalities.
- A Committee, consisting of DDG (per), DDG (E) DDG (TS), DDG (Trg.) under the chairmanship of Adv. (HRD) is being appointed to finalise the details of recruitment rules, training modules, identification of vacancies etc. connected with implementation of restructuring. The Committee has been asked to complete the task in six months; time. Demands
6. It is agreed that non-test category posts which are justified and sanctioned for duties which are listed as duties of Regular Mazdoors will be reclassified as regular mazdoor posts subject to norms being met.
7. Implementation of Government orders of cadre review of officials not covered by OTBP scheme will be expedited.
8. (i) Vide Order No. 10-13/87 Rates dated 23.2.1988 it has already been clarified that the wages of the casual employees doing semi-skilled/skilled jobs will be fixed on the basis of the minimum of the corresponding grade. Instructions will be issued to the field units for implementation.
- (ii) Methodology of implementation of DOP&T orders regarding relaxation of rules and absorption of semi-skilled/skilled casual employees in the Department of Telecom where Service Selection Board is not involved in the recruitment, will be worked out.
- (iii) (a) The Department of Telecom will take up with

DOP&Trg. a review of the Scheme of regularisation of casual workers on the same lines as is being formulated in the Department of Posts.

- (b) Review of cases eligible casual employees who were not granted temporary status earlier will be expedited.
- (c) Modification of the scheme for payment of bonus to "temporary status" employees to bring it in line with the Railways scheme will be examined further, in consultation with DOP&Trg.

9. About the strike wages (MOS (C) agreed to consider the submission of the Federations at an early date. Department of Telecom agreed that deduction be postponed to the salary of December 1990.

10. There will be no victimisation for peaceful participation in the strike.

11. The three Federations agreed to call off the agitation and cooperate with the Administration to normalise the services at the earliest.

Meeting of National Water Board

18. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of National Water Board was held on 27th November, 1990; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting and those implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The first meeting of the National Water Board was held on 27.11.1990 in which it was *inter-alia* decided to set up three sub-committees of the Board—one each for preparing the draft paper in National Rehabilitation Policy for project affected people, setting up of river basin organisations and preparation of a draft Water Information Bill.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Delhi

19. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the formation of Telephone Advisory Committee in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by what time the Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee could not be formed as the policy on formation of Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committees in the country was under review. Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee is expected to be reconstituted shortly.

[Translation]

New Telephone connections in Udaipur

20. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections released in Udaipur City in 1990 out of the waiting list; and

(b) the number of new telephone connections likely to be released during 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Out of waiting list of 7081 as on 1.1.90, 287 new telephone connections have been released from 1.1.90 to 30.11.90.

(b) 600 new telephone connections are likely to be released in 1990-91. A 5000 lines Electronic exchanges has been allotted for 1991-92 and further telephone connections will be released on commissioning of this exchange.

[English]

Milk Consumption

21. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of milk in the urban and rural areas separately in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the proposal, if any to accelerate the consumption of milk in the Urban and rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL):

(a) National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics, conducts regularly nation-wise surveys on household consumer expenditure. This survey provides the value of consumption of various groups of household items including the expenditure on milk and milk products. A statement showing statewise results of the surveys conducted during 1986-87 to 1988-89, separately for rural and urban areas, indicating the value of consumption of milk and milk products per person for a period of 30 days, is enclosed.

(b) and (c). As the consumption of milk is linked with its production, various steps have been taken to increase its production. The strategy being pursued in this regard is as under:

- (i) genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their home tracts 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 in other areas for improvement in milk yields;
- (iv) development of feed and fodder resources;
- (v) organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme; and
- (vi) Operation Flood Programme.

STATEMENT

The value (Rs. 0.00) or consumption of milk and milk products per person for a period of 30 days

State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.61	15.36	7.93	15.02	8.87	16.88
2. Assam	8.56	17.66	6.74	15.81	7.49	18.17
3. Arunachal Pradesh	a	a	7.99	21.17	b	b
4. Bihar	7.47	19.43	8.05	14.99	8.65	18.38
5. Gujarat	23.10	32.18	22.41	32.59	24.40	36.41
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	10.10	21.12	6.90	25.41	d	d
7. Haryana	49.57	39.62	52.91	47.12	60.72	54.45
8. Himachal Pradesh	30.40	37.68	28.94	41.25	c	c
9. Jammu & Kashmir	19.29	28.44	19.71	34.51	c	c

State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Karnataka	9.80	16.72	10.04	17.34	9.64	20.17
11. Kerala	9.57	14.04	9.76	16.27	11.20	18.68
12. Madhya Pradesh	10.12	21.32	11.53	25.41	10.27	22.73
13. Maharashtra	10.74	24.95	9.77	25.81	10.79	30.00
14. Manipur	2.72	3.86	2.42	3.86	b	b
15. Meghalaya	2.92	19.70	4.89	18.92	b	b
16. Mizoram	6.97	15.38	11.03	20.29	b	b
17. Nagaland	a	16.98	a	23.86	b	b
18. Orissa	2.69	21.76	2.90	12.97	3.71	14.29
19. Punjab	45.80	42.89	44.87	42.35	49.68	49.08

State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Rajasthan	32.18	38.67	31.44	36.29	41.50	44.59
21. Sikkim	21.17	22.57	21.40	26.58	b	b
22. Tamil Nadu	6.14	15.20	5.82	15.26	6.41	15.20
23. Tripura	8.29	25.98	9.06	14.19	b	b
24. Uttar Pradesh	16.16	23.20	16.54	25.42	19.51	27.31
25. West Bengal	6.00	16.95	6.00	16.23	6.38	18.72

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, Deptt. of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

(a) Not covered

(b) Group average expenditure for the cluster of North-Eastern States.

Rural : 7.25 Urban : 13.80

(c) Group average expenditure for the cluster of North-Western States/U. Ts.

Rural : 32.85 Urban : 49.72

(d) Group average expenditure for the cluster of Southern States/U. Ts.

Rural : 11.39 Urban : 13.97

[Translation]

Out of Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation to Posts and Telegraph Employees

22. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accommodation is allotted out of turn to the employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi;

(b) if so, on what grounds, and

(c) the number of such quarters allotted from 1 January, 1990 to 30 November 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of turn allotment of quarters is made by the House Allotment Committee of the Delhi Posts and Telecom Circles to those officials suffering from T.B. /Cancer/heart ailment/Handicapped employees and also to outstanding sportsmen fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the Rules. The Minister incharge of the Department has also the discretionary power to give out of turn allotment on priority basis.

(c) 109 cases were approved for out of turn allotment. In 44 cases, quarters have been provided and the rest yet to be provided for want of vacant quarters.

[English]

Uniformity in Pay Scales and Facilities in ICAR

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

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to bring uniformity in the matter of pay scales and other facilities being given to the employees at Headquarter and its institutes; and

(b) if so, the time by which decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI): (a) Sir, A demand in this regard has been received from some of the employees.

(b) No time limit has been fixed in this regard.

Amendment of Land Ceiling Acts

24. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee on Agriculture has recommended to amend the Land Ceiling Acts to bring more area under cultivation;

(b) the States which have agreed to implement the recommendation; and

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such recommendation has been made to the State Governments as it would run counter to the National Guidelines on the subject.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are currently under consideration of the Government.

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps

25. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for releasing of special and commemorative stamps during 1990-91.

(b) the present composition of the Philatelic Advisory Committee;

(c) when the proposal for 1991-92 is to be considered by the Committee/Government; and

(d) whether the Government propose to invite the public to suggest themes; ideas, personalities and events for special issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY

OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) The programme for issue of commemorative/special postage stamps is chalked out calendar year wise. Details of stamps to be issued during the remaining part of the year 1990 and these proposed to be issued during 1991 are given in the attached statement I and statement II respectively.

(b) The present composition of the committee is given the attached Statement III.

(c) Proposals for the year 1991 have already been finalised as indicated at Annexure 'B'. Proposals for the year 1992 will be placed before the philatelic Advisory Committee, for consideration at its next meeting.

(d) There is no proposal to invite the public for suggestions. However, opinion leaders from among members of the public are represented on the philatelic Advisory Committee as would be seen from the composition in the attached Statement III. Others are also welcome to suggest themes for issue.

STATEMENT-I

List of Commemorative/special stamps proposed to be issued during the remaining part of the year 1990

28th December	—	Terecentenary of Calcutta
31st December	—	Dnyaneshwari

STATEMENT - II

Tentative Programme for issue of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamps during the year 1991

S. No.	Months	Theme
1	2	3
1.	January	International Conference on Road Safety

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>Theme</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2-3.	-do-	International Conference on Youth Tourism and Visit India Tourism Year.
4-5.	February	Wild Life (Marine Mammals)
6.	-do-	7th Triennale
7.	-do-	Jagannath Sunkersett
8-9.	-do-	Inpex-91
10-11.	March	Space Vehicles-Completion of 3 years
12-15.	-do-	Tribal Dances
16.	April	Babu Jagjiwan Ram
17.	April	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
18-20.	May	Yoga
21.	-do-	Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar
22.	-do-	Karpoori Thakur
23-24.	-do-	Diamond Jubilee of New Delhi
25-26.	June	Antarctica
27-32.	-do-	Orchids
33-34.	July	Cartoons-Shankar Pilley
35-38.	August	Adventure Sports
39.	-do-	Centenary of Rocket Mail
40.	-do-	Sri Prakasa
41-44.	October	Wild Life
45-46.	-do-	Handicrafts : Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>Theme</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
47.	November	Diamond Jubilee of Air Mail Post Card
48-51.	December	Music of India
52.	-do-	90 years of Nobel Prizes
53.	December	Drug Abuse
54.	-do-	W. A. Mozart
55.	-do-	18th Cavalry.
ISSUE MONTHS TO BE DECIDED		
56.		Jai Shankar Prasad
57.		Mahadevi Verma
58.		Bharti Bhavan Library

STATEMENT - III

The present composition of the Philatelic Advisory Committee as under :-

CHAIRMAN

1. Dr. Sanjay Singh — Minister of State for Communications.

CO-CHAIRMAN

2. Shri Jai Parkash — Dy. Minister for Communications.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

3. Shri Kailash Prakash — Secretary, Deptt. of Posts

OFFICIAL MEMBERS

4. Shri S. P. Ghulati — Member (Operations) Deptt. of Posts.

5.	Shri S. Krishnan	—	Member (Finance) Deptt. of Posts.
6.	Shri D. Subha Rao	—	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Deptt., of Economic Affairs.
7.	Shri S. D. Idgunji	—	General Manager, India Security Press, Nashik Road-422 101.

**NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**

8.	Smt. Sarla Meheshwari 420, V. P. House, New Delhi.	—	C. F. 204, Salt Lake, Calcutta-700 064.
9.	Smt. Uma Gajapati Raju 8, Tughlak Lane, New Delhi.	—	Odd bit No. 1, Kirlampudi Lay Out, Visakhapatnam (A. P.)
10.	Smt. Kamla Sinha, Bihar Bhavan, New Delhi.	—	Vill. Sheapuri, P.S. Sri Krishnapuri, P. O. GPO—Patna (Bihar)
11.	Shri A. N. Singh Deo, Orissa Bhavan, New Delhi.	—	The Palace Post Office, Dharakote, Distt. Ganjam (Orissa)

PHILATELISTS & STAMPS DEALERS

12.	Shri Dhirubhai Mehta	—	103, Dalmat Chambers, Sir Vitthaladas Thackersay Marg, Bombay-400 020.
13.	Shri G. Madan Mohan Das	—	41, Perumal Mudali Street, Sowcarpet, Madras-600 069.
14.	Shri Dilip Shah	—	799, Gol Bazar (Wright Town) Jabalpur-4820 02.
15.	Shri Yogesh Kumar	—	Vishnu Bhavan, 370, Macnair Road, Prem Nagar, Bareilly-243005.
16.	Shri Madhukar Deogawanka	—	225/2, Acharya JC Bose Road, Calcutta-700 020.

17. Shri G. B. Pai	—	‘DOLPHINS’ S-484, Greater Kailash Part-II, New Delhi-110 048.
18. Shri N. S. Nahar	—	Department of Philately, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.
19. Shri S. C. Sukhani	—	P. O. Box No. 2049, Calcutta-700 001.
20. Shri A. M. Mukhi	—	Empire Buildings, V. T. Bombay-400 001.

ARTISTS AND PROMINENT PERSONS

21. Shri O. P. Sharma	—	Principal, College of Arts, 20, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110 001.
22. Shri Jatin Das	—	C-12, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-110 013.
23. Shri Shanker Suhail	—	23/144-A, Vikram Vihar, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-110 024.
24. Shri K. K. Nair	—	Building No. 3, Dhaka Colony, Andheri (West), Bombay-400 058.
25. Shri R. S. Bist	—	Ex. Principal, Govt. Arts College, Lucknow.
26. Shri D. K. Bhattacharya	—	Chairman, Sahitya Akademy, Ravindra Bhavan, New Delhi.
27. Smt. Mallika Sarabhai	—	Darpana Akademy of Performing Arts “CHIDAMBRAM” Usmanpura, Ahmedabad-380 013.
28. Dr. D. N. Tiwari	—	Vice-Chancellor, Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (M. P.)

29. Shri T. Subbarami Reddy	— H. No. 6-3-249/5-A, Road No. 1 Banjara Hills, Hyderabad (A. P.)
30. Shri Asangba Sangtam	— SHAMROCK DALE MOKOKCHUNG, Nagaland.
31. Shri Ajoy Bagchi	— C-103, Anand Lok, Group Housing Society, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, New Delhi-110 092.

MEMBER SECRETARY

32. Shri V. S. Saksena	— Dy. Director General (Phil.)
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Development of Tourism in Kerala

26. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of tourism in Kerala during 1990-91;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to get aid from foreign agencies for construction of hotels in that State; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) During 1990-91 Tourism schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs were prioritised in consultation with the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Calcutta Telephones into Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

27. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to convert the Calcutta Telephone into an autonomous set-up like the Delhi and Bombay Mahanagar Telephone Nigams;

(b) whether the Government are planning to reverse the earlier decision to transfer the responsibility of running the Telecom and other allied services from the Department of Telecommunications to the new Corporations and wind up the MTNL; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) to (c). The Government has set up a High Level Committee to go into all aspects of restructuring of Telecom Organisations including Calcutta Telephones in the country and recommending the most appropriate organisational structure keeping in view the developmental and operational needs as well as the finance implications etc. Appropriate decision in the matter will be taken after the receipt of the Committee's Report.

Development of Inland Waterways in Kerala

28. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the development of Inland Waterways in Kerala under Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and

(b) the progress made so far under the

schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Central Government meets 50 per cent of the sanctioned cost of Centrally Sponsored IWT Schemes as loan assistance. The expenditure incurred by the Central Government during 7th Five-Year Plan in respect of Centrally Sponsored IWT Schemes in Kerala are as follows:—

(i) Improvement of Neendakara Cheriyaazheekal Waterway	—	Rs. 22.305 lakhs
(ii) Improvement of Udyogmandal Canal	—	Rs. 63.00 lakhs
(iii) Improvement of Champakara Canal	—	Rs. 73.55 lakhs
Total	—	Rs. 158.855 lakhs

The scheme for improvement of Neendakara—Cheriyazheekal Waterway has been completed. 82 per cent of earth work including dredging and 63 per cent of bank protection works in respect of Udyogmandal Canal have been completed. The improvement works in respect of Champakara Canal have been almost completed.

[Translation]

Destruction of Paddy Crops by Pests in Bihar

29. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pests have destroyed the ripe paddy crops in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check it?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The incidence of Brown Plant Hopper locally known as 'Madhua' occurred in Paddy crops in some areas of the District of Rohtas and Bhojpur in Bihar during October, 1990. Due to prompt and timely control measures adopted by the State Government and the farmers this Pest was effectively checked and the Paddy crop was saved from any significant losses.

Telephone Connections Under Social Workers Category

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

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam limited is not sanctioning new telephone connections under Social Worker Category by putting restriction on such connections;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to lift such restriction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): (a) and (b). As per Telephone Allotment Rules, there is no Social Workers Category for allotment of new telephone connections. However, eminent persons who have earned recognition at the State or national level in any particular field of science or public activities including sports, fine arts, literature, family planning, adult literacy and uplift of the downtrodden are registered under on-OYT-Special category.

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

[English]

Agreement with UK on Terrorism

31. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement to tackle the terrorism is under finalisation with the government of U.K.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There is an ongoing dialogue with UK on various ways to tackle terrorism. No agreement has been finalised so far.

Norms for Construction of Road Under Inter-State or Economic Importance Programme

32. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for taking up construction of roads under Central Loan Assistance Programme of State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance; and

(b) the amount released by Union Government and spent by each State, scheme-wise under this programme during Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The norms adopted for consideration of projects under the Central loan assistance for State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance are as under:—

(i) Inter-State roads necessary for ensuring through communications;

(ii) Projects required for opening up new areas to which railway facilities cannot be provided in the near future;

(iii) Projects which can contribute materially to rapid economic development.

(b) Under this scheme, expenditure is initially incurred by the State Government from their own resources and are released on lump sum basis keeping in view the entitlement of the State and total funds available for the purpose. A statement indicating the funds released to States/Union Territories during 7th Plan is enclosed.

STATEMENT*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.50
2.	Assam	56.00
3.	Bihar	263.00
4.	Goa	25.00
5.	Gujarat	81.00
6.	Haryana	128.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	198.50
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	78.50
9.	Karnataka	402.00
10.	Kerala	131.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	155.00
12.	Maharashtra	205.00
13.	Manipur	96.00
14.	Meghalaya	40.00
15.	Mizoram	13.00
16.	Nagaland	10.00
17.	Orissa	633.00
18.	Punjab	244.00
19.	Rajasthan	877.00
20.	Sikkim	33.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Total
1	2	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	85.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1135.00
23.	West Bengal	383.50
Total		Rs. 5740.00

Development of Tourism in Orissa

33. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any scheme from the Government of Orissa to promote social/religious tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to connect Bhadrak with the State capital via Akhandal Mani and Jaipur which is a short-east route by a proper road and provide facilities to tourists of religious category visiting Akandal Mani in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). Development of tourism infrastructure is the primary responsibility of the State Government. Central Government extends financial assistance to States, based on specific proposals received from the State Governments and dependent upon merit of each case, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The Government of

Orissa had sent proposals for development of tourism during the current year. Out of these proposals, 11 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 160 lakhs have been prioritised for Central financial assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernisation and Development of Bombay Fort

34. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for the modernisation and development of Bombay Port during 1990-91;

(b) the actual expenditure incurred upto 31 October, 1990; and

(c) the time bound programme for utilisation of the remaining sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) In the revised Annual Plan,

1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 19.08 crores has been provided for the development schemes of Bombay Port Trust.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 4.64 crores has been incurred upto October, 1990.

(c) The Bombay Port Trust is not likely to be able to utilise the entire remaining allocated outlay.

Telecommunication Facilities in Gujarat

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

(a) whether there are great demands for providing more telephone, STD, FAX, Teleprinter facilities at various places at Jamnagar and villages, Towns and Talukas of District Jamnagar;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the schemes for providing such facilities at Jamnagar and in each places of the District during 1991-92; and

(d) the number of new telephones, FAX, STD and Teleprinters provided at Jamnagar and other places of the District during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) There is no demand for the FAX and Teleprinter circuits at Jamnagar and villages, Towns and Talukas at Jamnagar. The demand for telephone connections is as follows:—

Jamnagar — 1360

Jamnagar rural areas — 196

(b) Opening of new exchanges, expansion of exchanges and modernisation of exchanges by electronic exchanges has already been planned. Public FAX service has recently been provided at CTO Jamnagar.

(c) Subject to the availability of equipment following exchanges of Jamnagar district are proposed to be expanded during 1990-91:

Jamnagar (1500L), Khambhalia (200L), Dwarka (100L), 128 C-DOT at Wadinar, Aliabada, Jodia, 64 MILT at Motibanugar, Kalyanpur Balachad, 512 ILT at Dhrol, Kalawad, Jamjodhpur, 200 E-SAX at Okha, Sikka, STD at Bhanwad.

During 1991-92: 5000L E-10B at Jamnagar, Conversion of Salaya from MAX-III to 128 C-DOT, Conversion of Balva from MAX-III to 64 ILT, Dwarka-expansion by 100L.

(d) Number of new telephone connections/FAX STD and Teleprinters given for the last three years are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Telephone Connections</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	308
1988-89	540
1989-90	1773
TP & FAX	Nil

STD- Dwarka 1987-88

Mithlapur 1988-89

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Telephone Exchange and Sub-Post Office at Devtalab, M.P.

36. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of famous tourist spot and pilgrim centre Devtalab in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh had deposited the requisite amount for telephone connections many years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing a telephone exchange and a sub-post office in Devtalab so far; and

(c) whether the Government propose to provide a telephone exchange and sub-post office in Devtalab by 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) 14 residents of Devtalab deposited the requisite amount in March, 90.

(b) (i) The project for a telephone exchange at Devtalab has been taken up.

(ii) Opening of a sub-post office is under examination.

(c) (i) *Yes Sir. Telephone exchange is planned to be provided in 1991.*

(ii) The case for opening of a sub-post office is under examination.

Air Service for Ranakpur Temple

37. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will

the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to introduce charter flights and air-taxis to places of tourist interest;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce charter flights/air taxis for Ranakpur Temple which is renowned in the world for its sculpture;

(c) if so, the time by which the said air service is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to take any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) International air charter flights are allowed in accordance with a policy by which chartered planes can bring tourists into India with prior approval by a Committee under the chairmanship of Director General Tourism. Air taxi services are allowed with the prior clearance of a Committee set up by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to introduce charter flights/air taxis for Ranakpur Temple.

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

New Telephone Exchange at Almora

38. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity for providing new telephone connections at Almora Telephone Exchange has been exhausted;

(b) if so, whether the import of the equipments required for the expansion of the said exchange is being delayed due to

non availability of foreign exchange;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to set up one more telephone exchange with a capacity of 400 lines for the benefit of the subscribers of this city; and

(d) if so, when the said new exchange is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir. The existing telephone exchange is planned to be replaced by indigenous electronic exchange during 1991-92.

(d) By March, 1992 subject to availability of equipment.

[English]

Environmental Norms for Acquisition of Land in Punjab

39. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3637 on 30 August, 1990 and State:

(a) the details of environmental norms proposed by Government for acquisition of agricultural land in Punjab; and

(b) the details of the agricultural land acquired in Punjab during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information has not yet been

furnished by the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received from them.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism

40. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any plan for development and expansion of tourism in different States;

(b) if so, the achievements made so far during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 separately, State-wise; and

(c) the number of hotels expanded and the number of new Five Star Hotels and hotels of other categories opened at different places during the said period by Union Government and the year-wise details of the amount spent thereon and the profit made during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Development and expansion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance for strengthening of tourism infrastructure based on their specific schemes, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

(b) A statement showing central financial assistance released to various States during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given below.

(c) The Central Government do not directly construct/expand hotels. However, expenditure/income in respect of projects

completed by India Tourism Development Corporation, a Government of India under-

taking, during the last three years is given as under:—

	1987-88	1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)	1989-90
1. Expansion of Luxmivilas palace Hotel, Udaipur—(Star Category 3)			
(a) Expenditure	23.64	27.37	Nil
(b) Profit/loss made	8.02	14.68	22.87
2. Conversion/Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya—(Star Category 3)			
(a) Expenditure	39.31	44.86	Nil
(b) Profit/loss made	N.A.	13.45	9.77
3. Kalinga, Bhubaneswar—(Star Category 3)			
(a) Expenditure	18.14	—	Nil
(b) Profit/loss made	-28.95	-24.46	-20.88
		(-) Loss	

In addition, expansion of 3 properties viz. Ashok Radisson Beach Resort, Kovalam, Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Conversion/Expansion of Travellers lodge at Manali is under implementation alongwith the construction of a hotel at Gulmarg. The India Tourism Devel-

opment Corporation have also contributed towards equity for the construction of joint venture projects at six places viz. Guwahati, Ranchi, Puri, Pondicherry, Bhopal and Itanagar.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance released during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	State	Central financial assistance released during					(Rs. in lakhs)
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90			
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	35.45	132.29			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	15.00	1.00			
3.	Assam	—	26.50	—			
4.	Bihar	12.00	6.00	2.00			
5.	Goa	5.58	2.00	14.70			
6.	Gujarat	31.60	27.30	21.25			
7.	Haryana	109.00	97.14	78.08			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8.44	22.00	33.44			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central financial assistance released during			
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00	20.24	180.80	
10.	Karnataka	7.00	31.00	56.99	
11.	Kerala	129.43	163.10	170.13	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.14	50.91	27.13	
13.	Maharashtra	15.00	4.00	24.53	
14.	Manipur	10.25	18.00	1.00	
15.	Meghalaya	—	10.00	34.00	
16.	Mizoram	18.00	17.50	15.00	
17.	Nagaland	16.36	21.60	43.62	
18.	Orissa	25.00	0.89	5.00	

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central financial assistance released during				
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5		
19.	Punjab	38.00	—	9.29		
20.	Rajasthan	6.41	39.09	46.00		
21.	Sikkim	11.40	5.00	26.86		
22.	Tamil Nadu	46.50	54.60	67.00		
23.	Tripura	19.00	11.00	21.50		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51.56	60.18	117.24		
25.	West Bengal	43.44	26.00	86.65		
	Total	627.11	764.40	1215.50		

[English]

Computerisation of Mail Sorting

41. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to computerise mail sorting in some cities;

(b) if so, the name of cities where computerise mail sorting has started;

(c) whether some more cities are proposed to be brought under computerisation during the current year;

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

(e) how many cities in Karnataka where computerise mail sorting would be introduced during Eighth Plan and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, in seven cities.

(b) None at present. The steps to start this have been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Bangalore only.

[Translation]

Consumption of Fertilisers

42. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRIPHOOLCHANDVERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of fertilizers per hectares in the country is very low as compared to the other countries of the world; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The average consumption of fertilisers in the country is provisionally estimated to be 49.7Kg./ha. during 1987-88 and 62.4 Kg./ha. during 1988-89. The fertilisers consumption per hectare in India is lower than in many of the developed countries. It is, however, higher than in Australia and Canada and many other countries.

(b) The low level of fertilisers consumption is because about 70% of the gross cropped area is unirrigated and, therefore, less fertiliser is used by farmers. Rainfed areas also exhibit lesser cultivation of fertiliser responsive high yielding varieties, in turn resulting in low fertiliser consumption.

[English]

Effects of Implementation of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects in Madhya Pradesh

43. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural and other land of Madhya Pradesh likely to be submerged due to the implementation of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects;

(b) the number of villages and families likely to be affected thereby;

(c) the names of places in Gujarat selected for rehabilitating the displaced persons;

(d) the number of families of Madhya Pradesh which have left for Gujarat for resettlement in that State; and

(e) the details of facilities proposed to be provided to these displaced persons for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the agricultural land, villages and number of families of Madhya Pradesh affected by these projects is as under:

	<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Culturable Land</i>	<i>Other Land</i>	<i>No. of villages</i>	<i>No. of families</i>
			<i>(in Hectare)</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Narmada Sagar Project	44,363	46,985	254	16,100
2.	Sardar Sarovar Project	7,883	12,945	193	8,884

(c) Gutal, Chandranagar, Golagamdi, Kasumbia, Vandada, Bamkui, Morkhala, Surya, Kavitha and Fanta villages.

(d) 78 families have already have already settled in Gujarat. The State Government has made arrangements to receive 350 more Project Affected Persons for resettlement during December, 1990.

(e) Allotment of Agricultural land, residential plots, Resettlement grants, subsistence allowances, free transportation of household goods, productive assets, civic amenities like schools, parks, wells, hand-pumps, approach roads, internal roads, tree platforms and arrangements for vocational and technical training courses, preference to certain categories of Jobs/employments.

Merger of M.T.N.L. into Telecommunication Commission

44. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to merge Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited into Telecommunication Commission with a view to ensure uniform growth in rural and urban areas of telecommunications;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) to (c). No, Sir, no decision to this effect has been taken so far. The Government has set up a High Level Committee to go into all aspects of restructuring of Telecom Organisation in the country and recommending the most appropriate organisational structure keeping in view the developmental and operational needs as

well as the financial implications etc. Appropriate decision in the matter will be taken after receipt of the Committee's report.

Sardar Sarovar Project

45. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has cleared the Sardar Sarovar Project from environment and economic viability points of view;

(b) if so, the main observations made by the World Bank in this regard;

(c) the financial assistance likely to be obtained from the World Bank for this project;

(d) whether the economic viability of the project has been questioned by some non-Government Organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The World Bank has observed that benefits from this project are large enough to substantially outweigh the cost of the immediate human and environmental disruption. Without the dam, the long term costs for people would be much greater and the lack of an income source for future generations would put increasing pressure on the environment.

(c) The World Bank is providing financial assistance to the tune of US \$450 Million for the Sardar Sarovar Project under two projects, namely, (i) Narmada River Development Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project; and (ii) Narmada River Develop-

ment (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage Project.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is the considered view of the Government that the project is techno-economically viable.

Shipment of Food Supplies to Kuwait

46. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian ship 'Vishwasiddhi' which was sent to Kuwait with food stuff for the benefit of Indians and other Asians stranded there could not enter the ports of Kuwait and faced difficulties in unloading the foodstuff;

(b) if so, the details of the facts relating to the voyage of the ship;

(c) whether the Iraqi authorities also imposed penalty on the ship as docking charges;

(d) if so, the amount thereof and how the matter was sorted out;

(e) whether the ship finally succeeded in its mission and returned to India; and

(f) the total expenditure incurred on the transport and shipment of the food supplies and who bore it?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The vessel M.V. Vishwa Siddhi was not sent to any Kuwait port. The vessel was programmed to off-load

the relief food supplies at the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr. The vessel sailed from Cochin on 16.9.90 carrying food shipment of 9475 tonnes and arrived at Khor Fakkan (Oman) on 22.9.90. After replenishment of fresh water and provision of additional life jackets, the vessel sailed from Khor Fakkan on 22.9.90 and reached the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr on 26.9.90. Certain difficulties were experienced in off-loading the food stuff mainly due to administrative bottlenecks such as non-availability of equipment and labour.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The ship succeeded in its mission of delivering food stuff to Indian nationals and the nationals of other Countries stranded in Iraq and Kuwait. The vessel sailed from UMM Qasr on 12.12.90 and reached Dubai on 14.12.90. The vessel has since resumed its commercial operations.

(f) The estimated expenditure on the cost of food supplies and its transport is around Rs. 8 crores. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Ministry of External Affairs.

[*Translation*]

**Enquiry into the cause on Death of
Former Chief Justice of India**

47. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN:
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered a judicial enquiry into the cause of the death

of the former Chief Justice of India in London this year;

(b) if so, whether the inquiry report has been submitted to the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India, the Government have requested and obtained the consent of a retired Justice of the Supreme Court to look into the matter. The report is awaited.

[*English*]

**Complaints Regarding Misuse of
Telephones**

48. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from telephone subscribers of receiving bills for calls not made by them;

(b) whether such bills are due to the misuse of phones by antisocial elements with the connivance of telephone staff;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any telephone officials for such criminal activities; and

(d) how does the Government propose to put an end to such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints are sometimes received, but their incidence has

so far been around 1% of the total number of bills issued all over India, which is not considered abnormal.

(b) It has not been possible to clearly establish such connivance.

(c) In view of (b) Nil.

(d) To secure the interests of the subscribers, the steps taken by the Government include:

- (i) Modern electronic exchanges of the E-10B type have a facilities for dynamic barring of STD/ISD usage. This can be operated by the subscriber himself and will prevent possible misuse by others including departmental staff, for STD/ISD etc.
- (ii) STD barring facility is available in all other exchanges.
- (iii) issue of details of STD/ISD calls, free of cost to all subscribers connected with E-10B exchanges.
- (iv) Placing of telephone lines under observation whenever the calls shoot up much beyond his normal calling pattern or when he complains of excess/over billing on his telephone.
- (v) Controlling of entry into the Main Distribution Frame rooms and raising of Distribution Points.

(vi) Formation of vigilance squads.

[Translation]

Oilseeds Production

49.SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy for increasing the production of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the production of oilseeds in the year 1989-90 in comparison to last three years under the said policy and the extent of increase in production of groundnut;

(c) the impact thereof in groundnut producing areas of Northern India, especially Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether the Government would ensure the availability of edible oil?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India have formulated an Integrated policy on oilseed production.

(b) The production of Oilseeds and Groundnut for the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 is as under:—

(Production in lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of		Groundnut % age increase
	Oilseeds	Groundnut	
1	2	3	4
1986-87 (Base Year)	112.69	58.75	—

(Production in lakh tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of</i>		<i>Groundnut % age increase</i>
	<i>Oilseeds</i>	<i>Groundnut</i>	
1	2	3	4
1987-88	126.54	58.54	(-) 0.4
1988-89	180.33	96.58	64.4
1989-90	167.49	80.88	37.7

(c) The production of groundnut in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the years 1986-87 to 1989-90 is as under:—

(Lakh tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of Groundnut in</i>			
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>% age increase</i>	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	<i>% age increase</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	1.30	—	1.11	—
1987-88	1.38	6.2	0.75	(-) 32.4
1988-89	2.60	100.0	1.31	18.0
1989-90	2.14	64.6	1.34	20.7

(d) The following measures have been taken by the Government to improve/ensure the availability of edible oils:—

(i) exemption in excise duty on refined rapeseed/mustard oil;

(ii) usage of rebatable oil has been extended to solvent extracted sesame oil & salseed fat;

(iii) Extension of credit money

scheme to margarine;

(iv) Reduction in the stock limits of oilseeds with wholesalers & retailers from 2.7.1990.

(vi) Reduction in the stock-limit of oils & vanaspati to 505 with the producers with effect from 2.7.1990.

(vii) De-hoarding operations to check

the prescribed stock limits by State governments;

- (viii) Import of oils to bridge the gap between demand and supply.
- (ix) Permission of Blending of conventional oil with non-conventional oils under PFA by notification issued on 23.4.1990;
- (x) Withdrawal of permission for use of 20% expeller mustard oil in Vanaspati;
- (xi) Raising of minimum margins on bank Advances against oilseeds and vegetable oil including Vanaspati by 30% across the board during this year.
- (xii) Increasing production of oilseeds through programmes under the oilseeds production Programme for which Rs. 70 crores have been provided in 1990-91.

[English]

Expansion of Telecommunication Facilities in Maharashtra

50. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3613 on 30 August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to expansion of telecommunications facilities in the country particularly in Maharashtra has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information had already been collected and compliance was sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 4.12.90

A copy of the compliance already sent is enclosed as a Statement.

STATEMENT

The information has been collected from the field units.

(a) The expansion programme for 1990-91 of rural areas in Maharashtra including Goa State is as under:—

It is proposed to replace 362 worn-out exchanges by suitable capacity electronic exchanges and this will result in an increase of 14571 lines. In addition to it, it is also proposed to expand the existing small exchanges (MAX-III and Manual) and this will result in increase of another 1700 lines. Finally altogether it is proposed to expand the rural network during 1990-91 by 16271 lines.

1500 long distance public telephones for rural areas are also proposed to be opened in Maharashtra in this current year.

(b) No, Sir. These facilities in Maharashtra are better than those in several other states & are almost equal to the national average.

(c) In view of above, it is not applicable.

[Translation]

Salary Tors reinstated D.T.C. Employees

51. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the government on the demand made for giving full salary to the reinstated DTC employees for the period of their termination; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that for the period between the dismissal and reinstatement, the reinstated employees would be allowed 50% of the basic pay and other allowances such as dearness allowance, house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance at 50% of the basic pay.

Foreign-Aided Water Resources and Irrigation Projects

52. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

decided to give top priority to the foreign-aided water resources and irrigation projects in the country;

(b) the details of the foreign aided water resources and irrigation projects in the country;

(c) at what stage each of the said projects stands; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the details is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Irrigation Projects are planned, funded and implemented by State Governments. The irrigation and Water Resources Projects mentioned in the enclosed statement funded by external agencies are all on-going projects and are in various stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Duration of Project/Credit closing date	Quantum of assistance
1	2	3	4
WORLD BANK			
1.	A. P. Composite Irrigation-II Project	30.6.94	US \$ 271 m
2.	Bihar Public Tubewell Project	31.5.94	US \$ 68 m
3.	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II Project	31.12.90	US \$ 172 m
4.	Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power	30.6.95	US \$ 300 m
5.	Sardar Sarovar-Water Delivery & Drainage Project (Gujarat)	02.7.90	US \$ 150 m
6.	Haryana Irrigation-II Project	31.3.91	US \$ 150 m
7.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation-III Project	30.6.91	US \$ 160 m
8.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project	31.8.90	US \$ 54.7 m
9.	M. P. Major Irrigation Project	30.6.90	US \$ 220 m
10.	National Water Management Project	31.3.90	US \$ 114 m

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Duration of Project/Credit closing date		Quantum of assistance	
		1	2	3	4
11.	Periyar Vaigai Irrigation-II Project			30.4.90	US \$ 35 m
12.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrigation Project			30.9.91	US \$ 125 m
13.	Second U. P. Public Tubewells Project			31.3.91	US \$ 101 m
14.	West Bengal Minor Irrigation Project			31.3.91	US \$ 99 m
15.	Upper Krishna Irrigation-II Project			31.12.96	US \$ 325 m
16.	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project			31.3.98	US \$ 165 m
	USA				
1.	M. P. Minor Irrigation Project			30.6.91	US \$ 46 m
2.	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation			30.6.91	US \$ 50 m
3.	Hill Area Land & Water Development Project			30.9.91	US \$ 52 m
4.	Water Resources Management & Training Project			30.9.92	US \$ 51 m

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Duration of Project/Credit closing date</i>	<i>Quantum of assistance</i>
1	2	3	4
GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS			
1.	Tungabhadra Chak Water Management Project	2 ½, years	Dfl 2.3 m
2.	Kharlands Reclamation Project	30.6.91	Dfl 1.5 m
3.	U. P. Tubewell Project	3 Years	Dfl 90.00 m
4.	Training in Water Management (Ph. - II)	2 years	Dfl 5.568 m
JAPAN (OECF)			
1.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Project	5 years	Yen 3.744 m
2.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	5 years	Yen 3.769 m
3.	Engineering Service for IGNP	1 year	Yen 84.00 m
EEC			
1.	Water Control System (Maharashtra)		ECU 15.00 m

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Duration of Project/Credit closing date</i>	<i>Quantum of assistance</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Tamil Nadu Tank Irrigation Phase-I)	31.03.91	ECU 25.00 m
3.	Tamil Nadu Tank Irrigation (Phase-II)	31.10.95	ECU 27.5 m
4.	A. P. Minor Irrigation Projects	30.06.91	ECU 30.0 m
	FRG		
1.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation	31.12.93	D.M. 15.00 m
	CANADA		
1.	Rajasthan Agricultural Drainage Research Project	31.12.95	Canadian \$ 57.54 m
	IFAD		
1.	U. P. Tubewells Project	31.03.91	IFAD \$ 35.3 m

Influx of Foreign Tourists

53. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourist traffic in the country from Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the influx of tourists from

these countries indicates up-ward trend; and

(c) what efforts are being made by the Government to attract still more tourists from those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). The number of foreign tourists who visited India from Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand during the last 3 years along with the percentage change are as given below:

Country	No. of Tourists			% Change	
	1987	1988	1989	1988/87	1989/88
1	2	3	4	5	6
Australia	32,883	31,462	30,443	-4.3	-3.2
New Zealand	7,265	7,775	8,141	7.0	4.7
Singapore	26,380	27,565	29,377	4.5	6.6
Thailand	9,586	9,910	10,576	3.4	6.7

(c) Government has taken up many promotional campaigns for increasing the flow of tourists from these countries. These include direct consumer advertising on electronic media, organisation of promotional seminars, inviting travel writers, photographers, etc. on familiarisation tours, special product advertising and personal contact programmes. The year 1991 is being observed as "India Tourism Year" to create awareness of tourism in the country and to improve the image of India abroad as a tourist destination.

Resolution of UN Security Council on Kuwait

54. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council as regards Kuwait to the effect that all necessary means may be resorted to if Iraq fails to withdraw from Kuwait by the specified date;

(b) if so, the actual terms of the said Resolution;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the said Resolution;

(d) whether the Government propose to take any action in terms of the said Resolution; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF-

FAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). The Government has taken note of the Resolution of the UN Security Council to the effect that it "authorises member States cooperating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15th January 1991 fully implements...(UN Security Council) resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement Security Council Resolutions."

(c) to (e). The Government of India has consistently called for complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and restoration of the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait. Government of India is of the opinion that the Gulf crisis should be resolved through a peaceful settlement.

Reduction of Fine on Vehicles Causing Pollution

55. **SHRI L.K. ADVANI:**
SHRI PYARELAL
KHANDELWAL:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the amount of fine on vehicles charged for causing pollution in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal before the Government.

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

Landless Cultivators

56. **SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of landless cultivators in the country;

(b) whether the Government have any plans to provide land to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) According to available information, no specific survey has been conducted to find out the number of landless peasants in the country. However, the national Sample Survey Organisation had collected information, inter alia, on land possessed by the households in their NSS 38th Round (January-December, 1983) Survey on "Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment". As per this survey, it is estimated that there were 29.76 lakh house holds in the rural areas possessing less than 0.01 acre of land (with or without owned homestead) among "households self-employed in agriculture" and "agricultural labour households".

(b) and (c). Considerable efforts have been made by Government over the years to distribute land to the landless rural poor. However, considering the number of landless peasants in the country, it does not seem possible to distribute land to all of them.

Installation and Shifting Charges of Telephone Connections in Delhi

57. **SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is charging exorbitant money towards installation/shifting of telephone connections in Delhi, number of months rent in advance without any interest and is not carrying forward or giving rebate of not using the entire number of free calls;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken to bring down the installation and shifting charges, to pay interest on the money of the subscribers held by it and to allow either the refund of the unused free calls or to carry forward the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) and (b). The rules regarding the charges for installation/shifting of telephone connections and advance rentals in Delhi are the same as are applicable to the entire country. As per the existing rules, the unused free calls are neither carried forward, nor allowed refund therefor.

(c) No such step are contemplated.

Opening of New Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Nagaland

58. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Branch Post Offices presently working in the State of Nagaland and the number of new Post Offices and Branch Post Offices likely to be opened during 1990-91; and

(b) the budgetary provisions made therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) and (b). In Nagaland there are one Head Post Office, 37 Departmental Sub Post Offices and 230 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices.

The Department is now engaged in carrying out an evaluation of the 7th Plan Programme in association with National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad so as to formulate on the basis of such evaluation, the norms to be followed during the 8th Five Year Plan. The actual programme for Nagaland as for other States including the Budgetary provisions is expected to be finalised after this exercise is completed.

Regularisation of Casual Workers in Paradip Port

59. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual workers in Paradip Port and since when they are employed as casual workers; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken for regularising them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Paradip Port Trust took over the casual labourers numbering 415, supplied by different contractors for various jobs, with effect from 1st November, 1980 for direct payment by Port Trust. Their strength increased from time to time till they were brought under Paradip Port Trust. Casual labourers are being appointed by Port Trust against the base level Class III and Class IV posts as and when vacancies arise, subject to their fulfilling the requirements of recruitment rules. The present strength of

casual labourers has come down to 395 from 639.

Insurance of Crops

60. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has introduced insurance scheme for crops like mango, cashewnut, coconut and betelnut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Economic Situation of SAARC Countries

61. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in the fifth South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation Summit held in Mala recently to improve the economic situation of the member countries;

(b) whether due to this decision the export-import situation of our country is likely to be affected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some decisions were taken at

the Fifth South Asian Association for Regional cooperation (SAARC) Summit at Male recently which may, in the long term, help to improve the economic situation of the member countries.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. It is not possible at this stage, to establish a linkage between the decisions at (a) above and the export-import situation of our country, as no decision has been taken yet which can be said to have this consequence.

Abduction of Indian Fishermen by Pak Navy

62. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Navy has abducted some Indian fishermen from the gulf of Kutch during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the reasons behind their abduction; and

(d) the details of the steps taken so far by the Government to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to available information 20 boats with a total crew of 138 fishermen were captured by the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency during the last three months for allegedly fishing within Pakistan's territorial waters.

(d) The question of their release and repatriation has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan by our Consulate General in Karachi and also during the Foreign Secretary-level talks held in Islamabad from 17th to 20th December, 1990.

[English]

Indian Refugees In Camps Around Amman

63. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian refugees from Kuwait in various camps around Amman were put to immense inconvenience for want of food and water and inadequate arrangement for their repatriation to India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian Embassy officials who collected the passports of these refugees, circulated forms to them to fill up but did not assist them in filling these forms;

(c) whether it is also a fact that promises made by the Ministers visiting them were not fulfilled in time thereby causing further increase in their agonies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps that were taken by the Government to see adequate supply of food and water for Indian refugees in the camps as also their repatriation to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Resulting from sheer pressure of numbers, there were some shortages of food and water.

(b) Officials of Embassy of India, Amman rendered all possible assistance in filling up of forms and other formalities to be completed by the evacuees.

(c) and (d). Promise made were fulfilled to the extent possible under the existing conditions.

(e) Government of India kept in close contact with the Jordanian government to render the best possible assistance to the stranded Indian nationals. Relief material in the form of food and medicines worth Rs. 1 crore was sent to Jordanian government; and the outgoing aircraft carried bottled water for the camps.

[Translation]

Lined water courses in Indira Gandhi Canal Project

64. SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total bank loans advanced to farmers and interest accrued thereon for the construction of Lined Water Courses in Indira Gandhi Canal project and in Chambal area since 1974;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has requested for exemption from payment of these charges from farmers by sharing these expenses among the State Government, Union Government and the banks; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) the total bank loans advanced to farmers and interest accrued thereon for the construction of lined water courses in Indira Gandhi Canal Project and in Chambal area since 1974 till December, 1989 is around Rs. 110 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was examined in the Ministry of Water Resources and the Minis-

try has conveyed its inability to share the expenses on writing off the loan as there is no scheme under this Ministry which could contribute towards this objective.

[English]

Relations with Israel

65. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVIN CHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to improve relations with Israel during the last 6 months?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) At present India does not have any diplomatic relations with Israel. No steps have been taken to change this position. Government are of the view that the improvement of relations with Israel would be contingent upon genuine progress towards a Palestinian settlement.

Cotton Production

66. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of cotton production likely to be achieved during 1990-91; and

(b) the cotton produced during the last year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The final estimates of production of cotton for the year 1990-91 have not yet become due from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the production of cotton is expected to be around 106 lakh bales as against the target of 115 lakh bales.

(b) The cotton production during 1989-90 was 114.1 lakh bales.

[Translation]

Setting up of C-Dot Telephone Exchanges

67. SHRI KASHI RAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to introduce C-Dot technology in order to meet the demand for telephones in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of C-DOT Auto Exchanges set up during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, 180 number of C-DOT exchanges were set up. 169 number of C-DOT exchanges have been commissioned upto November 1990 during the year 1990-91.

[English]

Cyclone Prone Areas in Andhra Pradesh

68. SHRIMATI T. MANEMMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyclone prone areas have been identified in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures taken in these areas to save the people from hardships caused by cyclones?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). As per information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, all the nine coastal districts are cyclone prone. These districts are Nellore, Prakasam Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, and Srikakulam. For the purpose of long-term cyclone preparedness and construction of cyclone shelters in the coastal areas, these districts have further been divided into areas falling 0-5 kms., 5-10 kms., 10-20 kms., from the coastal line.

(c) The precautionary measures include early warning system, shelter belt afforestation, cyclone shelters, cyclone contingency plans and cyclone stores.

[Translation]

Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Rajasthan and Maharashtra

69. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR

MAHALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited Maharashtra and Rajasthan during the last two years, state-wise;

(b) the details of the facilities available for tourists in these States;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to develop more tourist spots in these States so as to attract more domestic and foreign tourists; and

(d) the income earned from domestic and foreign tourists during the last two years state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) As per the information available from the State Governments, the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited Maharashtra and Rajasthan during 1988 and 1989 are as given below:—

(Number in Lakhs)

	1988		1989	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Maharashtra	37.54	5.70	38.64	6.28
Rajasthan	34.93	3.66	38.33	4.15

(b) In general, facilities like, accommodation, transport, shopping, entertainment, etc. are available in both the States.

(c) The Government has identified in consultation with the respective State Governments, extension circuits for the develop-

ment of infrastructural facilities for holiday tourism, wild life tourism, etc.

(d) State-wise estimates of foreign exchange earnings and income from domestic tourists are not available.

[English]

Friendship Societies in SAARC Countries

70. SHRI MOHANBHAI SANJIBHAI DELKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating promoting of Friendship Societies linking the people of the 'SAARC' countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government attach great importance to promoting people to people contacts as a means of strengthening regional cooperation in South Asia; and, to this end, have taken steps to create awareness and public opinion. Government would thus welcome initiatives at peoples level for promoting Friendship Societies.

Survey Report on Western Ghats of Kerala

71. SHRI PALAI K.M., MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the survey report of tourism potential in Western Ghats including Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the report;

(c) whether the Government have also received any proposal to develop tourist in the Idukki and mountain districts of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). The full report on Western Ghats has not been finalised. However, a special report on Idukki district of Kerala has been finalised and forwarded to the State Government. The recommendations in the report involve preparation of land use plans, provision of tourist facilities in the Silent Valley, creation of road and accommodation facilities, etc. The feasibility and priorities of such schemes have to be assessed by the State Government.

(c) and (d). Several schemes were assisted by the Central Government for the development of mountain districts of Kerala during 7th Plan period. These include way-side facilities and accommodation at Wynad, boats for Thekkady, forest lodge at Parambikulam, minibus for Wynad Dam etc. However, no fresh proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for the development of Idukki and mountain districts during the year.

Production of Betel Leaves

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

(a) the total value of betel leaves produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide minimum support price to the betel leaf-growers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government so far towards the welfare of the betel leaf-growers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Total value of betel-leaves produced in the country during the last three years is not available. However, an annual turn-over of about Rs. 700 crore has been estimated in betel-leaves cultivation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Betel-leave is not included in the list of commodity to which minimum support price is considered.

(d) Various measures such as laying out of demonstration of improved Agro-techniques, improvement of germplasm for supply of good planting material, supply of inputs at subsidised rate, distribution of handouts and leaflets etc., have been taken up for the welfare of betel-leaves growers.

Diesel for Agricultural Activities

73. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diesel shortage have hit rabi sowing and also the transportation of farm produce to the markets and the consumers; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Certain restrictions were imposed on supply of High Speed Diesel through retail outlets throughout the country. Since the restrictions on release of High Speed Diesel (HSD) to retail outlets coincided with the Kharif harvesting season and rabi sowing season, instructions were issued to State level Coordinators of Oil Companies to meet

the agricultural demand on priority in consultation with State Governments. Priority allocation was made to agricultural operations and transport of farm produce in most States. However, Rabi sowing and transportation of farm produce was affected in some States, though marginally. The restriction on supply of HSD to retail outlets has been withdrawn which has provided relief to the transport and agricultural sector in the country.

Development of Telecommunications and Postal Services in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

74. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised a time-bound programme for development of Telecommunication and Postal Services network on intensive and integrated basis in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the District-wise details of the proposals under implementation/envisaged during the next three years and financial provision made/proposed;

(c) whether any Training/Research Institute Communication Equipment Manufacturing Unit is proposed to be set up in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra during Eighth Plan; and

(d) the details of the telecommunication facility proposed to be provided during the next three years in Wardha District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Regarding-Telecommunication Services—Yes, Sir.

Regarding-Postal Services—At present

norms for opening of Post Offices are under revision in association with the National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad. The programme for expansion of Postal network in Maharashtra (including Vidarbha Region); as for other States, will be finalised as soon as this exercise is completed.

(b) The details are given in the State-

ment enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) During the next 3 years, 3 Nos of main Electronic Exchanges & 13 Nos of Electronic rural auto exchanges are proposed to be provided subject to availability of equipment.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Proposals			Financial provision Figures in Thousand	
		Under Implementation A	Other Proposals (3 years) B		Made For A.	Proposed For B.
1	2	3	4		5	6
1.	Akola	12	7		23321	19600
2.	Amravathi	15	19		14665	41900
3.	Bhandara	1	28		9077	61900
4.	Buldana	11	38		4300	58100
5.	Chandrapur	7	12		20641	42379
6.	Gadchiroli	3	5		1100	18000
7.	Nagpur	19	36		67319	233577
8.	Yeatmal	5	31		2100	52610
9.	Wardha	3	8		1100	49300

Utilisation of Tourist Potentialities in Orissa

75. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the tremendous tourist potentialities of Orissa with its sea beaches, Chilka and Anshupa lakes, national parks, bird sanctuaries, luxurient forest, hill stations, water-falls, historical and archaeological states;

(b) if so, what steps the Union Government propose to take to exploit the underutilised potentialities to earn a good amount of foreign exchange; and

(c) whether appropriate schemes are proposed to be undertaken in order to develop these tourist spots in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Development of tourist potential is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Based on specific proposals from State Governments, Minister of Tourism extends financial assistance to States, dependent upon the merit of each case, availability of funds and inter-se-priority. Tourism potential in the country, including the state of Orissa, could be further exploited to earn foreign exchange. The Ministry have sanctioned financial assistance for 19 projects during the Seventh Plan and 11 schemes have been prioritised to extend financial assistance to Government of Orissa for 1990-91.

Re-Constitution of Telecommunication Advisory Committees

76. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Advisory Committees at different levels are proposed to be re-constituted; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the re-constitution of various Telecom/Telephone advisory Committees is under process and these are expected to be reconstituted shortly.

Linking of Taluks in Hassan District by S.T.D.

77. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the taluks of Hassan District in Karnataka are linked with STD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the talukas not yet linked with STD and by what time these will be linked with STD?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only Hassan is provided with S.T.D. facility so far.

(c) The remaining talukas are proposed to be provided with S.T.D. during the current Plan period.

Vacancy of Director General Post in ICAR

78. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is lying vacant for the last six months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill up the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) Sir, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Agricultural Research & Education functions as Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Presently Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is holding the additional charge of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education.

(b) Union Public Service Commission has been requested to make selection for the post of Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agricultural Research & Education.

[*Translation*]

Study of Ground Water Resources in Drought Prone Areas of Bihar

79. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study about the ground water resources had been conducted in drought prone areas of Bihar during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Godda, Deodhar and Dumka districts of Bihar have been included in the ground water resources development scheme for 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this

regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Ground Water studies in drought prone areas of Bihar have already been completed. During 1990-91, Reappraisal Hydrogeological Survey in 3000 sq. km. area is in progress in Dumka District. Exploratory drilling for ground water is being carried out in drought prone Palamau and Godda Districts.

(c) and (d). The State Government plans and implements Water Resources projects for the development of available ground water resources.

[*English*]

Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Calicut

80. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology from Calicut to Cochin in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): Sir, There is a proposal to close down the research centre of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology located at Calicut, but an Extension Cell of the Institute will continue to function at Calicut.

(b) The Research Centre has outlived its utility.

Safe Drinking Water to Problem Villages of Bihar

81. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the problem villages of Bihar have been fully covered with safe drinking water facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when all the problem villages of Bihar are proposed to be fully covered with safe drinking water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of 9199 identified problem villages (PVs) in Bihar as on 1.4.1985 9155 were fully covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan, leaving 44 no source PVs as on 1.4.1990.

(c) All the villages could not be covered fully due to constraint of budgetary resources. All 44 no source PVs will be covered by 31.3.1991. All the partially covered villages are likely to be fully covered with safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.1992.

Commissioning of Caprolactum Project of Fact, Cochin

82. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Caprolactum project of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin is ready for commissioning;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be commissioned;

(c) the total cost of the project;

(d) whether there is an escalation in the project estimate;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reason for the delay in commissioning the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). The caprolactam project has already been commissioned on 25.10.1990.

(c) The revised cost estimate of the project is about Rs. 376.5 crores.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The approved estimate of RS. 315 crores was based on the prices in November, 1987, whereas FACT was estimated the revised cost at Rs. 376.5 crores based on prices in June, 1990. According to FACT, the details of the increase of Rs. 61.50 crores are as below:—

	Rs. crores
(i) Increase in cost of material and labour	6.10
(ii) Variation in the rates of foreign exchange	14.31
(iii) Increase in taxes, levies & pre-production interest	23.10

	Rs. crores
(iv) Change in scope	1.49
(v) Misc. (increase in salaries & wages, cost of fuel oil during start-up, pre-commissioning, etc.)	16.50
Total	61.50

(f) There was a delay of 24 months in the commissioning of the project, due to delay in obtaining licence for imported items, delay in the delivery of critical equipment and materials and also due to delay in erection.

[Translation]

Sidhmukh, Nohar Feeder and Link Canal Project

83. SHRI BEGA RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sidhmukh, Nohar Feeder and Link Canal projects in Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan are incomplete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan for the construction of these canals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Sidhmukh and Nohar projects have been accorded investment clearances in July, 1990 by the Planning Commission and the State Government could only thereafter take up these projects. The link Channel connecting Indira Gandhi

Feeder and Gang Canal is nearing completion.

(c) and (d). These projects are being implemented by the State Government under its State Plan. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Plan in the form of block loans and block grants not related to any scheme, sector or head of development.

[English]

Advisory Committee to Examine Techno-economic Viability of Various Projects

84. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an Advisory Committee for consideration of techno-economic viability of major and medium irrigation, flood control and multi-purpose projects submitted by the State Governments before recommendations to the Planning Commission for investment clearance;

(b) if so, the number of such projects received from consideration and recommended to the Planning Commission during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (till 30 October, 1990), State-wise;

(c) the names of such projects received

from Orissa during the same period and recommended to the Planning Commission;

(d) whether the Orissa Government in the past had submitted a multi-purpose Bhimkund Project; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per enclosed statement.

(c) Nil.

(d) and (e). The project proposal for Bhimkund Multipurpose project stage I for an estimated amount of Rs. 349.29 crores received in June, 1980 after examination was returned to the State Government in October, 1983 due to non-compliance of the observations of Central Appraising Agencies.

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects considered and found acceptable												
		During 1989-90					During 1990-91 (upto to 10/91)							
		Major Irrigation/ multipurpose		Medium Irrigation		Flood Control	Major Irrigation/ multipurpose		Medium Irrigation		Flood Control			
		Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered accep- table	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Maharashtra	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Manipur	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Punjab	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
11.	Rajasthan	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects considered and found acceptable													
		During 1989-90							During 1990-91 (upto to 10/91)						
		Major Irrigation/ multipurpose			Medium Irrigation				Major Irrigation/ multipurpose			Medium Irrigation			
		Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Flood Control	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Consi- dered	Found accep- table	Flood Control
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
15.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		21	20	8	7	3	—	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	

[*Translation*]

**Installation of Public Call Offices in
Himachal Pradesh**

85. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices proposed to be installed in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the number of Public Call Offices installed in Mandi and Shimla Division Up-to 30 November, 1990 and the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The number of Public Call Offices proposed to be installed in year 1990-91 in Himachal Pradesh Circle are 80.

(b) (i) The number of Public Call Offices opened upto 30.11.90 in Mandi Division are 8.

(ii) The number of Public Call Offices opened upto 30.11.90 in Shimla Division are 10.

[*English*]

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal

86. SHRI CHIRANJI LA SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal and the length of the canal falling in Punjab and Haryana separately;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the project along with its initial cost; and

(c) whether the Union Government have any proposal to take over the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 212 Km of which 121 km. of new canal falls in Punjab and 91 km falls in Haryana (comprising 75 km new canal and 16 km modernisation of old canal.).

(b) Based on the third revised estimate, the expenditure likely to be incurred on the project is Rs. 499 crores. The initial cost of the project was Rs. 272 crores as accepted by the Advisory Committee in 1985.

(c) No, Sir. Only Central Government is providing finance for this work.

Irrigation Potential of Dams

87. SHRI P.R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3385 and state:

(a) the number of dams constructed for irrigation purposes in the country through which an area less than the targetted area is being irrigated; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government for making such dams capable of irrigating land as per the targets fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There are 26 major and 142 medium irrigation projects completed upto the end of VI Plan with less than 90% utilisation at the end of VII Plan.

(b) Measures taken include on farm development works under the Command

Area Development Programme, improved water management practices modernisation and stabilisation of existing projects and water budgeting practices, training of farmers and their participation in water management.

Capacity of Utilisation of Milk Powder Plants

88. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Milk Powder Plants of various dairies under National Dairy Development Board and the capacity utilized during the last three years;

(b) whether the installed capacity of

Milk Powder Plants has not been utilised fully; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). There are no milk powder plants under the direct management of National Dairy Development Board. Milk powder plants have been established under Operation Flood to convert surplus arising out of seasonal variation in milk procurement by the dairies and the capacity utilisation has to be viewed keeping this perspective in view. The total installed capacity of the milk powder plants and the percentage of capacity utilisation during the flush month of January, 1988, January, 1989 and January, 1990 is given below.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Installed capacity (MT/day)</i>	<i>percentage of capacity utilised</i>
1	2	3
January, 1988	624.50	70
January, 1989	654.00	68
January, 1990	663.00	82

Maximum Intensity of Traffic of National Highways

89. SHRI G. K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of maximum intensity of road traffic on National Highways during last two years;

(b) the State where it was noticed; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by

Government for free flow of traffic on those National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Maximum traffic intensity of upto 42900 PCUs in 1988 and 47900 PCUs in 1989 have been observed on Ahmedabad-Vadodara Section of National Highway No. 8.

(b) The section is in the State of Gujarat.

(c) Expressway connecting

Ahmedabad-Vadodara has been sanctioned and is under construction.

Flood Affected Villages in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab

90. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9280 and on 17 May, 1990 and state:

(a) whether no refund has been made to the villagers who had hired bulldozers from the Government of Punjab at the rate of Rs. 270 per hour for removing sand from their fields;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for immediate refund of payment to the farmers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Information of being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

91. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of telephone exchanges modernised in Kerala during the last year:

(b) the percentage of manual exchanges in the State;

(c) whether there is any time-bound plan to modernise these exchanges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The telephone exchanges modernised during last year in Kerala are as follows:

S. No.	Exchange Name	Type of Electronic Exchange installed
1.	Shornur	700 Line NEAX
2.	Ottappalam	600 Line NEAX
3.	Feroke	2048 Port ILT
4.	Kondotty	512 Port IDT
5.	Androth	512 Port ILT
6.	Ambalapuzha	512 Port ILT
7.	Nedungandom	512 Port ILT
8.	Kallambalam	512 Port ILT
9.	Chelakkara	512 Port ILT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>Type of Electronic Exchange installed</i>
10.	Irikkur	512 Port ILT
11.	Pariyaram	200 PAM ESAX

(b) NIL

(c) and (d). Not applicable.

STATEMENT

Details of tourist arrivals in Bodhgaya, Vaishali, Mathura, Ayodhya and Varanasi during the last three years are as under :

Centre	Tourist Arrivals						
	(1987)		(1988)		(1989)		
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bodhgaya	345412	60323	514342	16957	458232	8628	
Vaishali	Not Available	305	2479	405	1105	714	
Mathura	24982	53	42534	446	48212	642	
Ayodhya	6168	99	7991	107	4340	130	
Varanasi	87950	29140	100800	30480	75339	23422	

The tourist arrival figures for the current year 1990 till date are as under :

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Tourist</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>
	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
Bodhgaya	Not Available	Not Available
Vaishali	496	107 (Upto March)
Mathura	34665	388 (Upto August)
Ayodhya	2725	113 (Upto August)
Varanasi	49777	31000 (Upto August)

Note : The figures for May 1990 are estimated.

Development of Tourism in States

92. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. A. K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any scheme/Plan to Develop tourism in Ayodhya, Mathura, Varanasi, Bodhgaya and Vaishali from the respective State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed by the Government in each case for the year 1990-91;

(c) the fund allocated/earmarked during 1990-91 in each case; and

(d) the average number of persons who visited during the last three years, year-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) to (c). On the basis of the proposals received from State Government of U. P. and Bihar the following schemes were sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism:-

1. Development of Varanasi Ghats.
2. Tourist Bungalow at Mathura.
3. Open-air theatre and wayside amenities at Ayodhya.
4. Development of Gautam Van at Bodhgaya.
5. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya.

In consultation with State Governments of U. P. and Bihar the following schemes

were prioritised for Central financial assistance during 1990-91:

1. Development of Abhishek Pushkarni (Vaishali)
2. Cottages at Vaishali.
3. Cafeteria at Bodhgaya.
4. Public conveniences at Vaishali and Bodhgaya.

Cafeteria at Bodhgaya has been sanctioned for Rs. 7.84 lakhs. Funds to be earmarked by Ministry of Tourism depends on the proposals received from state Governments.

(d) According to the information received from State Govts., the tourist arrivals at these Centres are given in the Statement.

Opening of New Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

93. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices at present functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some new post offices are proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Department is now engaged in

carrying out an evaluation of the Seventh Plan programme in association with the National Institute of Rural Development so as to formulate, on the basis of such evaluation, the norms to be followed during the Eighth Plan. The actual programme for Uttar

Pradesh, as of other States, is expected to be finalised after the current exercise is completed.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Details of State-wise number of post offices functioning.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of post offices</i>
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16265
2.	Assam	3602
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	254
4.	Bihar	11180
5.	Goa	237
6.	Gujarat	8666
7.	Haryana	2496
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2553
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1550
10.	Karnataka	9636
11.	Kerala	4847
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10868
13.	Maharashtra	11791
14.	Manipur	595
15.	Meghalaya	446
16.	Mizoram	322
17.	Nagaland	262

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of post offices</i>
18.	Orissa	7714
19.	Punjab	3757
20.	Rajasthan	9804
21.	Sikkim	155
22.	Tamil Nadu	11973
23.	Tripura	661
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18848
25.	West Bengal	8337
Union Territories		
1.	Ande-man & Nicobar Islands	97
2.	Chandigarh	47
3.	Delhi	538
4.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	33
5.	Daman & Diu	18
6.	Lakhsdweep	10
7.	Pondicherry	99
		1,47,663

[Translation]

**Import of Phosphoric Acid from
Moroccan Firm**

94. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2524 on 23 August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the investigating agencies going into the deal of import of three lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid from a Moroccan firm have since finalised its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). SBI has submitted its report on the matter. The report is being examined.

Criteria for Shifting of Telephones in Frozen Areas

95. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 September, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4794 and state;

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

•(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) Normally sanction of new telephones or shifting of working telephone connection is not permitted in Frozen Areas. However, in the exceptional cases, this may be permitted by the competent authority at his discretion depending upon merit of the case.

(b) and (c) No specific priority is given to any special category such as Doctors, high Government Officials, etc. for sanctioning/shifting of telephones in frozen exchanges.

(d) Since Lakshmi Nagar Telephone Exchange is frozen, shifting of telephones to this exchange are not permitted in the normal course. However a specific case could be considered on its merits.

[English]

Construction of Buildings for Post Offices in Karnataka

96. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings constructed for the post offices in Karnataka during the year 1989 and in 1990; and

(b) the number of such buildings proposed to be constructed during 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Eight building were constructed for Post Offices in Karnataka during the year 1989 and fourteen buildings during the year 1990.

(b) During 1991 it is proposed to start construction of twentytwo buildings for post offices.

Garland Water Grid Scheme

97. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a Garland Water Grid Scheme by linking all the major rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which work on this

scheme is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka Pending with Union Government

98. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects of Karnataka pending clearance by Union Government as on 15 December, 1990; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Four major projects namely, Hippargi, Karanja, Bennithora and Ramthal Lift Irrigation.

(b) The State Government has to comply with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies.

Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

99. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what specific proposals are under consideration of Government for modernisation of the existing Telephone Exchanges and installation new ones in

Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices and long Distance Public Telephones at present working in Rajasthan and how many are to be installed during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of towns connected with S.T.D. services in Rajasthan and proposed to be connected during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the number of persons on the waiting list for new telephone connections in various telephone exchanges in Rajasthan and the programme of the Government to provide them connections during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH):

(a) *Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges*

(i) Automatisation of all Manual Exchanges.

(ii) Replacement of life expired/ worn-out electromechanical exchanges by electronic exchanges. 651 number of Telephone exchanges are proposed to be modernised.

New Exchanges

263 numbers of new exchanges are proposed to be installed during 8th Plan.

(b) <i>Item</i>	<i>Working at Present installed during</i>	<i>Proposed to be 8th Plan</i>
(i) Public Call Offices	1914	about 7000

(b)	Item	Working at Present installed during	Proposed to be 8th Plan
(ii)	Long Distance Public Telephones	1781	about 8000
(c)	<i>Number of towns with STD facility.</i>		
(i)	Connected at Present	—	28 nos.
(ii)	Additional proposed during 8th Plan	—	177 nos.

(d) 95833

The objectives of the Eighth Plan is to provide telephone on demand in exchanges of capacities below 5000 lines and to contain waiting list to one year in exchanges having a capacity of 5000 lines and above by the end of the Eighth Plan on the basis of present demand projections. With this objectives, expansion plans are being drawn for clearing the present waiting list progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

The above programmes are however subject to timely availability of equipments.

National Highway in Rajasthan

100. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) the length in kilometers of roads added to National Highway System during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Rajasthan and such proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number and length of roads constructed under Central Road Fund Scheme in Rajasthan during Seventh Five Year Plan and the proposals of the roads and the distance in kilometers to be covered

under the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The total length of National Highways in Rajasthan is 2931 kilometers.

(b) 374 kilometers were added to the National Highway system during Seventh Plan in Rajasthan. The 8th Plan is yet to be finalised and as such it is too early to indicate the roads to be declared, if any, as new National Highways during the 8th Plan period.

(c) Developmental schemes covering about 702 kilometers on Sixty Projects were sanctioned during 7th plan under Central Road Fund Scheme which are in various stages of Progress. New Schemes during 8th Plan shall be taken up after actual augmentation of Central Road Fund is materialised.

Support Price of Copra

101. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to increase the support price of Copra;

(b) if so, the actions taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has received a request from the Government of Kerala for increasing the minimum support price of copra. The Commission has taken into account the Kerala Government's proposal in their recommendations on price policy for copra for 1991 Seasons.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects of Kerala Pending with Union Government

102. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of irrigation projects of Kerala pending with the Union Government;

(b) the present position of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite clearance of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). On the only major irrigation project, namely, Idmalyar Irrigation Projects, benefitting an area of 27,500 ha. at an estimated cost of Rs. 67.40 crores, received at the Centre in June, 1990, the State Government has been requested to depute

their personnel to sort out the observations of Screening Committee of Central Water Commission.

Agricultural Projection in Punjab

103. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for low yield agricultural production in different districts of Punjab; and

(b) the proposal for providing more facilities for intensive cultivation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The most important crops grown in Punjab State are wheat, rice and cotton. The yield per hectare of these crops is much higher in this State as compared to other states as well as the national average yield of these crops. However, to give a further boost to crop yields in the state, Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) of wheat; Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) and Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) are being implemented in the selected districts to provide input support services to the farmers.

Performance of Captive Power Plant of Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

104. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the performance of the Captive Power Plant under Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) the cost of generation of power and the amount realised by selling that per unit;

(c) whether there was a scheme for renovation of the Captive Power Plant of Sindri Unit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof giving the progress in that direction in the last one year

and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details are given below:-

Year	Production MWH of power	Capacity utilisation (%)	Average cost of power generation Rs. MWH	Selling price Rs./MWH	Amount realised in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	241815.7	34.40	879.41	1088	153.23
1988-89	263210.7	37.50	967.04	1193	267.20
1989-90	223968.8	31.96	1184.24	1193	6.63

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A proposal for revamping the power plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.80 crores was approved by the Board of FCI. However, its implementation was delayed due to non availability of spare parts and spare rotors. FCI with the approval of their Board, therefore, decided to revise the scheme by which the existing power plant which is about 39 years old would run for another 4 to 5 years.

[Translation]

Bhanu Pratap Committee on Working of Food Corporation of India

105. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhanu Pratap Committee set up to investigate the working of Food Corporation of India has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to implement the recommendations; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). A High Powered Committee on Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Shri Banu Pratap Singh was set up in February, 1990 to review the present policies and programmes for the promotion of agricultural development in the country specially with a view to generate export surpluses; and to examine the feasibility/desirability of declaring of agriculture as an industry. In its report, the Committee has inter-alia observed

that the working of the Food Corporation of India can neither be improved nor its cost reduced. The Committee has recommended an alternative food security system to achieve reduction in cost of foodgrain distribution and effective interventionary powers in the hands of the Government in times of need.

(c) and (d). All recommendations of the Committee including these related to alternative food security system are under the consideration of the Government.

Promotion of Pisci Culture

106. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by a World Bank team to promote pisci culture in the country;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the team for increasing the fish production; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement these suggestions and to increase the fish production in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). A FAO/World Bank Investment Centre Project Preparation Mission visited India during May-June, 1990 for collection of information/data and preparation of a suitable project report for development of brackishwater and inland (on-bow lakes/small reservoirs) fisheries in a few States. Some additional information/data on on-bow lakes/small reservoirs sought by the Mission have since been collected from the States concerned and transmitted to the Mission at Rome. A Second Mission is expected to visit India early next year to complete the project report on Brackishwater and Inland Fisher-

ies Development for posing to World Bank for an appraisal.

Exploitation of Tobacco Growers

107. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the entry of multi-national cigarette companies into agricultural industries to stop exploitation of tobacco growers; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal for banning the entry of multi-national cigarette companies into cigarette business or in other agricultural industries. There are norms for industrial licensing and investment for multi-national companies and they will be followed.

[English]

Repair of Bridge Over River Manes on National Highway No. 31

108. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over river Manes on National Highway No. 31 (Guwahati) which was damaged by bodo militants in April, 1990 has been repaired;

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

(c) when it is likely to be opened to traffic and the total expenditure involved in its repair?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). A single lane Bailey

bridge was immediately erected over the damaged span and traffic was restored within a week. So far as permanent repair of the bridge is concerned, in phase-I, construction of a semi permanent timber diversion bridge at a cost of Rs. 158.54 lakhs was sanctioned and the work has been completed. The traffic presently is passing over this diversion bridge also. The scheme for phase-II work relating to re-construction of damaged span has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 19.34 lakhs. It is too early to indicate the date of completion of the repair work of damaged span and the expenditure thereon, as the work is yet to commence.

Export of Skimmed Milk to Australia

109. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has decided to export a large quantity of skimmed milk to Australia;

(b) whether the Government have exported milk powder commercially to any country in the past; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Licence to National Dairy Development Board for New Packaging System for Edible Oil

110. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued

licence to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to set up project for production of multilayer polypack films and specialised machinery for introducing new packaging system for edible oil;

(b) whether NDDB has signed any MOU for equity and technical collaboration with any foreign firm in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) NDDB with the approval of Government of India has signed a memorandum of understanding with M/s DUPONT, Canada for equity participation. It is envisaged that DUPONT and NDDB shall form a joint venture company in India to manufacture and market a complete edible oil pouch packaging system including manufacture of high barrier plastic packaging film for the edible oil industry in India. This system would be efficient cost effective and of high quality. The venture would also have the basic packaging machinery manufactured indigenously as per DUPONT specifications. This type of packaging is being introduced to augment marketing of oil in consumer packs and to reduce the importance of oil traders in the business. There will be a transfer of technology from DUPONT to the joint venture company. The new technologies that DUPONT develops in flexible pouch packaging of edible oil in India shall first be offered to the joint venture company.

Coastal Earth Station Near Pune

111. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a full fledged Coastal Earth Station near Pune to provide ship to shore and shore to ship communication services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed Earth Station has since become fully operational and if not the reasons therefor;

(d) the other places in the country where International Data Rate Earth Stations are proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAIPARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir, a Coastal Earth Station is being set up at Arvi near Pune.

(b) The Coastal Earth Station will be working with INMARSAT Satellite Network and provide telephone and telex between ships to shore and shore to ships.

(c) The Coastal Earth Station is under installation and is expected to be operational by the end of 1991.

(d) The Inter-Media Data Rate (IDR) Earth Stations are proposed to be set up at Madras, New Delhi and Calcutta.

Resettlement of Narmada Sagar Project Oustees

112. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for resettlement of the Narmada Sagar Project oustees; and

(b) the steps so far taken for resettlement of these oustees and the further steps if any,

proposed to be taken in this regard in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). According to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Madhya Pradesh for oustees of Narmada (Indira Sagar) Project-Madhya Pradesh, the land owners and encroachers are to be allotted agricultural lands, free of cost abadi plots to all the oustees including major sons, grant-in-aid, free transportation of personal effects including salvaged dismantelled building materials, etc. rehabilitation grant, civil amenities, priority in employment on the project and allied works. The entire work concerning rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees is to be carried out in five phases so as to be synchronous with the progress on the dam work. Under Section 4 & 6 of Land Acquisition Act Notification for 8 villages and Harsud Town has been issued. An Industrial Training Institute for training the landless labourers has been set up. Household survey for 110 villages out of 254 villages has been completed. Rehabilitation plans for 12 villages coming under Phase-I of submergence are under way. For Harsud town also action has been initiated for preparation of plans for a new township near Chandara village in Khandwa.

Expansion of Car Phone Capacity

113. SHRI JANAKRAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether car phone capacity is being expanded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system capacity is being expanded by adding seven more RF carriers to the existing eight RF carriers. There are at present 140 mobile telephones working in Delhi. With this expansion, 130 additional mobile connections could be provided.

New Telephone Connections in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

114. SHRI R. M. BHOYE:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to lay more telephone cables to provide more telephone connections in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the names of the places in these States where the STD facility has not been provided so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Underground Telephone Cables to be laid and funds provided for the purpose in the year 1990-91 for these two states is given below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Local cable laying target (LCKM) 1990-91</i>	<i>Funds allocated in Crores Rs. 1990-91</i>
1.	Maharashtra	15.89	131.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	6.01	40.00

(d) Name of places where STD facility is proposed to be provided in the remaining period of 8th plan in those two States is given in the enclosed Statement I and Statement II.

STATEMENT-I

List of Stations pending for S.T.D. in the 8th Plan period in Uttar Pradesh

Farukabad, Jhansi, Uttarkashi, Ferozabad, New Tehri, Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Sonbhadra, Sidharthanagar, Maharajanj, Rishikesh, Shamli, Kashipur, Khatuli Badrinath, Kedarnath, Tulsipur, Sankisha, Hatyehara, Naimisharanya, Gola Gokarannath, Chitrakoot, Dewasharif, Ayodhya, Palliakalan, Dudwa, Nawabganj, Chauri Chaura, Fatehpur-Sikri, Sitarganj, Mathura Refinery, Dibiapur, Baruasumarpur, Unchahar, Shakti Nagar, Anpara, Bijpur, Obra, Ramnagar, Rania, Jainpur, Muradnagar, Loni, Pilkhwa, Dabai, Kasna, Chinchat, Satharia, Mallawan, Gajraula, Ganji Dundwara, Sirsaganj, Gurbjaiganj, Atarsa, Radauli, Gosainganj, Barhalganj, Nautanwa, Champawat, Dharchula, Munsiri, Didihat, Bageshwar, Ranikhet, Atrauli, Iglas, Khair, Sikandararao, Gabana, Handia, Meja, Phoolpur, Soroan, Chail, Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Narra, Karchana, Etmadpur, Fatehabad, Kirauli, Keragarh, Bah, Sagri, Ghesi, Mchamoodabad, Phoolpur, Lalgank, Bansdih, Rasra, Bhinga, Nanpara, Kaiserganj, Baberu, Karvi, Mauchhib, Naraini, Ram Sauchighat, Fatehpur, Haidergarh, Anola, Baheri,

Newabganj, Paridpur, Bhimpur, Nagaina, Naziambad, Haraiya, Bansi, Dumariaganj, Khalilabad Tetri Bazar (Naugarh) Gunnair, Bisawli, Dataganj, Shahswan, Salempur, Chakrata, Auraya, Bidhuna, Bharthane, Aliganj, Jalesar, Bikhpur, Akbarpur, Tanda, Bindki, Khaga, Chibaranau, Kaimganj, Mohemdabad, Saidpur, Zamnia, Dadu, Garh Mukteshwar, Sikandrabad, Anoop Shaher, Maharajanj, Bansgaon, Farenda, Tarabganj, Balrampur, Utraula, Bilgram, Sandilla, Shahabad, Charkhari, Raghol, Rath, Mahoba, Kulpahar, Kerakal, Mariahu, Machlishahar, Shahganj, Mooth, Mauranipur, Mahroumi, Talbehat, Akbarpur, Bilhapur, Bhognipur, Derapur, Ghatampur, Mohamdi, Dharahara, Nighasan, Mohal Lal Ganj, Chaba, Moth, Sadabad, Bhogon, Jasrana, Karhel, Dagpat, Sardhana, Nawana, Chunar, Dudhi, Robertganj, Bilari, Hasanpur, Amroha, Sambhalpur, Chandausi, Thakurdwara, Budhana, Jansath, Kairana, Kathima, Sitarganj, Jalaun, Konch, Kalpi, Tehri, Deoprayed, Landsdowne, Kotdwar, Nakur, Bisalpur, Puranpur, Bilaspur, Nilak, Shahabad, Swar, Biswan, Sidhauli, Mishrikh, Mehoodabad, Kadipur, Dalmau, Maharaganj, Salon, Jais, Lalganj, Kunda, Patti, Lalganj, Puwayan, Jalalabad, Tilhar, Hasanganj, Purwa, Nawabganj, Safipur, Chandauli, Gyanpur, Chakia, Pusola, Rajgarhi, Donda, Bhatwari, Joshimath, Karanprayag, Okhimath.

STATEMENT-II

List of Stations pending for STD in the 8th Plan Period in Maharashtra

Akôt, Balapur, Achalpur, Amalner, Gadhinglaj, Ud gir, Katol, Savner, Umered, Diglur, Rajgurunagar, Mahad, Arvi, Hinganghat, Khamgaon, Wai, Pandharpur, Navapur, Gokulsirgaon, Loní, Akluj, Jaisinghpur, Kalmeshwar, Sangamner, Vajapur, Mehkat, Ramtek, Niphad, Hingoli, Sailu, Molegaon, Phaltan, Dahanu, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Ozar, Satna, Sinner, Nagothane, Kulgaon, Virar, Palghat, Nalsopara, Islampur, Pen, Pachora, Rahuri, Kopergaon, Srivardhan, Pirangut, Kagal, Chandrapur, MIDC, Shirdi, Ambejogai, Dharni, Dapoli, Chiplun, Kankavali, Darwaha, Sawantwadi, Pusad, Wani, Parlivajinath, Vita, Pimpalgaon, Lasalgaon, Deoli, Waliv, Nurbad Kaman, Kupwad, Jaigad, Mangaon, Junnar, Bhor, Monda, Ausa, Mul, Chikhali, Shegaon, Paithan, Jaikwadi, Matheran, Mangrulpir, Murtizapur, Chandur Railway, Darayapur, Sakoli, Warora, Sironcha, Kurdwadi, Washim, Pandharkawada, (Kelpur), Wada, Jawahar, Tembhurni, Nanaj, Mangalwedha, Pusegaon, Shirala, Rajapur, Loteparashuram (Chiplun), Khed, Karjat, Birwadi, Shirur, Jintur, Umerga, Hathkangale, Tirora, Morshi, Jalgaon-Jamed, Brahmapur, Rajura, Malkapur, Karmala, Gane Khadpoli, Dhamangaon, Parner, Ellora, Ajanta, Kinwat, Patur, Desaijanj, Lakhani, Gadegaon, Deorj, Majalgaon.

[Translation]

DTC Buses Damaged During Anti-Mandal Commission Agitation

115 SHRI R. M. BHOYE
SHRI R. N. RAKESH
DR. BENGALI SINGH
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation

have made any assessment of the damage caused to its buses during the anti-Mandal Commission agitation,

(b) if so, the details of loss incurred by DTC and the number of buses damaged out of the present fleet as a result of the agitation,

(c) whether the glass panes of DTC buses damaged during the agitation have since been replaced, and

(d) if not, the steps taken to replace them without further delay in view of prevailing winter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAJ KOTADIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to DTC the loss caused is about Rs. 1.02 crores on account of damage to about 3290 buses.

(c) and (d) The damaged glass panes have been replaced in about 80 per cent of the buses and the work of replacement in respect of the remaining buses is in progress and will be completed by 15.1.1991.

[English]

Indians Stranded at Iraq-Turkey Border

116 SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Indian in Iraq and Kuwait are still stranded on the Iraq-Turkey border;

(b) if so, whether the Government have

asked the Iraq Government to intimate the whereabouts of these stranded Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps contemplated by Government to bring them back?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). As a result of intervention by our Embassy in Iraq the Indian nationals who were stranded on the Iraq-Turkey border with their cars have since been given permission by the Government of Iraq to leave the country with their cars.

Pakistan Prime Minister's Reiteration of Support Secessionists in J & K

117. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Prime Minister has recently reiterated his Government's support to the secessionists in Jammu and Kashmir and also stated that Simla Agreement is not binding on Pakistan.

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

(c) whether the Government propose to have fresh dialogue with the Pakistan Government to solve this critical issue; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in the Indian Express of 24.11.90 in which the Pakistan Prime Minister is reported to have said that Pakistan will continue to provide "moral, political and diplomatic support to Kashmiris.". He also reportedly stated the importance of resolving Indo-Pakistan issue "within or without the Simla Agreement" and that "nothing (including the Simla Agreement) is binding on us". The Pakistan foreign Office in a statement issued on 25 November said that the remark of Pakistan PM has been "incorrectly quoted" and that Pakistan remains committed to all its bilateral and international commitments including the Simla Agreement.

(c) and (d). The foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan held the Third round of Talks in Islamabad from December 18-20. It was pointed out that Pakistan's continued support to terrorism directed against India in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, was not only a violation of the Simla Agreement and of universally accepted norms of inter-State conduct, but also adversely affected the relationship between the two countries. It has been agreed that the foreign Secretaries will meet again towards the end of February 1991, to pursue these discussions further.

New Agricultural Policy

118. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since formulated a new National Agricultural Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the views from various quarters have been considered before finalising the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new Agricultural Policy is likely to be announced?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Policy Resolution is under preparation.

(c) and (d). The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been consulted in the preparation of the Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution. The Draft Resolution was also considered at a National Seminar held in new Delhi on 15th of June, 1990. Representatives of the State Governments, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and eminent scientists, agricultural Economists and Senior Administrators with long experience in the Field of Agriculture participated in the Seminar. The recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes as also the views of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture on formulation of Agricultural policy Resolution are also being considered in the preparation of the Draft Resolution.

(e) Effort is being made to finalise the new agricultural policy as early as possible.

Scarcity of Fertilizer

119. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fertilizer Scarcity to continue" appearing in the Indian Express dated 4 December, 1990;

(b) whether there is scarcity of two vital fertilizers namely nitrogenous and phosphatic; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to remove the shortage of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no scarcity of Fertilisers in the country, including nitrogenous and phosphatic.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

Construction of Yatri Niwas at Pahalgaoon (Kashmir)

120. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has allotted any land to India - Tourism Development Corporation for construction of Yatri Niwas at Pahalgaoon (Kashmir);

(b) if so, when the land was allotted; and

(c) whether its construction has since been started and if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government of

Jammu and Kashmir has earmarked a suitable plot of land for construction of Yatri Niwas by the State Government for which funds have been sanctioned by the Central Government.

(c) The Central Government has sanctioned the project in January 1987 and as per the information given by the State Government the work is nearing completion.

Demand for National Tourism Policy

121. SHRI NARSINGRAO
SURYAWANSHI:
DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI
AHER:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Travel Congress organised recently by the Travel Agents Association of India has urged the Government to enunciate a national tourism policy with emphasis on creating a separate cadre for the sector;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by the congress; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) resolved that the National Committee Report on Tourism be implemented both by Central and State Governments, with particular attention to the reorganisation of the Departments of Tourism in the Centre and the States. It is also necessary to establish a National Tourism Policy.

(c) The Government has considered the proposal for the establishment of such a

Board. However, as the proposal involved additional staff expenditure and as important segments of tourism fell into the State sector, it was not found feasible to set up the National Tourism Board.

Amount Released to Karnataka out of Central Road Fund

122. SHRI NARSINGRAO
SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been urged to release at least Rs. 100 crore in the current financial year out of the Central Road Fund to enable the State Government of Karnataka to complete the on-going road works and to lay new roads during the year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The State Govt. of Karnataka have projected their requirement of funds under Central Road Fund during 1990-91 as Rs. 102.80 lakhs. As per their entitlement, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lacs has been earmarked and already intimated to the Govt. of Karnataka for allotment during 1990-91.

Coastal Erosion in Karnataka

123. SHRI NARSINGRAO
SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Karnataka Government to submit a detailed Project Report regarding the coastal erosion in the State;

(b) whether such a report has been

submitted by the State Government;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken thereon and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

T. B. in Tharparkar Breed of Cows

124. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tuberculosis disease is rapidly spreading among the Tharparkar breed of cows at the Central Cattle Breeding Farm;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this disease;

(c) whether negligence of any officer has been responsible for spreading this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir. Tuberculosis in Tharparkar breed of cows at Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Suratgarh has been contained.

(b) Entire herd is tested periodically. Doubtful reactors to the first test are retested at intervals. Confirmed reactors are transferred to Gosadans of Rajasthan State.

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

Area Under Cultivation of Central State Farms

125. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation at each of the Central State Farms in the Country; and

(b) the yield per acre and expenditure incurred on cultivation during the last two years in each of these farms?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Details about area under cultivation in various farms of the State Farms Corporation of India are enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Information about yield per hectare and expenditure incurred on cultivation by these Farms, is given as per statement-II and statement-III respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Information Referred to in Part (A) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 125

(in hect)

Sl. No.	Name of the Farm	1988-89	1989-90
1.	CSF, Suratgarh	6523	6144

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Farm</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
2	CSF, Sardargarh	4325	4116
3	CSF, Jetsar	4405	3316
4	CSF, Hissar	3598	3264
5	CSF, Ladhowal	1265	1209
6	CSF, Bahraich	3175	3057
7	CSF, Rae-Bareilly	244	247
8	CSF, Kokilabari and Barpeta	1654	1515
9	CSF, Raichur	1276	1394
10	CSF, Chengam	1347	1345
11	CSF, Aralam	2247	1345
12	CSF, Mizoram	178	175
Total		30277	28138

STATEMENT-II
*Information/Referred to in Part (B) of Lok Sabha unstarred
 Average Yield/Hect.*

<i>Name of the farm</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>(In quintals)</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
				<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Gram</i>
CSF, Suratgarh	1988-89			28.86	10.91
	1989-90			22.72	9.87
CSF, Sardargarh	1988-89			27.75	11.87
	1989-90			18.20	9.76
CSF, Jatsar	1988-89			16.26	4.82
	1989-90			22.41	8.30
				<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Mustard</i>
				33.80	11.07
				31.12	7.60
				32.67	11.53
				31.86	8.04
				<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Mustard</i>
					7.73
					5.75

<i>Name of the farm</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop</i>		
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
CSF, Hissar	1988-89	Wheat	Gram	Cotton
		39.15	14.43	9.66
	1989-90	32.57	12.07	16.67
CSF, Ladhawal	1988-89	Wheat	Peas	Paddy
		33.87	6.97	41.45
	1989-90	34.51	6.80	36.70
CSF, Bahraich	1988-89	Wheat	Rajmash	Paddy
		525.14	9.65	26.58
	1989-90	19.52	14.91	30.57
CSF, Raebarely	1988-89	Wheat	Paddy	
		11.48	11.92	
	1989-90	15.51	8.17	
				Mustard
				11.35
				9.37
				Potato
				81.46
				98.64
				Soyabean
				9.75
				11.74

<i>Name of the farm</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop</i>		
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
CSF, Kokilabari and Barpeta	1988-89	Wheat	Paddy	Mustard
		24.44	28.97	2.10
	1989-90	16.64	27.02	2.44
		Wheat	Sun-flower	Jute
CSF, Raichur	1988-89	16.66	2.81	1.70
		15.25	3.86	9.02
	1989-90	Bajra	Maize	Tomato
		4.13	15.40	135.00
CSF, Chengam	1988-89	16.93	10.36	100.20
		Coconut (Nos)	Cashewnut (Kgs)	Rubber (Kgs)
	1989-90	1704	318	544
		1988-89		
CSF, Aralam	1988-89			
	1989-90			

Soyabean

3.35

4.90

Bajra

5.18

14.49

G. Nut

2.08

6.83

Pepper (Kgs)

765

<i>Name of the farm</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Crop</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
	1989-90	5417	537
			638
			732
	(Yield data for 1988-89 is based on 9 months production)		
		Paddy	
CSF, Mizrom	1988-89	25.23	
	1989-90	25.03	

Statement-III*Information Referred to in Part (B) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 125**Farmwise Expenditure Incurred on Cultivation**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Farm</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1.	CSF, Suratgarh	330.79	482.02
2.	CSF, Sardargarh	182.77	268.79
3.	CSF, Jetsar	175.76	253.08
4.	CSF, Hissar	195.86	292.13
5.	CSF, Ladhowal	96.44	138.45
6.	CSF, Bahraich	185.48	262.38
7.	CSF, Rae-Bareilly	21.61	30.73
8.	CSF, Kokilabari and Barpeta	93.40	129.82
9.	CSF, Raichur	86.93	124.52
10.	CSF, Chengam	95.98	154.72
11.	CSF, Aralam	216.08	279.66
12.	CSF, Mizoram	24.03	30.59
Total		1705.13	2446.89

Indians Evacuated from Gulf Countries

126. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH
MAKKASAR:

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

RPFO. P.J. KURIEN:

PROF. YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

SHRI A. K. A. ABDULSAMAD:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals evacuated, State-wise, from Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf countries so far;

(b) the amount spent by Government on this exercise including expenditure incurred on food-stuffs;

(c) whether the Government had charged any amount from the Indians who were evacuated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to provide employment to such persons;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether some stranded Indian nationals are still awaiting evacuation in Iraq, Kuwait and other Gulf countries; and

(h) if so, their number and the measures being taken to protect the interests of those Indians who are still residing in Gulf countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Approximately 1,50,000 Indian nationals were repatriated from Iraq and Kuwait. In view of the conditions prevalent during their repatriation, it is not possible to give state-wise figures.

(b) Estimated expenditure on repatriation of stranded Indians is approximately Rs. 300 crores.

(c) In some cases, people who could afford to do so, paid for their evacuation.

(d) Details are being sought from the concerned missions.

(e) and (f). A decision has been taken to form a National Committee for relief & Rehabilitation of Indian nationals returning from the Gulf region. A Gulf Relief & Rehabilitation Fund is also being constituted.

(g) No Sir.

(h) Government of India is committed to taking the best possible care of the interest of Indian nationals in the Gulf.

Construction of Roads in Forest Areas of Bihar

127. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether problems are being faced in

the construction of roads passing through forest and tribal areas and those being constructed under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, due to non-transfer of land by the Forest Department of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to speed up the construction of approved roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Government of Bihar have not reported any problem in the construction of roads passing through forest and tribal areas and those constructed under Rural Landless Employment guarantee Programme due to non-transfer of land by Forest Department.

(b) Question does not arise.

New Telephone Exchange in Bihar

128. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had accorded approval for setting up a new telephone exchange in Bihar with a capacity of five thousand lines during 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether the work has since commenced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Drinking Water Project in Bihar

129. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual outlay for drinking water project in Bihar during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the amount spent on this project during this year; and

(c) the present position regarding its completion and the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Allocation for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	Mini Mission	Minimum Need Programme (MNP)
1989-90	27.10	1.51	31.20
1990-91	27.10	7.44	28.68

(b) Expenditure during 1990-91 under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme/Mini-Mission and Minimum Need Programme is Rs. 9.83 Crores and Rs. 8.90 Crores respectively upto October, 1990.

(c) All 44 'no source problem villages (PVs) will be covered (18 PVs have been covered upto October, 1990) with safe drinking water facilities by 31.3.1991. All the partially covered villages are likely to be fully covered with safe drinking water facilities in first two years of VIII Plan i. e by 31.3.1992.

[English]

Declaration of roads as National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

130. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals pending with the Union Government for declaration of important State roads as National Highways in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The list of roads furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time for inclusion in the National Highway grid is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) It is too early to indicate the time by which decision to include or otherwise these roads in the National Highway grid will be taken as the size of Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been decided.

STATEMENT

List Indicating the details of Roads Proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion in the NH Grid

S.No.	Name of roads	Total length
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada to Madhilipatnam	70 Kms.
2.	Kakinada to Jagadalpur via Rajahmundry-Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram	360 Kms.
3.	Hyderabad to Venkatapur via Warangal	260 Kms.
4.	Ongole to Raichur via Giddalur-Nandyal, Kurnool and Uppal	340 Kms.
5.	Chittoor to Badrachalam via Cuddapah-Markapur, Macheria, Nagarjunasagar and Kammam	680 Kms.
6.	Hyderabad to Chandrapur via Karimnagar and Mancherial connecting NH 6 and 7	332 Kms.
7.	Badrachalam-Chintur-Sileru Chintapally-Paderu-Araku-Vizianagaram-Palakonda-Srikakulam on NH. 5	400 Kms.
8.	Naidupeta-Tirupathi-Chittoor connecting NH 5 and 4	130 Kms.
9.	Red Hills on NH 5 in Tamilnadu to Gooty on NH 7 via Puttur, Renigunta, Cuddapah-Yerranguntla	330 Kms.
10.	Nellore to Hubli via Gooty	370 Kms.

S.No.	Name of roads	Total length
1	2	3
11.	Palamaneru to Anantapur connecting NH 4 & NH 7.	228 Kms.
12.	Kurnool to Chittoor	369 Kms.
13.	Penugonda-Hindupur-Madakasira upto Karnataka Border connecting NH 7 and NH 4	74 Kms.
14.	From State Border near Bhainsa to Lexettipet via Nirmal	170 Kms.
		4114 Kms.

[Translation]

Talks Between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan at Male

131. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI R. GUNDU RAO:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Prime Minister has held discussions with the Prime Minister of Pakistan on issue of mutual interests during the SAARC Summit at Male;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the talks; and

(c) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to reduce tensions between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met in the Maldives on 22nd November, 1990. It was agreed that all difference would be resolved peacefully and through dialogue, and that the Third Round of Foreign Secretary level talks would take place in Islamabad from 18-20 December, 1990 when dates for next meeting of Joint Commission, and for the continuation of discussions on Tulbal Project and Sir Creek would be determined. PM reiterated India's Position on the question of Pakistan's interference in its internal affairs. The two Prime Ministers agreed to remain in touch with each other. In pursuance of this, the Foreign

Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Islamabad 18-20 December, and agreed upon several measures to reduce tensions.

[English]

ADB Assistance for Development of Gopalpur Port

132. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sought assistance from Asian Development Bank for development of Gopalpur minor port as an all weather port; and

(b) if so, the amount of ADB assistance obtained or likely to be obtained therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Indravati Multi-Purpose Project in Orissa

133. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land likely to be brought under irrigation on completion of Indravati Multi-purpose project under execution in Orissa;

(b) the total megawatt of power likely to be generated in completion of the project;

(c) the progress made on the project so far; and

(d) the date by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 1,09,300 hectares.

(b) Power component-September, 1993

Irrigation component excluding lift - 1995-96.

(c) 600 MW (Installed Capacity).

(d) A statement on the progress made is attached.

STATEMENT*Physical Progress on Major Components of works as on September, 1990*

Sl.No.	Name of the Major Component	Name of the Major Item of work	% completed
1	2	3	4
UNIT-I			
(i)	Indravati Dam	Concrete & Masonry	75
(ii)	Podagada Dam	Dam filling	32
(iii)	Kapur Dam	Dam filling	66
(iv)	Muran Dam	Concrete & Masonry	33
UNIT-II			
(v)	Hati Barrage	Completed	100
(vi)	Left Main Canal 0 Km. to 50.4 Km.	Completed	100
(vii)	Left Main Canal 50.4 Km. to 52 Km.	Excavation	93

Sl.No.	Name of the Major Component	Name of the Major Item of work	% completed
1	2	3	4
(viii)	Left Distributaries and Minors 0-15 Km.	Completed	100
	15 km. to 29 km.	Earthwork	36
	29 km. to 40 km.	Earthwork	41
	40 km. to 52 km.	Earthwork	52
(ix)	Churiagarh Branch Canal	Earthwork	28
(x)	Chilchila Branch Canal	Earthwork	53
(xi)	Right Main Canal		
	0 to 11 Km.	Earthwork	68
	11 Km. to 22 Km.	Earthwork	19
	22 Km. to 33 Km.	Earthwork	15
	33 Km. to 45 Km.	Earthwork	5

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Major Component</i>	<i>Name of the Major Item of work</i>	<i>% completed</i>
1	2	3	4
	45 Km. to 53 Km.	Earthwork	7
	53 Km. to 63 Km.	Earthwork	13
	63 Km. to 83 Km.	Earthwork	29
UNIT-III (POWER CIVIL)			
(xii)	Head race channel	Excavation	61
(xiii)	Tunnel	Excavation Lining	100 14
(xiv)	Surge Shaft	Excavation Lining	81 54
(xv)	Valve House	Excavation Concrete & Masonry	100 39
(xvi)	Penstock	Excavation Concreting	88 79

Sl.No.	Name of the Major Component	Name of the Major Item of work	% completed
1	2	3	4
		Fabrication	68
		Erection	8.19
(xvii)	Power House	Excavation	100
		Concrete	62
(xviii)	Tail race channel	Excavation	79
		Lining	2
(xix)	Land Acquisition	Unit I (Dam)	92
		Unit II (Canal)	20
		Unit III (Power Works)	94
(xx)	Rehabilitation	Unit-I (Dam)	17

In addition, Left Dykes No. 2 & 3, Right Dykes No. 1 to 4 & Shrikhal Tail Channel have since been Completed.

Foreign Tourists

134. SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign tourists visiting the country has decreased during 1990 in comparison to the previous years;

(b) if so, the various factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to attract more tourist traffic during 1991 by providing additional facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Foreign tourist traffic to India during the first eleven months of the current year has declined marginally as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The decline in tourist traffic is due to disturbances in some parts of the country, the adverse publicity of these events in overseas markets, reduced air seat capacity in domestic sector international developments like Gulf Crisis, reunification of East and West Germany, economic restructuring of Soviet Union etc.

(c) The measures initiated by the Government to provide additional facilities for boosting tourist traffic to India include liberalisation of charter policy, introduction of multi-entry visas for a period of 5 years, provision for the payment of visa fees by cheques/credit cards, improvement of tourist facilitation, relaxation of rules regarding restricted area permits, up-gradation of tourism infrastructural facilities, creation of money changing facilities in hotels and other

establishments, etc. The year 1991 has also been declared as "India Tourism Year" to improve the image of India.

Alleged Accusation by Pakistan High Commission in India

135. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan High Commission in India has accused the Indian authorities of launching a "move to harass, provoke and intimidate" its diplomatic officers and "disrupt the functioning of the High Commission" itself;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to these charges?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Pakistan High Commission in a Press release on 30th November, 1990 has made allegations to this effect.

(c) The Government of India has rejected these allegations which are only a cover up for the provocative harassment of the personnel serving in the Indian Missions in Karachi and Islamabad.

Position of Edible Oils in the Country

136. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding availability of edible oils in the country;

(b) whether these are being imported and if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) whether the price of DHARA, a popular refined groundnut oil marketed by the National Dairy Development Board, has been increasing; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The total availability of domestic edible oil from primary and secondary sources during Oil Year 1989-90 has been estimated at about 56 lakh tonnes.

(b) In Oil Year 1989-90, the total amount of edible oil imported was 6.07 lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) DHARA prices were maintained unchanged for nearly eight months while market prices of all other edible oils rose. As these prices were much lower than loose oil prices, there was likelihood of mis-use. DHARA prices were, therefore, revised at the end of October 1990 to bring them closer to loose oil prices. Even after revision, DHARA prices are much lower than other branded oils.

[Translation]

**Institutions under Indian Council of
Agricultural Research**

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

(a) the names of institutions functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research without respective Chiefs;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No time limit has been fixed for filling up of these posts.

STATEMENT

The names of the Institutes under the ICAR which are functioning without regular Director/project Director and reasons therefor

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute without regular Director/Project Director	Since when lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
1	2	3	4
1.	National Research Centre for Soyabean, Indore.	August, 1986	Newly created post.
2.	Directorate of Vegetables.	October, 1986	Newly created post.
3.	National Research Centre for Spices, Calicut.	December, 1986	-do-
4.	National Research Centre for Cashew Puttur.	December, 1986	-do-
5.	National Centre for Integrated pest Management, Faridabad.	July, 1987	-do-
6.	Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.	January, 1988	Death of the incumbent.
7.	National Research Centre of Meat.	November, 1986	Newly created post.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institute without regular Director/ Project Director</i>	<i>Since when lying vacant</i>	<i>Reasons for vacancy</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay.	May, 1988	Retirement.
9.	Indian Institute of Hort. Research, Bangalore.	November, 1988	Promotion.
10.	Central Institute of Hort. for Northern Plains, Lucknow.	January, 1989	Transfer.
11.	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla	April, 1989	Completion of term.
12.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow.	June, 1989	Transfer.
13.	Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun.	September, 1989	Retirement.
14.	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal.	October, 1989	Promotion.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute without regular Director/ Project Director	Since when lying vacant	Reasons for vacancy
1	2	3	4
15.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar.	January, 1990	Retirement.
16.	National Centre for Mushroom Research, Solan.	March, 1990	-do-
17.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.	April, 1990	-do-
18.	Central Research Institute for Dryland, Agriculture, Hyderabad.	April, 1990	-do-
19.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	July, 1990	-do-
20.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	July, 1990	Completion term.
21.	Central Institute, for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar.	July, 1990	-do-
22.	Central Rice Research Institute.	November, 1990	Retirement.

Draft Farm Policy

138. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draft Farm Policy finalised by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture has been reviewed; and

(b) if so, when the policy is expected to be announced?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The views of the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture regarding Draft Farm Policy are being considered in the formulation of the Agricultural Policy Resolution.

(b) Effort is being made to finalise the new agricultural policy as early as possible.

Relations with Pakistan

139. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by the Government recently to normalise relations with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Pursuant to the meeting between

the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan is the Maldives on 22nd November, 1990 the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries; met in Islamabad from 18 to 20 December, 1990 and agreed on several measures to reduce tensions, and to carry the bilateral dialogue forward. It was agreed that the talks on boundary in the Sir Creek area would be resumed in early February 1991; and the discussion on Tulbal Project held thereafter; the Directors General Military operations would remain in regular weekly contact; the sub-commission would meet at an appropriate time; and Instruments of Ratification of Agreement on Prohibition of attack against Nuclear Installations and facilities would be exchanged in January, 1991. The foreign Secretaries are likely to meet again in New Delhi towards the end of February, 1991.

[Translation]

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

140. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether Kanpur City and surrounding rural areas have been covered under the Scheme; and

(c) if so, the number of farmers of Kanpur City and rural areas of Kanpur benefited so far under the said scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Since implementation of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) with effect from 1.4.1985, the State of Uttar Pradesh has implemented the Scheme for

the first three years only and withdraw its participation in the Scheme thereafter except in the Rabi 1989-90 season. In the current Rabi 1990-91 season also, the State Government is not implementing the CCIS in any district including the city and surrounding rural areas of Kanpur City.

(c) The number of farmers benefitted under the CCIS from Rabi 1985-86 to the end of Rabi 1987-88 in the City and Surrounding rural areas of Kanpur, so far, are 653 and 1671, respectively.

Harassment of Indian Diplomats in Pakistan

141. SHRI KESHARI LAL:
SHRI RAMESH
CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents in which Indian diplomats and their families were harassed in Pakistan this year;

(b) whether the Government have expressed its concern to the Government of Pakistan over the said incidents;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There have been several instances of obtrusive surveillance and harassment of Indian diplomats as well as staff serving in our missions in Islamabad and Karachi, and their families. All such incidents are invariably taken up with the Government of Pakistan, and appropriate protests lodged.

(c) and (d). The Government of Pakistan usually denies the involvement of its personnel in such incidents. We are continuing our efforts with the Government of Pakistan to impress upon it the need to ensure smooth functioning of our officials and Missions, and to discharge its obligation under the Vienna Convention, to ensure the security and safety of the personnel of diplomatic missions.

[English]

Indo-Pak Talks on Bilateral Relations at Political Level

142. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have expressed its willingness to hold talks with Pakistan at political level instead of at Foreign Secretaries level for normalisation of relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, when the Ministerial level meeting is expected to take place between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). Government of India has always been willing to have a dialogue at any level considered appropriate, with Pakistan for the resolution of bilateral differences and for the normalisation of relations. Political-level discussions can be fruitful only in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence and after due preparation. At present, the two countries are engaged in a dialogue at the level of Foreign Secretaries. Political level talks will be initiated as soon as the time for it is propitious.

[Translation]

Satellites of 119-Nation Communications Consortiums

143. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4863 on 6 September, 1990 and state;

(a) whether the requisite information regarding satellite for 119-Nation Communications consortiums has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir. This has been sent to Parliament in fulfilment of this Ministry's assurance.

(b) Details thereof are as under:-

Fourth Flight (E-4) of Intelsat VI series communication satellite was launched on 23rd June 1990 from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

This Satellite "IS-VI (E-4)" is deployed at 332.5 degree East location covering Atlantic Ocean region and therefore will not provide telecommunication and broadcasting facilities to India.

International Conference on Drinking Water

144. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference was held on 10 September, 1990 at New Delhi to meet the serious challenge of shortage of drinking water;

(b) if so, the issues highlighted therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) An International Conference namely "Global Consultations on Safe Water and Sanitation" was held in India from 10th to 14th September, 1990.

(b) The details of the outcome of the Conference are given in the New Delhi Declaration which was adopted in the Conference and has subsequently been presented in the U.N. General Assembly. The challenge setup for the next decade is "Some for all, rather than more for some". The New Delhi Consultation recommends four guiding principles:

1. Protection of the environment and safeguarding of health through the integrated management of water resources and liquid and solid wastes;
2. Institutional reforms promoting an integrated approach and including changes in procedures, attitudes and behaviour and the full participation of women at all levels in sector institutions;
3. Community management of services, backed by measures to strengthen local institutions in implementing and sustaining water and sanitation programmes;
4. sound financial practices, achieved through better management of existing assets, and

widespread use of appropriate technologies.

(c) Keeping in view the New Delhi Declaration, the Programme of Drinking Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation in rural areas will be implemented in accordance with the National Policy developed for the 8th Plan. The Programmes are, however, being implemented with in the constraint of annual budgetary resources.

[English]

Outcome of SAARC Summit at Male

145. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS
DR. C. SILVERA:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Summit of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARCH) was held recently at Male;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein and the outcome thereof;

(c) the follow-up action being taken or proposed to be taken to implement the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Briefly, the 5th Summit reviewed the progress made in various fields of regional cooperation since the last Summit and discussed ways and means to further intensify this cooperation and make it meaningful to

the common people living in the South Asian region.

The summit's decisions are contained in the Male Declaration and the Joint Press Release, copies of which are attached herewith in statement-I and statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs is in touch with various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as a follow-up measure, to implement the decisions arrived at during the 5th SAARC Summit.

STATEMENT-I

FIFTH SAARC SUMMIT FIFTH MEETING OF THE HEADS OF STATE OF GOVERNMENT MALE DECLARATION

The Male' Declaration of the Heads of State of Government of the Member Countries of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation issued on 23rd November, 1990.

The President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, His Excellency Mr. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, the King of Bhutan, His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr. Chandra Shekhar, the President of the Republic of Maldives, His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Right Honourable Krishan Prasad Bhattarai, the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Mr. Dingiri Banda Wijetunga met at the Fifth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at Male' on 21-23 November, 1990.

2. The Heads of State of Government reiterated that cooperation among the countries of South

Asia was necessary for improving the quality of life of the peoples of the region. They recalled their conviction that the objectives of peace and stability in South Asia could be best served by fostering mutual understanding, cooperation and good neighbourly relations. They reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and renewed their resolve to intensify cooperation under its aegis in pursuit of their common objectives.

3. The Heads of State or Government stressed their desire to promote peace, stability, amity and progress in the region through strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Non-aligned Movement, particularly respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence, non-use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction that the launching of SAARC in 1985 and the initiatives under the Integrated Programme of Action for strengthening regional cooperation in South Asia had generated much enthusiasm and hope in their peoples, and that the South Asian consciousness necessary for the success of regional cooperation was gradually permeating the region. They reiterated their resolve to make optimal use of the positive forces of good-will, trust and under-

standing existing among their peoples and to turn SAARC into a dynamic instrument for achieving its objectives and creating an order based on mutual respect, equity, cooperation and shared benefits.

5. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the status of children in South Asia and noted that the recent World Summit for Children had imparted a new impetus to the ongoing efforts in this field. They believed that relevant recommendations of the World Summit could be usefully incorporated into a Plan of Action in the South Asian context and its implementation should be reviewed annually. The guidelines for such Plan of Action could be prepared by a panel of experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General and examined by the Technical Committee on Health and Population Activities. They also welcomed the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its entry into force. They expressed the hope that those Member States, who have not already become party to the Convention, would do so at an early date.
6. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the recommendations made by the Second SAARC Ministerial Meeting on Women in Development held in Islamabad in June 1990. They noted with satisfaction the enthusiastic response in all Member States to their collective call for the observance of 1990 as the 'SAARC Year of the Girl Child'. They decided that in order

to maintain focus on the problems of the Girl Child, the years 1991-2000 AD should be observed as the "SAARC Decade of the girl child."

7. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the growing regional cooperation in combating the problems of drug trafficking and drug abuse. They expressed serious concern over the growing linkages between drug trafficking and international armstrade and terrorist activities. They agreed that observance of 1989 as the "SAARC Year for Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking" had had a profound impact in drawing attention to the menace and to the need for its elimination. They expressed satisfaction that following the decision of the Fourth SAARC Summit, the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances had been signed at Male'. They urged the Member States to take early measures to ratify the convention for its entry into force. They were convinced that the Convention would help in making SAARC efforts in this area more effective.
8. They endorsed the decision of the Council of Ministers in regard to the time frame for completion of the Regional Study on the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and the Protection and Preservation of the Environment. They noted with satisfaction that the methodology for undertaking the Study on the 'Greenhouse Effect' and its impact on the region was likely to be finalised in the near future

and desired that the Study itself be completed for consideration at the Sixth Summit. In this context, they noted that the destruction of rainforests, the world over, was contributing significantly to adverse climatic changes and this aspect should also be covered in the proposed Study. They expressed the hope that these Studies would lead to an action plan for meaningful cooperation in the field of Environment and Disaster Management.

9. Recognizing that environment had emerged as a major global concern, the heads of State or Government noted with alarm the unprecedented climatic changes predicted by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). They urged the international community to mobilize additional finances and to make available appropriate technologies to enable the developing countries to face the new challenges arising from climate changes and sea-level rise. They agreed that Member Countries should coordinate their positions at international fora on this issue. They also decided to observe 1992 as the "SAARC year of Environment."
10. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the national studies on Trade, Manufactures and Services had been completed. They underlined the need for expeditious action for completing the Regional Study within the timeframe stipulated by the council of Ministers. They expressed the hope that it would

open new avenues of cooperation for the prosperity of the peoples of the region.

11. The Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations of the Council of Ministers regarding Special SAARC Travel Document and decided to launch the scheme.
12. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that Member States were compelled to divert their scarce resources in combating terrorism. They called for expeditious enactment of enabling measures for the implementation of the SAARC Regional Conventions on Suppression of Terrorism. They also urged Member States to continue to cooperate in accordance with the Convention.
13. The Heads of State Government noted that as their countries stood on the threshold of the next millennium, the world was undergoing profound transformations characterised by popular upsurge for democracy, liberty and exercise of human rights, lowering of ideological barriers and the relaxation of global tensions and progress towards disarmament and the resolution of a number of regional and global conflicts. There was also a welcome trend towards the opening up of the global economy and integration of national economies into the mainstream of the world economy. They further noted the trend of increasing integration of the pattern of global production, consumption and trade, growing multipolarity of the world eco-

omic structure and integration of the markets of the developed countries in order to maintain their technological lead and competitive edge. These changes presented new challenges and opened up new opportunities to the South Asian countries, as to the rest of the developing world. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their mutual cooperation can be a critical factor in enabling them to pursue these objectives more effectively.

14. The Heads of State or Government, noting the vital importance of biotechnology for the long-term food security of developing countries as well as for medicinal purposes, decided that cooperation should be extended to this field and, in particular, to the exchange of expertise in genetic conservation and maintenance of germplasm banks. In this connection, they welcomed India's offer of training facilities and agreed that cooperation in the cataloguing of genetic resources stored in different SAARC countries would be mutually beneficial. Taking note of the proposal made by the Group of Fifteen Developing Countries (G-15) for the establishment of a gene bank for developing countries, they agreed to participate in this venture.
15. The Heads of States or Government welcomed the idea of setting up of Fund for regional projects which could make available credit on easy terms for the identification and development of regional projects. They

agreed that representatives of the national development banks of the Member Countries should get together to work out the precise modalities for the source of funds and the manner in which these could be related to joint venture projects. They accepted India's offer to host this meeting.

16. The Heads of State or Government regarded the recent developments in the Gulf as the most unfortunate aberration from the present trend of detente, cooperation and peaceful settlement of disputes. They reaffirmed their adherence to UN security Council Resolutions on this issue. Emphasizing the need for a peaceful solution of the issue, they called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of its legitimate Government. They stated that the Gulf crisis had dealt a severe blow to their economies. They needed massive international assistance to compensate the loss suffered by them due to a sharp decline in remittances, setback to their exports and severe strain on their balance of payments position imposed by increased oil prices. They recognised the potentiality of cooperation among themselves for mitigating the impact of these adverse consequences.
17. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the initiative of the Government of the Maldives for the Protection and Security of Small States at the UN in 1989, which they all supported, had also received overwhelming support of the in-

ternational community. They agreed that, because of their particular problems, small states merited special measures of support in safeguarding their independence and territorial integrity.

18. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the talks between the two Super Powers on arms control would culminate in the conclusion of an agreement for substantial reduction in their nuclear arsenals leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. While welcoming the measures being considered for arms reduction at the global level they were convinced that the objective could be best achieved through the promotion of mutual trust and confidence among the Member States. They underlined the inherent relationship between disarmament and development and called upon all countries, especially those possessing the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals, to rechannel additional financial resources, human energy and creativity into development. They expressed their support for the banning of chemical weapons and early conclusions of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. In this context, they welcomed the convening of the UN Conference in January 1991 to consider amendments to the Partial Test Ban Treaty to convert it into a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban treaty.
19. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that the international economic environ-

- ment for the developing countries had been characterised by negative resource flows, high trade barriers, serious external debt problems and high interest rates. The need of SAARC countries for increased concessional resources and technology as well as access to markets for their exports could not, therefore, be under estimated. They called for collective efforts based on mutuality of interest and felt that regular North-South consultations were essential for ensuring quotable management of global interdependence.
20. The Heads of State of Government recalled the usefulness of the First Ministerial Meeting on International Economic Issues held in Islamabad in 1986. They agreed that the second such ministerial Meeting be held in India in 1991 to review the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the coordinate positions at international conferences including the U. N. Conference on Environment and Development 1992.
21. Notwithstanding the continuing efforts on the international economic plane, the Heads of State of Government emphasised the pressing need for the Ministerial Meeting to address itself vigorously to the objective of self-reliance. They directed the Ministers to prepare a strategy for mobilising regional resources which would encourage and strengthen individual and collective self-reliance in the region.
22. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Paris Declaration (1990) and the Programme of Action adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries. They called upon the international community to contribute to the successful implementation of the Programme of Action which is of special importance for the socio-economic development of the region.
23. The Heads of State or Government recognised the imperative need for providing a better habitat to the peoples of South Asia through optimum utilization of indigenous technology, know-how and material, and decided that 1991 be observed as the "SAARC Year of Shelter".
24. The Heads of State or Government noted that millions of disabled persons lived in the "SAARC region and immediate action was required to reduce their sufferings and to improve their quality of life. They decided to observe 1993 as the "SAARC Year of Disabled Persons".
25. The Heads of State or Government were particularly happy that the Fifth SAARC Summit coincided with the Twenty Fifth Anniversary of the Independence of the Maldives which provided them with the opportunity to express their solidarity with the people and the Government of the Maldives. They expressed their conviction that the Male' Summit had helped in consolidating the gains of regional co-operation and in strengthening

the institutional base of SAARC.

26. The Heads of State or Government gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Sixth SAARC Summit in 1991.
27. The Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka expressed their deep appreciation for the exemplary manner in which the President of the Maldives had discharged his responsibilities as Chairman of the Meeting. They expressed their profound gratitude for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and the people of the Maldives and for the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.

STATEMENT-II

JOINT PRESS RELEASE

ISSUED ON 23 NOVEMBER 1990

AT THE END OF THE FIFTH SAARC SUMMIT, MALE'

The President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of the Maldives, the Prime Minister of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka met at the Fifth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at Male' from 21-23 November 1990. The Meeting was held in an atmosphere of warmth, cordiality and mutual understanding.

2. The Heads of State or Govern-

ment reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and objectives of SAARC and reiterated their resolve to intensify cooperation under its aegis. They issued the Male' Declaration.

3. They welcomed the signing of the SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances by the Ministers at Male' and undertook to take early measures to ratify the Convention.
4. The Heads of State or Government decided to launch the Special SAARC Travel Document which would exempt its holders from visas for travel within the region. They decided that Supreme Court Judges, Members of the National Parliaments, Heads of National academic institutions, their spouses and dependent children would be entitled to this Document.
5. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the decision of the Council of Ministers to Launch the Scheme for the Promotion of Organised Tourism during the first half of 1991. They also welcomed the proposal for institutionalised cooperation among the tourist industries of the Member States with a view to attracting more tourists from outside the region.
6. They noted with satisfaction that all Member States had completed their national studies on Trade, manufactures and Services. They underlined the need for completing the Regional Study within the stipulated time-frame.

7. They decided that measures for establishing joint ventures in the field of cottage industries and handicrafts should be taken up forthwith to set a stage for promoting collective self-reliance in the region. They directed the Secretary-General to appoint a group of 2-3 Experts selected from within the region, to prepare a paper suggesting the modalities for the setting up of joint ventures, sources of funding and other necessary details for consideration at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.
8. The Heads of State or Government noted the proposal for the establishment of a SAARC Regional Fund and directed the Standing Committee to submit its recommendations on the proposal for consideration at the next session of the Council of Ministers.
9. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of cooperation among the SAARC Member States in the field of mass media and directed the Secretary-General to facilitate, under the auspices of SAARC, increased interaction among federations associations of journalists, news agencies and mass media of the region.
10. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision authorizing the Secretariat to share information and exchange reports; studies and publications with the European Community (EC) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), to begin with, in the identified areas of cooperation.
11. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction that the work was well under way for the setting up of a nucleus Centre for Human Resource Development in Pakistan. They were of the view that the Centre would contribute towards optimizing regional cooperation in this vital field.
12. They called for early completion of a regional plan "SAARC 2000-A Basic Needs Perspective" to facilitate activities within a broad framework of a long term perspective.
13. They directed that the theme of 'Poverty Alleviation' Strategies be discussed in depth by Planners for formulating suitable recommendations.
14. The Heads of State or Government decided that in order to maintain focus on the problems of the Girl Child the years 1991-2000 AD would be observed as the "SAARC Decade of the Girl Child". They were deeply moved by the SAARC Girl Child's appeal for love and care for them and their right to childhood. They reiterated their resolve that the welfare of the child in general and the girl child in particular, would figure at the top of their list of priorities.
15. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of regular exchange of views among the representatives of the SAARC Member Countries at

- international economic fora with a view to concerting positions, as far as possible, on matters of common concern. They decided to hold the Second Ministerial Meeting on International Economic Issues in India in 1991.
16. The Heads of State or Government underlined the imperative need for providing a better habitat to the people of South Asia and decided that in order to focus attention on the problems of the Homeless, the Year 1991 be observed as the "SAARC Year of Shelter." They decided that each country would organise a series of events on this theme and share their experiences in order that the people of the region could derive practical benefit from the "SAARC Year of Shelter".
 17. They directed that the Regional Study on the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and the Protection and Preservation of the Environment and the Study on the 'Greenhouse Effect' and its impact on the region be finalized before the next Summit. They stressed that, pending the completion of the studies, Member States should take necessary steps at national levels in this vital field. They decided to observe 1992 as the "SAARC Year of the Environment".
 18. The Heads of State or Government attested that immediate action was required to reduce the sufferings of the millions of disabled people who lived in the SAARC region. In order to focus attention on their problems and to improve their quality of life, they decided to observe 1993 as the "SAARC Year of Disabled Persons".
 19. They decided that appropriate programmes should be worked out for observing the SAARC Year of the Shelter 1991, the SAARC Year of the Environment 1992, and the SAARC Year of Disabled Persons 1993. In order to derive the Maximum benefit and to sensitize the peoples in the region in the above vital fields, they noted that Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Pakistan respectively will circulate the recommended Plans of Action for implementation at national level.
 20. The Heads of State or Government noted that SAARC Agricultural Information Centre (SAIC) was already functioning at Dhaka. They decided that the SAARC Tuberculosis Centre and the SAARC Documentation Centre would be set up in Nepal and India respectively. They directed that necessary steps to establish the two Centres should be taken up urgently.
 21. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for adopting a more business-like and functional approach in the conduct of meeting held under the aegis of SAARC. They requested the Chairman of the Fifth SAARC Summit and the President of Bangladesh to initiate consultations with the Member States in this regard.
 22. The Heads of State or Government directed the Chairman of

Council of Ministers to prepare recommendations on rationalizing SAARC servilities with a view to promoting effective functioning of the Association.

23. The Heads of State or Government expressed appreciation for the pioneering work done by Ambassador Abdul Ahsan, the first Secretary-General, during the formative years of the Secretariat. They welcomed his successor, Ambassador Kant Kishore Bhargava, and appreciated his valuable contribution to the on-going activities of SAARC.
24. They expressed profound happiness that the Fifth SAARC Summit coincided with the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Independence of the Maldives which provided them with an opportunity to express personally their solidarity with the people and the Government of the Maldives.
25. The Heads of State or Government gratefully accepted the offer of the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Sixth SAARC Summit in Colombo in 1991.
26. The Heads of State or Government highly appreciated the exemplary manner in which the President of the Republic of Maldives conducted the meetings of the Association as the Chairman of the Fifth SAARC Summit. They also expressed their sincere gratitude for the gracious hospitality extended to them by the Government and the people of the Republic of Maldives and for the excellent

arrangements made for the Conference.

[Translation]

STD Facility in all sub-divisional Headquarters in Hill Areas

146. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to link all sub-divisional headquarters in hill areas of the country with STD facility;

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

(c) whether all the sub-divisions of Almora and Pithoragarh hill districts are likely to be linked with STD by the year 1992;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) By the end of 8th Plan.

(e) Due to the shortage of equipment.

Supply of Drinking water in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh

147. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a revised proposal regarding World Bank assistance for drinking water supply in rural areas;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and details of the proposed project;

(c) whether the Union Government have held discussion with the World Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) and (b). A preliminary proposal has been initiated by Government of Uttar Pradesh for World Bank assistance. The final project covering cost, scope, time frame for implementation, etc., is yet to be prepared.

(c) The World Bank Appraisal Mission had held discussions with the State Government and Central Government.

(d) The State Government is required to prepare the strategy document for identification/selection of villages/districts/community participation by 31.12.1990 and the project scope by 28.2.1991 for consideration by the Central Government and World Bank Mission.

Public Call Offices in Almora

148. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received for opening of Public Call Offices at

Sauni Chunlia, Harda, Marchula, Basot, Bherankhal of Almora district and in the Gaulikhal of Pauri district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when they are likely to be opened at those places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Requests for setting up PCO at Sauni Chulia, Marchula and Bherankhal at Almora District and Gaulikhal of Pauri District have been received.

(b) P.C.O. at Sauni has been opened. PCO at Marchuli Bheragkhal and Gaulinkhal are likely to be opened by March 1992 subject to timely receipt of the stores. PCO at Chunlia is not covered under the Hexagon scheme as one PCO is already working in the hexagon concerned.

[English]

Waiting list for telephone connections

149. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in Delhi and in NOIDA as on date, exchange-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open new telephone exchanges and to raise the capacity of the existing ones in Delhi and NOIDA to cope up with the demand for telephone connections and reduce the waiting list;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time

by which the present waiting list is likely to be exhausted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR JAI PARKASH): (a) Number of applications on waiting list for new telephone connections as on 30 November, 1990 in NOIDA are 9259 and in Delhi are 3,00,812. Exchange-wise waiting list in Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Details of the proposed expansion plan for NOIDA telephone exchange capacity year-wise are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expansion proposed</i>

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1990-91	5000 lines
1991-92	3000 lines
1992-93	1100 lines
1993-94	10,500 lines

This is, however, subject to timely availability of equipments. The present waiting list is expected to be wiped out by 1993-94.

(ii) Proposals for expansion opening of new exchanges for Delhi during 1990-91 are given in the enclosed statement-II. The pending list is likely to be cleared by the end of the 8th Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

No. of persons on waiting list as on 1.12.90.

<i>Level</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
31,34,35	JP	1409
62,61,69	JB	7920
331,332,371	KBN	4345
38,378	RP	497
301,379	SBN	717
36 (Lodi Rd)	PRX	392
NORTH - 720	ALP	466
-729	BDL	1730
23,251,252,291,292,	TH	9836

<i>Level</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
- 728	NRL	1058
74,711,712,721,722,723	SK	48,321
-727	RHN	11,524
EAST - 26,326,327,328	DG	9,693
51,52,77,73	ID	15,607
221,220,224	LXR	35,260
-228	SHR	16,671
SOUTH- 60,67,687	CHY	10,871
65,66,686	HK	9,142
641,693,644,646,642	NP	19,463
63,683,684	OKH	8,692
680	CPR	852
689	VKJ	3,468
WEST-329,5452	CANTT	2,009
550,559,555	JKP	13,586
58,571,572,573,575	KB	10,307
-5456	NJF	1,624
-547	NGL	3,244
50,53,59,541,543,545	RG	43,249 (43,249)
570	SPR	903
558	PVR	7,956
GRAND TOTAL:		3,00,812

STATEMENT-II

Tentative programme yearwise for opening new telephone lines, opening of new telephone exchanges and raising capacity of the exchanges in MTNL Delhi:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>line planned</i>	<i>lines Commissioned</i>	<i>lines to be decommissioned</i>	<i>Net</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
90-91	81.5	21.5	24.9K	56.6K

<i>Year</i>	<i>line planned</i>	<i>lines Commissioned</i>	<i>lines to be decommissioned</i>	<i>Net</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
91-92	117K	—	27K	90K
Total	198.5K	215.K	51.9K	146.6K

Details are available in annexure A and B.

Note:— K indicates number of lines in thousands.

Annexure A

Commissioning programme (90-91)

1. *Already commissioned:-*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of exch./RLU</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>RELUs</i>	
1.	D/Gate	9 K
2.	Paschim Vihar	+ 3 K
3.	Vasant Kunj	+ 1 K
4.	Rohini	+ 0.5 K
5.	Jorbagh	+ 1 K
6.	Shahdara II	1 K
	<i>EXCHs.</i>	
7.	N/Place DI	+ 2 K
8.	Laxmi Nagar DII	1 K
		21.5 K

II Due to be commissioned:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of exch./RLU</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>RLUs</i>		
1.	Vasant Kunj	+ 1 K
2.	NITC	1 K
3.	Palam	1 K
4.	Idgah	+ 1K
5.	Paschim Vihar	+ 1 k
6.	Chankayapuri	+ 2 K
7.	Haus Khas	+ 2 K
8.	Shahdara II	+ 5 K
9.	Jorbagh	+ 6 K
10.	Narela	+ 1 K
11.	Lawrance Rd.	8 K
12.	Najafgarh	+ 1 K
13.	Rajouri Garden Admn. Block	5 K
14.	Mukherje Nagar	2 K
15.	Badli	+ 1 K
16.	Mayur Vihar	2 K
<i>EXCHs</i>		
1.	Janakpuri DI	+ 5K
2.	Nehru Place DI	+ 1K
3.	Nehru Place DII	+ 2K
4.	Rajouri Garden	+ 2K

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of exch./RLU</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
5.	Shakti Nagar DII	9K
6.	Janpath DI	+ 1K
	Total	60K
	Total	21.5 + 60 = 81.5K

Exchange Decommissioned:

1.	'55'	3.9K

Exchanges to be decommissioned:

1.	'74' — Shakti Nagar	5.1 K
2.	'62' — Jorbagh	6.0K
3.	'26'—Delhi Gate	9 9. K

- Note:*
1. + indicates expansion of existing exchanges.
 2. K indicates number of lines in thousands.
 3. Other exchanges without + sign indicated are new exchanges.

Annexure B**Commissioning Programme (91-92)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Shahdara II	+ 4 K
2.	Mayur Vihar	+ 3 K
3.	Paschim Vihar	+ 3 K
4.	Delhi University	1 K

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	2	3
5.	Vasant Kunj	+ 1 K
6.	Rohini Sec. III	+ 3 K
7.	Badli	+ 1 K
8.	Yamuna Vihar	2 K
9.	Haus Khas II	7 K
10.	Hari Nagar	5 K
11.	Rajpath	+ 8 K
12.	Nangloi	+ 1 K
13.	Chanakyapuri	+ 2 K
<i>EXCHs.:-</i>		
1.	Laxmi Nagar DII	+ 4 K
2.	Okhla DI	+ 3 K
3.	Nehru Place D II	+ 2 K
4.	Janpath D I	+ 6 K
5.	Chanakyapuri DI	6 K
6.	Jorbagh DI	17 K
7.	Rajouri Garden DII	10 K
8.	Idgah Fetex	+ 10 K
9.	Karol Bagh Fetex	+ 10 K
10.	Tis Hazri fetex	+ 8 K
Total		117 K

Sl. No.	Name	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Janpath '31'	3 K
2.	Janpath '34'	2.5 K
3.	Jorbagh '69'	12.6 K
4.	Rajpath '38'	8.9 K
Total		27.0 K

- Note:
1. K Indicates the number of lines in thousand.
 2. + indicates expansion of existing exchanges.
 3. Other exchanges with out + sign indicated are new Exchanges.

**Assistance for development of Tourism
in Pubjab, Delhi and Chandigarh**

150. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TROURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided for the development of tourism in Pubjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh during 1990-91, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of the amount spent so far and the achievements made in Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) whether the funds provided will be fully utilised by the end of the current financial year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) In consultation with State Govt. of Punjab, Tourism schemes projects estimated at Rs. 105 lakhs have been prioritised for extending Central financial assistance during 1990-91. In consultation with Union Territory of Delhi and Chandigarh Rs. 4.5 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs respectively have been prioritised for schemes for financial assistance during 1990-91.

(b) During Seventh Plan period and 1990-91, Ministry of Tourism have released Rs. 81.93 lakhs to Punjab Government and Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Release of funds to State Governments and Union Territories is a continuous process, which depends on the utilisation of funds by concerned state Governments/ Union Territories.

[Translation]

Strike by Employees of Telecommunications

151. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
 SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:
 SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY
 RAMACHANDRAN:
 SHRI C.P.
 MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
 SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Department of Telecommunications went on strike all over the country in support of their demands recently;

(b) if so, what were the main demands of the employees;

(c) the details of the decisions taken by the Government on these demands and the action taken to implement the same;

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the loss suffered due to the strike; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demand of Rs. 100/P.M. as an advance to Group 'C' and 'D' employees on the pattern of the employees of MTNL.

(c) Constitution of a High Level Committee for re-organisation of the Telecom.

Department to recommend within 2 1/2 months suitable administrative/operational structure for management of Telecom. Services in the country.

(d) No assessment has so far been made about the loss suffered as a result of strike.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Opening of New Branch Post Offices

152. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for opening of new branch post offices in different States;

(b) the number of branch post offices opened in Karnataka State as on 30 June, 1990;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to open some new branch post offices in Karnataka during the remaining period of the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the number and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Present norms for opening of branch post offices are given in the attached statement. These norms are applicable to all the States according to the classification of the areas such as hilly, backward, tribal and normal.

(b) As on 30.6.1990, there were 7,553 branch post offices in Karnataka.

(c) and (d). The Department is now engaged in carrying out an evaluation of the Seventh Plan Programme in association with the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad so as to formulate on the basis of such evaluation the norms for opening of new post offices in rural areas to be followed during the Eight Plan. The actual programme for Karnataka, as for other States, is expected to be finalised after the current exercise is completed.

STATEMENT

Norms for opening of branch Post Offices

1. (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3000 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 Kms. of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance condition.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.
2. Classification of hilly, backward and

tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria:

Hilly areas:

- (i) "Special Category States", namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purposes of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

Tribal Areas:

- (i) State/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub Divisions/ Tehsils/Villages in other States/ Union Territories identified Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

Backward areas:

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Area Development Programme under the Seventh Plan (Village and Small Industries sector).

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices are submitted by the Department

of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

(b) the allocation made for those projects so far; and

Projects in Cauvery and Krishna basins

153. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of projects being taken up in Cauvery and Krishna basins in Karnataka;

(c) the target date set for the completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). As per statement enclosed.

(c) 8th Plan proposals have not been finalised.

STATEMENT

Details of Approved on going Irrigation Projects in Krishna and Cauvery Basins in Karnataka

:

		Rs. crores/Th. ha.				
S.No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Outlay for 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential	Irrigation potential created to the end of VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

I. KRISHNA BASIN

A. MAJOR PROJECTS

1.	Tungabhadra Dam & LBC	112.41	91.80	5.00	244.38	242.41
2.	Malaprabha	342.00	232.80	18.00	218.19	149.43
3.	Tungabhadra HLC St. II	27.58	16.58	2.50	80.91	68.27
4.	Upper Krishna St. I	1214.97	561.37	80.00	424.94	112.43

Rs. crores/Th. ha.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Outlay for 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential	Irrigation potential created to the end of VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Ghataprabha St. III	307.50	103.85	15.00	178.06	25.34
	B. MEDIUM PROJECTS					
1.	Amarja	32.00	8.75	2.00	8.90	-
2.	Lower Mullamari	31.45	6.16	1.00	9.71	-
3.	Maskinala	15.90	2.39	1.00	2.83	-
4.	Hirenalla	36.29	2.64	1.00	8.01	-
II.	CAUVERY BASIN					
	A. MAJOR PROJECTS					

Rs. crores/Th.ha.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to the end of VII Plan	Outlay for 1990-91	Ultimate irrigation potential	Irrigation potential created to the end of VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. MEDIUM PROJECTS						
1.	Votehole	23.07	16.44	1.75	7.49	5.25
2.	Manchanbale	27.67	18.13	2.00	3.85	1.15

Rice Cultivation

154. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the concern expressed by scientist of World Rice Research Institute on the likely global rice shortage in the near future;

(b) whether the Government have drawn up any programme to increase areas under rice cultivation and productivity level;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target set for rice production in country during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in area under rice in the country being limited, increases in production will be essentially through improvement in productivity. For increasing the productivity levels of rice in the country a Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Programme for Rice Development" is being implemented in 201 identified districts in 19 major rice producing States.

(d) The Eighth Five Year Plan (1994-95) target for rice production is yet to be finalised.

Dryland Farming Project in Karnataka

155. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where dryland farming was launched during this year;

(b) the extent of Central assistance provided for dryland farming projects in Karnataka; and

(c) the achievement made under those projects?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The national Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas was launched in 25 states as per details given in the attached statement.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 718.30 lakh (Rupees Seven crores eighteen lakhs and thirty thousand) has been allocated for the year 1990-91 to the State of Karnataka.

(c) The State Government have selected NES Blocks with less than 30% of the cultivated area served by assured means of irrigation and have identified micro watersheds within such Blocks for survey and project planning in the first year of the VIII Five Plan.

STATEMENT

List of States where Dryland Farming Project is launched during this year (reference-Reply to Part-A of the Question)

<i>S1. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Aruachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Goa

<i>S1. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
6.	Gujarat
7.	Haryana
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Jammu & Kashmir
10.	Karnataka
11.	Kerala
12.	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Maharashtra
14.	Manipur
15.	Meghalaya
16.	Mizoram
17.	Nagaland
18.	Orissa
19.	Punjab
20.	Rajasthan
21.	Sikkim
22.	Tamil Nadu
23.	Tripura
24.	Uttar Pradesh
25.	West Bengal

[Translation]

Oilseeds Production

157. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRIPHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of oilseeds in the country this year;

(b) whether this quantity is more than the targetted production;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target fixed by the Government for the production of oilseeds for the next year in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The estimated production of oilseeds for the year 1989-90 is 16.7 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Yes sir, against the target of 16.5 million tonnes the actual production is 16.7 million tonnes.

(d) The target for oilseeds production for 1990-91 is 18.0 million tonnes.

Supply of Fertilisers

158. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRIPHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of fertilisers in the country during 1990-91 is expected to fall short of the demand;

(b) if so, the estimated demand and the

quantity of fertilisers likely to be supplied this year;

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to bridge the gap between demand and supply; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimated consumption of the fertilisers for the year 1990-91 has been assessed as 128.24 lakh tonnes (in terms of nutrients), comprising 79.83 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 34.77 lakh tonnes of Phosphate and 13.64 lakh tones of Potash.

The expected availability of fertilisers both from the indigenous production and imports would meet the above demand.

(c) Imports of fertilisers are made from time to time to bridge the gap between the indigenously produced fertilisers and the demand in the country.

(d) The following quantities of different fertilisers are likely to be imported during the current financial year:

(Quantity in lakh tones)

DAP	22.00
MOP	19.65
SOP	0.59
NPK	1.54

Development of Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

159. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain places have been cleared or are under consideration of the Union Government for their development as tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these places include Mandsaur, Dharamrajeshari and Gandhsagar in district Mandsaur; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government extends financial assistance to States, based on specific proposals from State Government and dependent upon merit of each case, availability of funds and inter-se priority. However, in consultation with the State Government, nine projects/ schemes have been prioritised for central financial assistance during 1990-91.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

New Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

160. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated to set up new telephone exchanges and to increase the capacity of existing ones including the conversion into electronic

exchanges in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of applications for telephone connection pending in Mandsaur, Neemuch, Javra and Ratlam districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The detailed schemes of exchanges are noted below:

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Ratlam Distt.</i>	<i>Mandsaur Distt.</i>
(i) New Exchanges to be set-up	4	6
(ii) Expansion-No. of exchanges including Electronic exchanges	6	7
	(1194 lines)	(456 lines)
(iii) Details of exchanges is given in the Statement below.		

(b) No. of applications for telephone connections pending in Mandsaur and Ratlam distts. are 817 and 1508 respectively.

Neemuch and Javra are not Distts but the pending applications for telephone connections are 85 and 176 respectively.

STATEMENT

As on 30.9.90 Ratlam District is served by 30 Exchanges with total capacity 4699 with 4212 working connections and 1508 waiting list.

(a) *RATLAM DISTRICT*

(i) *NEW EXCHANGES LIKELY TO BE OPENED ARE:*

1. Titri
2. Barkhedakalan
3. Hatnara
4. Mohammed Kheda

(ii) *PROPOSED EXPANSON ARE:*

1. Ratlam MAX-I from 3000 lines (1000)
2. Bhati Badodia MAX-III form 45 lines to 90 lines (45)
3. Sarwan MAX-III from 25 lines to 45 lines (20)

Total:

1065

(iii) *CONVERSION TO ELECTRONIC EXCHANGES ARE:*

1.	Dhodhar 45 lines MAX.III to 88 lines C.DOT	—	43
2.	Piploda 45 lines MAX.III to 88 lines C.DOT	—	43
3.	Raoti 45 lines MAX.III to 88 lines C.DOT	—	43
			129

At present Mandsaur District is served by 60 exchanges with total capacity 6135 with 5364 working connections and 817 waiting list.

(b) *MANDSAUR DISTRICT*(i) *NEW EXCHANGES LIKELY TO BE OPENED ARE:*

1. Kanjarda
2. Piplia Raoji
3. Rooppura Bawal
4. Kadwasa
5. Afjalpur
6. Sabakheda

(ii) *PROPOSED EXPANSIONS ARE*

1.	Mandsaur form 1200 lines to 1300 lines	(100 lines)
2.	Shamgarh from 200 lines to 250 lines	(50 lines)
		150 lines

(iii) *CONVERSION TO ELECTRONIC XCHANGES ARE:*

	<i>Additional</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>To</i>
Bolia	43	45 lines MAX.III	88 lines C-DOT
Naraingarh	43	45 lines MAX.III	88 lines C-DOT
Multanpura	53	35 lines MAX.III	88 lines C-DOT

	<i>Additional</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>To</i>
Singoli	43	45 lines MAX.III	88 lines C-DOT
Manasa	124	260 lines CB NM	384 lines ILT

[*English*]

Setting up of Central Flood Control Board

161. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the Government of Orissa to set up a Central Flood Control Board for the chronically flood affected State of Orissa as a longterm measure to contain floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Orissa Government has already set up a Flood Control Board for the State. This Board lays down policies and coordinates the flood management works. The Board also approves the schemes for implementation and monitors maintenance of flood management works.

Narmada Sagar Project

162. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Sagar Project has been approved and work on it taken up;

(b) the main features of the project and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the financial assistance likely to be obtained from the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Narmada Sagar Project envisages construction of a concrete gravity dam, a central spillway, a sub-surface power house, main irrigation canal, Khargone lift canal and Punasa lift scheme. The project envisages creation of an annual irrigation potential of 1.69 lakh ha. and hydro power generation with installed capacity of 1000 MW. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2167.67 crores at 1988 price level.

(c) The project has been posed for credit assistance to the World Bank. However, no agreement has been reached so far with the Bank.

[*Translation*]

Increasing the Depth of Rivers to Check Floods

163. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out to increase the depth of rivers in the plains in order to solve the problem of floods and ensure the availability of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some rivers in the plains have been desilted for increasing their depth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). Increasing the depth of the rivers through desiltation or dredging in long reaches for flood control is not considered techno-economically viable proposition. At selected points and small reaches, however, dredging is resorted to increase drafts for navigational purposes.

Improvement of Milch Cattle

164. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to encourage the people living below the poverty line in rural areas to rear milch cattle;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of persons living below the poverty line in rural areas given mulch cattle during 1989-90; and

(d) the steps taken during 1989-90 for improving the cattle breed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a)

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) selected families living below the poverty line in rural areas are assisted with income generating assets including rearing of milch cattle.

(b) Under IRDP, the small farmers are entitled to a subsidy of 25% and others to a subsidy of 33 1/3% both being subject to a limit of Rs. 3000/- in normal areas and Rs. 4000/- in Drought Prone Area Programme/ Desert Development Programme areas. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are entitled to 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

For rearing cross-breed heifers the programme provides for cost of concentrated feed for a maximum of two heifers for a stipulated period. For cattle feed the small and marginal farmers are entitled to 50% subsidy and agricultural labourers to 66 2/3% subsidy, both subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000/-. The tribals are entitled to 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

(c) In 1989-90 6,41,704 families have been assisted with milch cattle under IRDP.

(d) A number of programmes for improving cattle breed continued during 1989-90

The salient institutions/programmes of Government of India for upgrading cattle are as under:-

1. Central Cattle Breeding Farms.
2. Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hesarghatta.
3. Central Herd Registration Scheme
4. Extension of Frozen Semen Technology for cattle and buffalo development outside Operation Flood Project.

5. Coordinated cattle breeding/progeny testing programme for production of proven bulls.
6. Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.
7. Gaushala development scheme.
8. Special Livestock Breeding Programme.

Important State Government Programmes for cattle development are—"Key Village Scheme" and "Intensive Cattle Development Project".

[English]

Survey Regarding Tourist Potentiality in Maharashtra

165. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR
MAHALE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to conduct a survey for the developmet of important historical places like Tulzapur, Pandarapur, chandrabhaga, Akalkot, Sidheshwar Mandir and Purana Qila of Bijapur in Maharashtra with a view to find out tourist potentialities of these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken thereon; and

(c) the extent of financail assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Properties Left Behind in Gulf Contrries by Indian Evacuees

166. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of movable and imovable property left behind by Indians in Kuwait and Gulf countries;

(b) whether the Government have demanded compensation from these Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) The registration of the value of movable and immovable property left behind by Indians in Kuwait is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Government of India would be guided in this regard by UN Security Council Resolution No. 674 inviting all states to collect relevant information regarding their claims and those of their nationals and corporations for restitution or financial compensation by Iraq with a view to such arrangements as may be established in accordance with international law.

[Translation]

Problems of Shipyards

167. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the shipyards under the administrative control of his Ministry are sinking deeper into the red and could face closure;

(b) if so, the details of these yards alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to pull the yards out of the red and to bring them up to the level of the shipyards of other countries?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin and Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta which are under the administrative control of this Ministry are incurring losses. The losses incurred by these 3 Shipyards during the year 1989-90 and accumulated losses as on 31.3.90 are as under:

	<i>Losses during Accumulated loss</i>	
	1989-90	as on 31.3.90
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Hindustan Shipyard Limited	79.03	273.20
Cochin Shipyard Limited	27.71	145.14
Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Limited	3.28	15.02 (Provisional)

The main reasons for losses have been (a) decline in prices of ships in International Market till 1987 and the wide gap between the price fixed by the Government for ships and the actual cost of production (b) low productivity, (c) increase in construction costs, (d) lean order book position, (e) under-utilisation of capacity in Shipbuilding and (f) high interest burden arising out of bank borrowings to meet its working capital requirement etc.

(c) In order to find a long-term solution to the problems of the yards, Government had set up a High Powered committee in 1986 for HSL and in 1987 for CSL. Government had also asked in September 1986 the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to recommend a suitable pricing formula for vessels built in Indigenous public sector

Shipyards. Some of the measures recommended by the High Powered Committee like vessel-wise details planning and scheduling, close—monitoring of production targets, streamlining of material procurement, introduction of latest production technology, quality control system, augmentation of ship repair division etc. have already been introduced by the Yards. Other recommendations like enhancement of subsidy to the Shipyards from the present 30% and 40%, duty free import under OGL to the extent of 50% of the realisable price of the ship, revision of existing pricing formula for the ships built in Indian Shipyards, restructuring of the capital base of the Shipyards, gradual improvements in norms of productivity, modernisation of the yards etc. as proposed by these two Committees are under consideration of the Government.

Recruitment in shipping corporation of India

168. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the article "Recruitment Scandal" appearing in the Illustrated Weekly of India dated 11 November, 1990 where in it has been reported that many unemployed youths have been cheated of their money on the promise of offering them jobs involving officials of the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Departmental enquiry was conducted by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. against Shri J.A. Kamble, Deputy Manager, Shipping Corporation of India Ltd... On the basis of the enquiry report, the services of Shri J.A. Kamble were terminated on 30.10.90. As regards the Departmental enquiry against Shri A.G. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Chief Cook on S.C.I.'s Home Trade Vessel, a Chargesheet was issued to him on 13.9.90 and he has since furnished his reply. The enquiry will commence soon. The Government has also referred the matter to CBI in January 1990 for a thorough investigation.

Setting up of Telecommunication Equipments Production unit at Calcutta

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a unit for producing Telecommunication equipments at Calcutta, in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Landless Peasants and Share Croppers

170. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless peasants and share croppers in the country during 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1990, State-wise;

(b) the reasons of growth of landless peasants in the country during these years; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): (a) According to available information, no specific survey

survey has been conducted to find out the number of landless peasants in the country. However, the National Sample Survey Organisation had collected information, inter alia, on land possessed by the households in their NSS 38th Round (Jan-Dec. 1983) Survey on "Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment". As per this survey, it is estimated that there were 29.76 lakh households in the rural areas possessing less than 0.01 acre of land (with or without owned homestead) among "households self-employed in agriculture" and "agricultural labour households". The information for major states is given in the attached statement.

Similar information is not available for the other years mentioned in the question. Data relating to share croppers in the country

is also not available.

(b) The issue of reasons for growth of landless peasants in the country does not arise since information for earlier years is not available.

(c) Till September, 1990, an area of 72.12 lakh ha. was declared surplus as a result of implementation of Land Ceiling Laws. Out of which 62.10 lakh acres were taken over and 46.93 lakh acres were distributed. 43.85 lakh acres were distributed to rural poor for improving their living conditions.

The proposal for enactment of a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of Agricultural workers to regulate their employment, conditions of service and other related matters, is being contemplated.

STATEMENT

Number of households possessing less than 0.01 acre of land (i) among households self-employed in agriculture and (ii) among agricultural labour households

Major State	Rural		(Figures in thousands)	
	No. of households possessing less than 0.01 acre of land among			
	households self employed in agriculture	Agricultural labour households	Total (2+3)	
1	2	3	4	
Maharashtra	24	796	820	
Gujarat	27	389	416	
Tamil Nadu	13	324	337	
Karnataka	2	174	176	
Madhya Pradesh	8	258	266	
Haryana	5	74	79	

<i>Major State</i>	<i>Rural</i>		<i>(Figures in thousands)</i>	
	<i>No. of households possessing less than 0.01 acre of land among</i>			
	<i>households self employed in agriculture</i>	<i>Agricultural labour households</i>	<i>Total (2+3)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	27	240	267	
Rajasthan	12	65	77	
West Bengal	17	107	124	
Assam	4	27	31	
Punjab	8	19	27	
Orissa	4	48	52	
Uttar Pradesh	30	147	177	
Kerala	2	26	28	

Major State	Rural		(Figures in thousands)	
	No. of households possessing less than 0.01 acre of land among			
	households self employed in agriculture	Agricultural labour households	Total (2+3)	
1	2	3	4	
Bihar	15	52	67	
All India	213	2763	2076	

Source : NSS 38th Round (1983)
 Provisional : subject to revision.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation Projects In Madhya Pradesh*

171. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of approved irrigation
projects in Madhya Pradesh in operation at
present, project-wise; and

(b) the details of their capacity and ex-
penditure incurred thereon, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-
SOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE
TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI
KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The status of ongo-
ing 15 major and 31 medium approved irri-
gation projects in Madhya Pradesh is given
in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Details of approved Major and Medium on going projects of Madhya Pradesh

		Rs. Crores/th. ha.			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expd. upto VII Plan	Ultimate potential Th. ha.	Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MAJOR PROJECTS					
1.	Hasdeo Bango	692.88	304.64	392.00	101.00
2.	Rajghat Un-I	133.50	60.18	-	-
3.	Bansagar Un-I	448.03	117.95	-	-
4.	Urmil	20.70	7.55	7.70	-
5.	Rangwan HLC	8.50	6.25	17.10	15.10
6.	Bariyarpur LBC	84.60	27.59	43.80	-
7.	Pairi	33.54	18.10	72.80	51.00

Rs. Crores/th. ha.					
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expd. upto VII Plan	Ultimate potential Th. ha.	Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Sindh Ph-I	32.70	24.16	37.60	36.20
9.	Jonk	36.88	18.78	14.50	4.60
10.	Upper Wain-Ganga	128.90	108.87	103.90	44.40
11.	Kodar	38.28	20.71	23.50	22.20
12.	Halali	18.40	15.26	37.60	36.00
13.	Jobat	30.75	4.75	12.51	1.00
14.	Mahi	99.50	18.27	26.40	-
15.	Narmada sagar (lrr. sector)	752.16	10.09	169.00	-
Sub-Total A		2559.32	763.15	958.40	311.50

Rs. Crores/th. ha.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Latest estimated cost</i>	<i>Expd. upto VII Plan</i>	<i>Ultimate potential Th. ha.</i>	<i>Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6

B. MEDIUM PROJECTS

1.	Chandora	15.00	8.98	3.80	0.50
2.	Bundala	14.20	9.58	4.50	0.50
3.	Choral	27.40	20.05	5.00	-
4.	Kaliasote	51.20	38.60	10.10	1.00
5.	Tiller	32.90	25.21	9.90	3.70
6.	Dubhi	19.70	7.23	4.90	-
7.	Gomukh	25.50	20.56	8.00	3.80
8.	Budhnanalla	21.60	10.05	3.20	-
9.	Matiamoti	20.00	14.09	6.50	5.00

		Rs. Crores/th. ha.			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expd. upto VII Plan	Ultimate potential Th. ha.	Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kanhargoan	16.32	11.34	3.50	2.00
11.	Chhirapani	25.90	18.67	9.10	-
12.	Matlayari	44.30	31.13	13.70	4.50
13.	Dejjadewada	45.20	29.18	12.20	1.00
14.	Ghungutta	38.10	24.39	13.10	4.40
15.	Barnai	15.40	4.18	2.80	-
16.	Lakhunder	27.60	8.64	8.30	-
17.	Mand diversion	40.40	7.90	13.10	-
18.	Bilaspur diversion	6.30	0.41	5.60	-
19.	Pipariyanalla	12.50	8.88	6.90	5.70

<i>Rs. Crores/th. ha.</i>					
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Latest estimated cost</i>	<i>Expd. upto VII Plan</i>	<i>Ultimate potential Th. ha.</i>	<i>Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Shivnath diversion	6.60	4.14	5.90	1.00
21.	Sagar	32.80	0.83	12.50	-
22.	Koserteeda	35.03	5.56	11.10	-
23.	Blindianalla	9.80	3.0	32.00	-
24.	Kunwari Lift	3.80	0.19	3.90	-
25.	Dholaward	16.88	12.88	6.40	4.00
26.	Banjar	6.60	5.72	2.40	1.50
27.	Khamarpakut	8.00	6.13	3.40	3.20
28.	Banki	13.20	11.04	3.40	-
29.	Balar	10.90	8.05	5.60	5.40

		Rs. Crores/th. ha.			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Expd. upto VII Plan	Ultimate potential Th. ha.	Potential created upto VII Plan (Th. ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Doraha	4.40	4.05	2.80	2.00
31.	Rampur Khurd	10.90	2.29	3.10	-
	SUB TOTAL B	658.449	362.98	207.70	49.20
	TOTAL A+B	3217.769	1126.13	1166.10	360.70

[English]

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

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

(a) the number of electronic units supplied for installation in electronic exchanges in the country from December, 1989 till date;

(b) the details of allocation made with types of exchanges, State-wise;

(c) the exchanges in Kerala programmed to be equipped with electronic exchanges during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, and

(d) the time by which each exchange in

Kottayam and Ernakulam districts in Kerala are likely to be expended, provided with STD facilities and group dialling facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The number of units supplied for installation during the period from December, 89 till date are small exchanges-2792 units Large exchanges-36 units.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III

STATEMENT-I

Details of Electronic Exchanges Allotted to each state and Union Territory during the 8th Plan period

	E10B (Lines in Thousand)	C-DOT	64P MILT (NOS)	128 C-DOT RAX (NOS)	512 C-DOT (NOS)	512P ILT (NOS)	ILT-2048 (NOS)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	243.7K	81.5K	505	356	75	121	14
2. Assam	41.5K	4.0K	140	75	33	62	4
3. Bihar	82.5K	8.0K	232	69	40	78	4
4. Gujarat	388.5K	141.0K	329	188	58	114	13
5. Haryana	126.9K	23.5K	143	46	34	67	8
6. Himachal Pradesh	8.0K	16.5K	55	140	29	68	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31.0K	-	22	13	23	51	1
8. Karnataka	138.9K	85K	847	267	76	139	13
9. Kerala	238.0K	114.5K	8	86	9	169	28
10. M.P.	115.0K	57.0K	600	150	65	110	13

	E10B (Lines in Thousand)	C-DOT	64P MILT (NOS)	128 C-DOT RAX (NOS)	512 C-DOT (NOS)	512P ILT (NOS)	ILT-2048 (NOS)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Maharashtra including by	1014.5K	324.0K	673	324	60	130	14
12. N.E. Circle	21.0K	9.0K	164	64	30	56	4
13. Orissa	29.0K	9.0K	232	76	30	56	5
14. Punjab including CH.	211.0K	72.5K	300	85	43	83	12
15. Rajasthan	140.0K	47.0K	372	109	44	91	12
16. Tamilnadu	274.0K	137.5K	289	220	51	94	8
17. Uttar Pradesh	313.0K	30.0K	378	159	43	84	22
18. West Bengal	198.5K	25.0K	215	68	30	40	50
19. MTNL Delhi	515.0K	230.5K	-	-	-	-	-

1992-92	1.	E10B	—	15	Units
	2.	2048	—	4	Units
	3.	512 C-DOT	—	23	Units
	4.	512 C-DOT	—	6	Units
	5.	C-DOT MAX-I	—	1	Units

STATEMENT-III

Telephone Exchanges Planned for Expansion in 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93

In Ernakulam and Kottayam District
1990-91 Ernakulam

1.	Chattanikkara	—	572 ILT
2.	Keechillam	—	200 PAM
3.	Chathamattom	—	128 C-DOT
4.	Cheruvattoor	—	128 C-DOT
5.	Kombanad	—	128 C-DOT
6.	Neriyamangalam	—	128 C-DOT
7.	Tirupunithura	—	1200 to 3000 by ICP crossbar
8.	Narakkal	—	300 to 1000 PC crossbar
9.	Kalamassery	—	3300 to 4500 MAX-I (SXS)
10.	Alwaye	—	3900 to 5100 MAX-I (SXS)

90 to 300 MAX-II
200 to 500 MAX-II
200 to 300 MAX-II
300 to 500 MAX-II

512 ILT

512 ILT

512 ILT

512 C-DOT

512 C-DOT

2048 ILT

2048 ILT

4000 RLU

Kandakadavu

Kizhakulam

Vazhakulam

Kottatukulam

1991-92

Pothamicadu

Puthencruz

Arakunnam

Moozhikulam

Pandapally

Kothamangalam

1992-93

Kalady

Cochin

3.	Cochin Panampally Nagar	—	2 K RLU
4.	Cochin Vythila	—	1K RLU
5.	Ernakulam Trikkakkara	—	1K RLU
6.	Palari Vattom	—	4000 C-DOT
Kottayam District			
1.	Kottayam MAX-I 1200L to be replaced		5000 L E 10 B
2.	Mamood	—	512 ILT
3.	Manimala	—	512 ILT
4.	Mevalloor	—	512 ILT
5.	Thalayola Parambu	—	512 ILT
6.	Koruthode	—	128 C-DOT
7.	Kudavechoor	—	128 C-DOT
8.	Kunnonny	—	128 C-DOT
9.	Ayarkunnam	—	300 to 500 MAX-II

10.	Kollapally	—	200 to 300 MAX-II
11.	Kuravilangad	—	200 to 500 MAX-II
12.	Kuruppanthora	—	200 to 500 MAX-II
13.	Mundakayam	—	400 to 800 MAX-II
14.	Pinnakkanadu	—	300 to 400 MAX-II
15.	Provarani	—	200 to 400 MAX-II
16.	Ramapuram	—	400 to 600 MAX-II
17.	Vakathanam	—	200 to 400 MAX-II
18.	Vaxthoor	—	200 to 400 MAX-II
19.	Erumeli	—	300 to 500 MAX 3/4 II
1991-92			
1.	Karukachal	—	512 ILT
2.	Kadangoor	—	512 ILT
3.	Kozhuvanal	—	512 ILT

4.	Marangattupally	—	512 ILT
5.	Pallichathode	—	512 ILT
6.	Vzhavoor	—	512 C-DOT
7.	Kurumannu	—	512 C-DOT
8.	Melukavumatbom	—	512 C-DOT
1992-93			
1.	Kanzikhuzhy	—	2 K RLU
2.	Gandhinagar	—	1K RLU
3.	Chennappady	—	512 ILT
4.	Teekoy	—	512 ILT

The remaining exchanges in Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts are also due for Expansion and their expansions will be taken up progressively during 8th Plan depending upon on the availability of switching equipments.

Group dialling facility is likely to be extended to all exchanges of Ernakulam and Kottayam Districts by the end of 8th Plan subject to technical feasibility in each case.

Bigger size exchanges in the above districts are expected to be connected to NSD Network by the end of 8th Plan. The remaining are likely to be connected to NSD Network during the 9th Five Year Plan.

Inspection of Indian Ships by American Navy in Gulf Region

173. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJIAHER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ships plying between India Gulf were inspected by American Navy on high sea;

(b) if so, the number of ships stopped, boarded and inspected by American Navy; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such inspection in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The following Indian ships were inspected by US navy ships on high seas in the context of UN Security Council resolution calling on member states with maritime forces in the area to inspect and verify cargoes and destinations of maritime shipping.

i. M.V. Jag Jamuna

ii. M.V. Tipu Sultan

iii. M.V. Akbar

iv. M.V. Vishwa Siddhi

(c) Does not arise, in view of the Security Council resolution.

Storage Policy

174. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJIAHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have framed a new storage policy for the year 1990-91 to ensure support purchases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Market Intervention scheme for Apples

175. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 52 on 9 August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to operate Market Intervention Scheme for apples in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b): The Market Intervention Scheme for Apples was in operation in Himachal Pradesh

during July-November, 1990. No proposal for operating the scheme during the next season has been received from the State Government.

Lack of Planning in Procurement of Computer system

176. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the observation of the C & AG contained in para 29 of his report for the year ending 31 march, 1989 (No. 2 of 1990) regarding lack of planig in procurement of a computer system for the Central Marinon Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin;

(b) the amount spent on the purchase of computers, unit-wise, during the last three years by the scientific units under the Ministry of Agriculture;

(c) the details of cases where computers have not been put to use and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to put the computers into use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATON IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAISHAH): (a) Sir, The matter has been enquired into and corrective measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of such blockage of funds.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has spent Rs. 2.23 crores on purchase of computers during the last three years.

(c) Nil

(d) Does not arise.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronics

177. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR): Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have achieved a fete by converting all their exchanges into electronics, by connecting all district headquarters with the State capital and by providing Tehsils, Sub-Division and Taluk HQ with Telecom, facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of similar steps taken in contemplated to connect the districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh like Ghazipur, Jaunpur with Lucknow providing telecom link to all the Tehsils, Sub-Divisional and Taluk HQ and replacing all the exchanges with electronics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does ot arise.

(c) The district headquarters of Ghazipur and jounpur are already connected to the state capital through Varanasi trunk automatic exchange.

It is proposed to provide telecom link by the provision of STD facility for all the sub-divisional headquarters progressively during 8th plan period, with the future replacement of exchanges by electronic.

The folloiwng sub-divisional headquarters of Jaunpur and Ghazipur district are

proposed for provision of STD facility during the 8th plan period:-

Muhammadabad, Saidpur, Zamania, Machlishabar, Meriahun, Keraket and Shahganj.

Road Accidents

178. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles, category-wise involved in road accidents in Delhi During past six months and how does this compare with the preceding last three years and the number of people killed in these accidents;

(b) the details of action taken against the persons found guilty and the number of claim cases pending for settlement;

(c) the main reasons for road accidents in Delhi;

(d) whether the DTC has been back into its fleet the private buses that were involved in fatal accidents;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and how many of such buses have again been involved in accidents; and

(f) whether the Government proposes

to remove all such buses out of the fleet and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) A statement is attached.

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

(c) (i) Drivers' negligence

(ii) Over-speeding

(iii) Boarding and alighting

(iv) Inadequate street lighting

(v) Poor road conditions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In response to a directive issued by the Delhi High Court, the representations received from the private bus operators were examined by the Ministry of Surface Transport and a decision was taken to re-engage the buses which were involved in accidents. The reinductment is however subject to certain conditions such as blacklisting of drivers involved in fatal accidents, suspension of buses for varying periods etc. After re-engagement, none of the buses has been involved in fatal accidents again.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*From 1st June to 30th November Each Year Vehicles (Category-wise) Involved in Road Accident in Delhi*

S.No.	Type of Vehicles	1990		1989		1988		1987	
		Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Private cars	814	88	653	70	619	58	507	47
2.	Goods Vehicles	709	240	700	270	572	217	615	185
3.	DTC Buses	289	92	342	99	352	111	319	103
4.	Other buses	320	109	235	63	313	93	198	58
5.	Under DTC Buses	36	10	92	38	69	23	131	43
6.	Other State Buses	14	07	38	13	28	14	21	11
7.	Mini Buses	19	11	40	16	39	09	27	09
8.	Taxi	34	06	31	03	28	01	35	02
9.	Military Vehicles	05	01	05	02	07	01	17	11

S.No.	Type of Vehicles	19901			1989			1988			1987		
		Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
10.	m.C.R./T.S.R.	205	20	177	15	189	13	165	11				
11.	M.Cy./Scooters	656	54	547	57	663	56	46	46				
12.	Delivery Van	03	01	06	02	04	-	01	01				
13.	Tractor	24	06	16	09	22	09	12	06				
14.	Police vehicles	02	01	04	02	09	03	01	-				
15.	Ambulance	-	-	02	-	03	01	02	-				
16.	Steam Roller	-	-	01	01	05	02	01	-				
17.	Tempos	208	51	142	27	125	21	78	08				
18.	Unknown vehicles	612	150	448	106	329	99	322	79				
19.	Cyclist	02	-	03	-	01	01	-	-				

S.No.	Type of Vehicles	19901		1989		1988		1987	
		Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed	Vehicles involved	P. Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Tonga Rehra	02	-	01	01	08	01	03	-
21.	Cycle Rickshaw	01	-	02	-	02	01	-	-
22.	Hand cart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Bullock cart	01	-	02	01	01	-	01	-
24.	Animals	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Matador	54	12	54	09	60	10	57	09
26.	Tanker	86	14	11	04	23	10	14	03
27.	Crane	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		4038	868	3568	808	3370	754	3013	632

Talks with Pakistan of Closing of Training Centres for Militants

179. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SRIPHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of training centres for militants are still functioning in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to discuss with the Pakistan Government about closing of these training Centre; and

(d) if so, the date on which the talks are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). We continue to have evidence of Pakistani abetment, encouragement and support to terrorism and secessionism directed against India in the States of Jammu & Punjab.

(c) and (d). The confidence Building package proposed by India on 28th May, inter-alia, called for closure of all training camps for terrorists, stoppage of supply of arms, ammunition and explosives and arrests of potential intruders and terrorists. Three rounds of discussions have taken place between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries, when the need for stopping all support to terrorists as an essential confidence building measure was emphasised. The Foreign Secretaries are expected to meet again towards the end of February 1991.

Improvement in Postal Services

180. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to streamline the postal services throughout the country and also propose to remove subsidy on postal services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the postal services by the end of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) No, Sir. India has the biggest postal network in the world and the expansion of this network has taken place as a result of the seven five year plans. The system is already streamlined. But in a network of 1,47,663 post offices and 5,00,890 letter boxes involving about 3,00,000 regular full time staff and about 3,00,000 part time staff and the dependence of the Department on railways, roadways and airways combined with the increasing density of population, multistoreyed buildings coming up in major cities and rapid rise of traffic has created a set of problems which has resulted in slower delivery of mail. One of the contributing factors has also been the ban on creation of posts as also the inability of the Department to introduce any measures for modernisation and mechanisation due to shortage of resources and resistance from the staff.

It is in this context that the report of the

Committee of Excellence is being processed in which a number of proposals have been made which are under active consideration. One of the proposals relates to removal of subsidy on the postal services over a period of 5 years because the Committee felt that until the Department can generate adequate resources, it may not be able to make the required investments in modernisation.

(b) Some proposals made by the Committee relating to introduction of technology are under consideration.

(c) The steps that are being taken to improve the postal services during the current financial year are to optimise the use of existing assets and resources and improve the working to the extent, we receive the co-operation of the staff in improving productivity. To reduce the dissatisfaction of the staff, a few proposals to improve the terms and conditions are under consideration.

Increasing Agricultural Productivity in Rajasthan

181. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive and prospective plan for improving the agricultural productivity in Rajasthan suiting its geographical conditions have been formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the draft comprehensive Agricultural Development Project formulated and submitted by Govt. of Rajasthan are given in the attached statement. The proposal is being examined.

STATEMENT

Comprehensive Agricultural Development Project formulated and Submitted by Govt. of Rajasthan Programme and Total cost

Sl.No.	Name of the Programme	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Soyabean production	456.60
2.	Popularisation of MEHANDI Plantation	103.75
3.	Popularisation of TUMBA-an oil crop	241.25
4.	Popularisation of ISABGOL-a medicinal plant	169.50
5.	Fodder production, Agro Forestry/Silvipasture Development programme	2204.00
6.	Reclamation of problem soils	3820.17
7.	Upgradation of Agriculture Extension Training Centre, Durgapura, Jaipur	235.90
8.	Agriculture Information Organisation	361.12
9.	Intensive Horticulture Development Programme	7484.85

Sl.No.	Name of the Programme	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
10.	Water Development	2132.80
11.	Ground water exploration, development & management	1203.81
12.	Extension of Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation	903.37
13.	Production credit & agriculture marketing through Cooperatives	15771.70
14.	Integrated Cattle Development	4443.40
15.	Intensive Sheep Development Programme	1800.00
16.	Inland Fisheries Development	695.00
17.	Community Lift Irrigation	4975.00
Total :		47002.22

Performance of Fertilizer Corporation of India

182. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance in terms of capacity utilisation and financial results of different units of the fertilizer Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a steady

deterioration in performance of FCI units; and

(c) if so, steps taken to improve the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The performance in terms of capacity utilization and financial results of the various Units of FCI during the last three years are given below:-

Name of Unit	1987-88	Capacity utilization (%)	
		1988-89	1989-90
Sindri	70.8	71.2	58.8
Gorakhpur	59.0	57.2	53.7
Ramagundam	23.7	31.1	23.0
Talchar	37.5	12.5	32.2
Financial results			
		Losses in Rs./Crores	
Sindri	(-)16.39	(-) 23.69	(-) 29.75
Gorakhpur	(-)19.12	(-) 25.51	(-) 36.76
Ramagundam	(-) 36.49	(-) 26.80	(-) 39.94
Talcher	(-) 23.81	(-) 73.48	(-) 36.09
Others	(-) 19.60	(-) 19.42	(-) 21.36
	(-) 115.41	(-) 168.90	(-) 163.90

(b) As Talcher Unit has shown improvement in capacity utilisation and financial performance on overall basis has improved marginally in 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89, there is no trend of steady deterioration

in the performance of FCI Units.

(c) FCI has taken steps to remove the causes of unsatisfactory performance, viz quality of coal, shortage of power, equipment failure etc.

Scientists and Research Officers in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Sindri

183. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scientists/Research Officers serving in this unit for the last three years with the year-wise break-up;

(b) whether there is a steady decline in the number of Scientists and Research Officers in the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) Unit at Sindri;

(c) if so, whether this has led to the non-utilisation of the land and manpower available; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a) The number of Agronomists and Soil Chemists serving at Sindri Establishment of Hindustan Fertilizer corporation Ltd. for the last three years is as under:-

1988	—	42
1989	—	37
1990	—	26

(b) There have been need based transfers of Agronomists and Soil Chemists from Sindri to other establishment of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. for better utilisation of manpower and their expertise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Control of Floods and Restoration of Irrigation system in Andhra Pradesh

184. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to prevent the recurring loss of life and property by the devastating floods in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned and released by the Union Government to Andhra Pradesh for restoration of the existing irrigation systems which were affected by the unprecedented floods and devastating cyclone in quick succession during the early part of 1990?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh have prepared a Master Plan for raising flood banks of Godavari river system in 1986. They have been asked in November, 1987 to prepare a detailed project report for the new schemes envisaged under the Master Plan.

(c) The amount allocated by the Ninth Finance Commission for Andhra Pradesh for the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 is Rs. 430 crores of which 75% will be contributed by the Centre as Non-Plan grant and 25% will be borne by the State. Ministry of Agriculture have already released Centre's contribution of Rs. 64.50 crores for 1990-91. Further on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Group additional amount of Rs. 61.1564 crores has been released to the State Government for cyclone relief which will be adjusted in 4 equal annual instalments against the Centre's contribution to the fund of the

State Government for the year 1991-92 to 1994-95

Iraq's Offer of Oil

185. SHRISHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has offered India worth 500 million of oil in full settlement of dues accumulated over the past twelve years;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered this offer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq under the Security Council Resolution 661, it is not possible to import oil from Iraq.

Digital Telephone Exchange in Kohima

186. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the building for installation of a Digital Telephone Exchange in Kohima has been completed;

(b) if so, when the Digital Telephone Exchange is likely to start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in completing construction of the building?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir. New Telephone

Exchange Building at Kohima has been completed.

(b) There is no proposal to instal a digital telephone exchange at Kohima; however, an electroinc telephone exchange is planned to be commisioned in Kohima in 8th Five Year Plan.

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

Speed Post Service In Kohima and Dimapur districts of Nagaland

187. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Speed Post service is operative in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the names of the centres in the above States from where the Speed Post service is operative; and

(c) when the Speed Post service is likely to be made opertive in the Kohima and Dimapur Districts of Nagaland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir. Speed Post Service in Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur is available. Point to point Speed Post Service in Nagaland will be available from 1.1.91.

(b) Guwahati and Silchar in Assam, Shillong in Meghalaya and Imphal in Manipur.

(c) Kohima, Dimapur, Guwahati and Shilling will be inter-linked with each other from 1.1.91.

[Translation]

Telephone Facility to Gram Panchayats

188. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide telephone facility to Gram Panchayats and Development Blocks;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey for this purpose during the current year; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed to provide telephone facility to 188897 Gram Panchayats including Developmental Blocks during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes Sir. Government has planned to provide Telecom. facility in 3,000 Gram Panchayats during the current year 1990-91.

(d) 172 IDPTs have been provided so far and attempts are being made to provide the Telephone facility in the balance Gram Panchayats during the current year subject to availability of equipments.

[English]

Expulsion of Indian Officials of consulate General in Karachi

189. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan expelled four Indian officials working in the Indian Consulate General in Karachi;

(b) if so, the charges made by Pakistan against these officials; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 8th October 1990, the Government of Pakistan asked India to recall four of its officials from Consulate General, Karachi on account of activities prejudicial to the security of Pakistan and not in conformity with their official status.

(c) In an official statement of 9 October 1990, Government of India categorically rejected Pakistan's vague and unsubstantiated charges as concocted and baseless. In addition to being an obvious retaliatory step it was an attempt to buttress the baseless allegation that India is involved in destabilization activities in Pakistan.

[Translation]

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture

190. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to prepare National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the programme, which was implemented in the Seventh Five Year Plan, will also be implemented in Eight Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the project include holistic approach for integrated farming system development on the principles of watershed management through low cost and affordable technology relying mostly on vegetative measures of erosion control and in-situ moisture conservation with active participation of the people.

(c) The programme, which was implemented in the Seventh Five Year Plan, will not be implemented. But lessons learnt and experiences gained have been incorporated in the restructured programme for Eight Five Year Plan.

[English]

Burning of Indian National Flag By Pakistani Demonstrators

191. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Indian National Flag was burnt by the Pakistani demonstrators in Karachi recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Government have seen media reports to this effect.

(b) We have drawn attention of the Government of Pakistan to the misleading and distorted propaganda being carried out in Pakistan about the situation in India. A correct and balanced presentation of events

would serve to enhance understanding and confidence in our relationship.

Introduction of Cost Plus Tariff Scheme by Department of Posts

192. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts propose to introduce a cost-plus tariff scheme for the commercial sector as part of efforts to improve and streamline the severely strained mail delivery system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) and (c). An Expert Committee in Excellence in Postal Services had inter alia recommended that the Department of Posts should aim at balancing its revenue and expenditure in the short run and in the longer run produce a surplus to finance its own depreciation and development. An indepth study of the modalities of achieving these objectives is under way. As such it is not possible at this stage to indicate the services for which tariff could be imposed on cost plus basis and the time frame within which such proposals could be implemented.

Production of Pulses

193. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of pulses during the years 1988-89 and 1990;

(b) whether the Government are aware of steep increase in the prices of pulses; if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to increase production of pulses and to reduce their prices?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The total production of pluses during 1988-89 was 138.49 lakh tonnes and in 1989-90, it is 126.15 lakh tonnes.

(b) The wholesale Price Index (Base 1981-82=100) of Pulses has increased from 212.2 in November, 1989 to 237.3 in November, 1990. This shows an increase of 11.8 percent during the year.

(c) To increase the production of pulses, the Government of India is assisting State Governments through two projects namely, national Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Special Foodgrain Production Programme, Pulses (SFPP). Under these programmes, the following steps have been taken to increase the production of pulses:-

- (i) introduction of pluses crops under irrigated farming systems;
- (ii) Adoption of Double/Multiple/Inter-cropping practices;
- (iii) Bringing additional areas under cultivation of pulses through the introduction of short-duration varieties;
- (iv) increased use of inputs like improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures, increased use of

phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture.

Tourism Affected in States of Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir

194. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism in the States of Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir has been badly hit due to disturbances during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of cancellations of tours from foreign countries, country-wise;

(c) the total loss of foreign exchange due to cancellation of tours by foreign tourists; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage tourism in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): It is, however, not possible to quantify the number of cancellations and loss in foreign exchange as the travel trade is primarily in the private sector.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in the States include marketing and promotion of new destinations and attractions.

Rehabilitation of Indians Displaced from Kuwait

195. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians displaced from Kuwait since Iraq's invasion on Kuwait,

who have been rehabilitated by the Government so far; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure on their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIDIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The Government of India have not so far rehabilitated the repatriated Indians from Iraq and Kuwait.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal Services

196. SHRI SHANKAR SINGH
VAGHELA
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when were the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal services in respect of Organisational Structure, Service Quality, finances and Level of Technology received by the Government;

(b) when was the report of the Expert Committee presented to Parliament;

(c) the details of the recommendations accepted by the Government and their stages of implementation in respect of each cat-

egory;

(d) the details of the recommendations not accepted by the Government and reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction and response of the Trade Unions of the Department to these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) The Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal services submitted its interim report on 31st December, 1988 and the final report on 30th September, 1989, which inter alia, deal with the organisational structure, service quality, finance and level of technology.

(b) The reports of the Expert Committee were not presented to Parliament.

(c) and (d). 36 recommendations were made by the Expert committee on Excellence in Postal services on the subjects referred to in (a) above. The stages of implementation in respect of 16 recommendations are indicated in the statement enclosed. The other recommendations are at various stages of evaluation.

(e) the copies of the reports have been made available to the service unions and their views have been invited.

STATEMENT

The Stages of Implementation of the Recommendations Categorised as Accepted in Principle/with Modification/Accepted in Respect of (A) Finance, (B) Level of Technology, (C) Service Quality

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2	3

(A) FINANCE

1. The heavy deficits from year to year in the operation of the postal services are attributable to :

- (i) Increasing cost of operation of the postal service and
- (ii) An unrealistic pricing policy

2. The deficits of the postal services are subsidized by the general exchequer without adequate justification on clearly demonstrable socio-economic considerations. The quantum of such subsidies has resulted in developing softness in the postal administration in tackling management problems and also in penalising non-users as well as users equally thus imposing a burden on the poorer section of the society.

The Postal Services Board considered the Pricing Policy and Financial objectives of the Postal Services as recommended by the Expert Committee on Excellence in Postal Services, while the financial objectives in the short-run, having self-sufficiency and in the long run generating profit to pay for depreciation and development was laudable, it was felt that the Department should adopt the strategy of raising tariffs as much as possible to their actual cost and try to recover the cost from other departments on whose behalf it works as an agent.

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2	3
3.	In the short-run (i. e. within a period of five years) the postal service in India must aim at balancing its revenue and expenditure and in the longer run (i. e. within ten years), it must produce a surplus to finance its own depreciation and development.	The questions relating to costing of postal services by professional Cost Accountants and scrutiny by an independent Postal Rates Commission, are matters requiring indepth examination and a final view is yet to be taken.
4.	To achieve the short-term objective of balancing the postal revenue and expenditure the electric approach to pricing by which the postal service would fix the subsidization either internally from one service to another or externally from the government in general should be adopted. But while fixing the consumer prices, the Government, to attain its equity and welfare objectives, would be free to give a subsidy on such published prices. This would quantify the subsidy in clearly delineated areas and force the postal services to efficiently manage the resources.	
5.	For achieving the long term objective of self-financing for development and depreciation, cross-subsidy free prices of the postal products and services with marks up on the prices for certain premium services are recommended.	

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2	3

6. A proper cost determination system would require its linking with the work study/efficiency bureau so that the cost containment, determination of norms of quality of service and pricing can be inter-linked.

7. Costing of postal services should be done by professional Cost Accountants and subjected to the scrutiny of an independent postal Rates Commission so that the fairness and equity of the prices of postal products and services can be demonstrated both to the Government and the consumers.

8. While there need not be any fixed periodicity for the revision of postal prices, these should be closely aligned to the costs.

(B) TECHNOLOGY :

9. The efforts of the postal services up till now for mechanisation have been only marginal. For more than 30 years the service has ritualised modernisation and mechanisation by introducing more and more functional mechanical

General observation Needs no action.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Text of recommendation</i>	<i>Stages of Implementation</i>
1	2	3

aids without strategic goals. Without paradigmatic change introduction of technology will continue to be only an icing for the Postal Service cake.

10. It has to be emphasized that the end objective of all technological improvements in the post office has to be three fold; to increase the productivity of its employees thus reducing the operational cost, ensure better quality of service to the consumer and increase staff satisfaction. More and more premium services have to be added to provide for the communication needs of a developing economy. Upgrading the skills of the employees through appropriate training would take out the drudgery of repetitive work and lead to better motivation and performance of a very large work force.

General observation Needs no action.

11. In the first phase the Department should :

- (a) start using PC based multipurpose counter machines at 20,000 counters in post offices
- (b) Computerise Savings Bank operations, PLI and Head Post Office accounts.

The software has been developed and six machines have been installed on experimental basis in Delhi and Bangalore. In the light of experience gained by this experiment, the question of extending to more post offices in other cities will be considered.

Behind the counter, ledger accounting of SB, LI has already been computerised in Parliament Street HPO, Central Base Post Office (Army

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2 1 3 Postal Service). Computerisation in other HPOs is planned to be taken up in phased manner. For PLI work, the hardware and the software and the final prototype has been developed by the NIC. The PLI work has been computerised in Bangalore. Computerisation of Head Post Office accounts is under consideration. Already 60 selected post offices in the country have been equipped with High Speed Franking Machines. The proposal to introduce Satellite Mail on a limited network was submitted to the Department of Telecom. to secure transmission controlled by the latter. Introduction of GIRO Scheme is under examination. A Committee constituted for the purpose has recommended setting up of two-tier MIS network involving the Directorate and the Circles. Necessary hardware and software is being procured through the NIC. (c) Introduce Electronic Franking Machines in larger offices; (d) Step firmly into the area of 'Satellite Mail' initially to cover electronic fund transfer, GIRO and transmission of urgent messages through satellite; (e) Use these channels for — (i) Streamlining MIS; (ii) data transmission; and (iii) centralized accounting like money order pairing;	3

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2	3
	(f) Establish maintenance system; (g) Introduce new technology for improving stamps and seals. The Satellite Mail Service may initially be introduced at all district headquarters and other important places numbering 550. These centres could, however, be used for conveyance of messages over long distances to the nearest earth station, for further conveyance of the hard copy through existing modes of transportation.	Implementation action is being taken. Polymer stamps in selected Post Offices have been supplied. This is a proposal for examination in the future.
12.	In the second phase of five years' duration, the Department could : (a) Introduce mechanised hard copy sorting and expand Satellite Mail Centres network to another 500 delivery offices; (b) Link this system to international network;	To be acted upon, on implementation of the first phase.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Text of recommendation</i>	<i>Stages of Implementation</i>
1	2	3

- (c) Introduce Electronic Mail Boxes and direct mailing to private PCs and FAX machine.

13. In the third stage, after 10 years, the Department think of setting up : To be acted upon, on implementation of the second phase.

- (a) Dedicated telecommunication channels between major delivery offices and micro-earth station facility within metro cities, to speed up intra city transmission;

- (b) Develop voice mail for economic transmission of messages;

- (c) Develop voice mail for economic areas of messenger services, forwarding services, addressing services and direct advertising, etc.

14. The recommendations made by us will transform the traditional postal service into a modern hi-technology service. The implementation of our recommendations would require a 'task Force' or 'mission' approach. We, therefore, recom-

A Technical committee has been constituted who are looking into different aspects of implementation of recommendations.

Sl. No.	Text of recommendation	Stages of Implementation
1	2	3
mend that a separate Division may be set up under the overall direction of Member (Development) of the Postal Services Board to coordinate and implement the projects. This new Division should be staffed by Qualified technical personnel who can :- — Select the appropriate system. — identify the equipment that will suit the selected system. — Provide for maintenance and training.		
(C) QUALITY OF SERVICE		
15. (a)	The department must lay down realistic norms for conveyance and delivery of mail and then monitor the quality of service so that in course of time a national efficiency norm for the entire country could be developed.	Implemented in respect of the first class mails.
(b)	The Committee feels that with the improvements	No comments.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Text of recommendation</i>	<i>Stages of Implementation</i>
1	2	3
	suggested by it in the area of mail transmission, it should be possible to establish certain norms for delivery of first class mail in the country such as delivery next day after posting of mail between metro cities, between cities directly connected by air and local mail to be delivered in the same city/town.	
16. (a)	The Committee feels that for monitoring quality use of statistical techniques to determine the efficiency of mail transmission systems have to be developed.	Standard transit norms are being monitored regularly to ensure quality of service. The National Test letter run conducted periodically is processed and analysed through a computer. Further Circle Test letter run and District Test letter run are conducted at appropriate levels. Different mail surveys are conducted to test the standard transit norms.
(b)	Most of the mail generated in India is in the urban centres and a very high percentage of it is generated in seven or eight major cities. To begin with, therefore, a pilot project using modern statistical techniques to determine the efficiency of the system in eight major cities should be taken up and gradually extended to the capitals of the remaining major States and some towns which are the hub of industries.	

Setting up of Desalination Plants

197. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) names of the districts in various
States, where salinity in ground water poses
a problem to the residents of the areas;

(b) whether the Government propose to
give priority for setting up of desalination
plants under the National Drinking Water
Mission in those district;

(c) the position of Vrindaban and
Mathura in the setting up of such plants; and

(d) the criteria, terms and conditions for
setting up of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): (a)
The names of the districts in various States
which have so far been identified with salinity
in ground water for drinking purposes for
setting up of desalination plant are given in
the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No specific proposal has been re-
ceived from the State Government of Uttar
Pradesh for setting up of desalination plants in
Vrindaban and Mathura or other districts.

(d) The main criteria adopted for setting
up of desalination plant is as follows:-

(i) There is no other alternative sweet

source of drinking water which can
be provided to the rural people in
the problem villages at economical
cost.

(ii) There is a proper resolution by the
panchayat etc. for their willingness
to have desalination plants and also
the State Government agrees for
setting up of such plants and their
proper operation and maintenance
after the initial period of three years.

The main terms and conditions of such
plants are that these are set up on turn key
basis by the identified suppliers at competi-
tive bidding with the condition of construc-
tion of civil works required for setting up of
plants, their satisfactory commissioning, op-
eration and maintenance for a period of
three years providing proper training to the
local people/PHED functionaries for O & M
after the period of three years etc. The entire
expenditure on setting up of plants and O &
M for three year is met by the Central Gov-
ernment. The capacity of the plants depends
upon the population of the problem village,
total dissolved solids (TDS) for raw water
etc. The payment to the suppliers is made in
suitable instalments. The sites for the plants
are selected jointly by Central Mechanical
Engineering Research Institute (CMERI),
Durgapur who are coordinating in setting up
of plants on behalf of National Drinking Water
Mission and the concerned State Govern-
ment. It is the responsibility of the State
Government to undertake the development
of the raw water source (well, pump and
storage tank for one day's supply) and ar-
rangement for supply of power/ electricity.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Districts where salinity in ground water poses a problem of the residents of the area.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam West Godavari East Godavari Guntur.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Districts where salinity in ground water poses a problem at the residents of the area.</i>
2.	Gujarat	Jamnagar Bhavangar.
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon.
4.	Maharashtra	Amravati Thana.
5.	Rajasthan	Churu Nagaur Jhunjhunu Bikaner Jaipur Jodhpur Bharatpur.
6.	Tamil Nadu	Ramnathpuram South Arcot.
7.	West Bengal	Midnapore.
8.	Pondicherry	Mahe Yanam
9.	Lakshadweep	

Waiting list for Transfer/Shifting of Telephone Connections in Delhi

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

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for transfer/shifting of telephone connections in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for delay in transfer case; and

(c) the time by which the telephone connections are likely to be transferred in above cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) As on 15.12.90 the number of applications for transfer/ shifting of telephones to different exchanges in Delhi on

the waiting list was 1904.

(b) The main reasons for pending shift cases are the constraints of adequate exchange capacities and lack of spare cable parts in certain cases.

(c) All pending transfer cases are likely to be cleared in a year's time.

Appointments on Compassionate Ground in DTC

199. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of appointments on compassionate ground pending with DTC for more than three years and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to these dependents of deceased employees of DTC?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The DTC have informed that nearly 159 applications of dependents of deceased employees for employment on compassionate grounds have been pending for over three years on account of non-availability of vacancies. All efforts are being made to provide regular appointment to the dependents of the deceased employees of DTC to the extent possible from time to time. Some are also employed on daily rates of pay, on seasonap basis, whenever there is a need for such engagement.

[Translation]

Production of Foodgrains

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains produced during the current Kharif season in 1990; and

(b) how this year's Kharif production compares with last year's production?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The final estimates of Kharif foodgrains production for 1990-91 have not yet become due. However, on the basis of preliminary assessment, the Kharif foodgrains production this year is currently estimated at 101.102 million tonnes as compared to 100.94 million tonnes in 1989-90.

[English]

STD Facility in Orissa

201. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places coected with STD facilities in Orissa State;

(b) whether the Government propose to connect more places in Orissa with STD facilities;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) 47

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the 8th Plan period.

(d) Question does not arise.

Prices of seeds of Oilseeds

202. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix uniform price of breeder seeds of oilseeds crops in all the States and Union Territories; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal is under consideration to fix a uniform price of breeder seed for different crops of oilseeds under the Oilseeds Production Programme.

Losses to Shipping Corporation of India Due to Gulf Crisis

203. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping Corporation of India has suffered losses due to Gulf Crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Due to increase in oil prices consequent upon Gulf crisis and increase in indirect operating costs like insurance etc., the profitability of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. during the current financial year is estimated to come down by Rs. 40 crores.

(c) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. is closely monitoring the situation. The Government also is keeping a close watch on the financial performance of the S.C.I. and it is being reviewed periodically.

[Translation]

Theft of Telephone Cables in South Delhi Area

204. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone cables have been stolen during the last three months in South Delhi area; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten thefts occurred during the last three months. In all the cases FIR has been lodged with Police.

New Telephone Exchange at Shahadara

205. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a new telephone exchange, at Shahadara, Delhi;

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

(c) the present number of telephone subscribers registered in the trans-yamuna area;

(d) whether telephone facility would be provided to all these subscribers after the proposed exchange starts functioning; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new Shahdara digital electronic remote line (RLU) to Code '229' was commissioned on 26.11.90.

(c) The number of subscribers registered under various categories in the Trans-Yamuna area as on 1.12.90 are as follows:—

Laxmi Nagar Exchanges 35,260

Shahdara Exchanges 16,671

(d) and (e). Initially the capacity of the Shahdara exchange as indicated above will be 6000 lines. This will be expanded to 10,000 lines in 1991-92. In addition, a 4000 lines exchange to Code '222' has also been set up in Laxmi Nagar.

Another 30,000 lines in Trans-Yamuna area are proposed to be added, subject to availability of equipment, during 1992-95. Telephone to the subscribers will be released progressively as per the available capacity.

Development of Tourist Centres in Rajasthan

206. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop new tourist centres in the country to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan Government has sent proposals to the Union Government for the development of three new tourist centres and for further development of five existing tourist centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The development of tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States for strengthening their tourist infrastructure, based on specific proposals their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) and (c). During 1990-91 Rajasthan Government has forwarded 6 proposals for financial assistance to Ministry of Tourism, out of which a wayside facility at Dholpur has already been sanctioned. Decision on the other proposals will be taken shortly.

Scheme for Irrigation Facilities in Jalore and Barmer Districts of Rajasthan

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

(a) whether water for irrigating five lakh acres of land has been allocated to Rajasthan as per the award of Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal;

(b) whether any scheme has been submitted by Rajasthan Government to the Union Government for providing irrigation facilities in Jalore and Barmer districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to accord approval to the scheme and the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has allocated 0.5 MAF (616.74 M. cum.) of water to Rajasthan.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Narmada Canal Project envisaging annual irrigation of 74,000 hectares and drinking water supply to 124 villages in Jalore and Barmer districts of Rajasthan and estimated to cost Rs. 498.70 crores has been received recently. The State Government is required to obtain concurrence of Government of Gujarat and to sort out other techno-economic issues.

[English]

Symposium on Emergence of Racism in Fiji

208. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on 'Emergence of Racism in Fiji' was held in New Delhi on 15 September, 1990; and

(b) if so, the revelations made therein about the life of Indians in Fiji?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The India International Centre hosted a Symposium "Emergence of Racism in Fiji" at its premises in New Delhi on 15.9.1990. The Symposium was Chaired by the former Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Hari Kishore Singh. The speakers included Shri Jairam Reddy, Shri Mahender Chowdhury and Shri Navin Maharaj—member of a Fijian delegation comprising of Ministers in the ousted Coalition Government led by Dr. Bavadra. Three former Indian High Commissioners to Fiji also participated.

(b) The speakers revealed the numerous discriminations faced by the people of Indian origin in Fiji including the possible expiry of land leases from 1996 and the marked decline in educational and job (especially civil services) opportunities. The speakers also dwelt at length on the gruesome tale of threats and violence practised on the people of Indian origin in Fiji to force many of them to leave and to silence the rest. The speakers stated that the purpose of the July, 1990 Constitution was to marginalise Fijians of Indians origin forever and to establish perpetual dominance by those who claim to be native Fijians.

New Agricultural Policy

209. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Agricultural Policy resolution has been framed and finalized on the lines of the Industrial Policy Resolution;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution is under preparation.

(c) Efforts are being made to finalise the new agricultural policy as early as possible.

Increase in Auto-Rickshaw and Taxi Fares in Delhi

210. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Auto-Rickshaw/Taxi fares in Delhi were increased following the recent 25 percent hike in prices of petrol and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The rates of Auto-Rickshaw/Taxi Fares were raised by 12 1/2 % of the existing rates with effect from 16.10.1990 following the recent 25% hike in prices of petrol and petroleum products.

(b) The details of the revised rates are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

State Transport Authority, Delhi

Existing and Revised Fare Rates for Auto-Rickshaw

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	3.00	3.40
	3.10	3.50
	3.20	3.60
	3.30	3.70
	3.40	3.80
	3.50	3.90
	3.60	4.10
1.5	3.70	4.20
	3.80	4.30
	3.90	4.40
	4.00	4.50
	4.10	4.60
	4.20	4.70
	4.30	4.80
2	4.40	5.00
	4.50	5.10
	4.60	5.20
	4.70	5.30

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	4.80	5.40
	4.90	5.50
	5.00	5.70
2.5	5.10	5.70
	5.20	5.90
	5.30	6.00
	5.40	6.10
	5.50	6.20
	5.60	6.30
	5.70	6.40
3	5.80	6.50
	5.90	6.60
	6.00	6.80
	6.10	6.90
	6.20	7.00
	6.30	7.10
	6.40	7.20
3.5	6.50	7.30
	6.60	7.40
	6.70	7.50
	6.80	7.70

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	6.90	7.80
	7.00	7.90
	7.10	8.00
4	7.20	8.10
	7.30	8.20
	7.40	8.30
	7.50	8.40
	7.60	8.60
	7.70	8.70
	7.80	8.80
4.5	7.90	8.90
	8.00	9.00
	8.10	9.10
	8.20	9.20
	8.30	9.30
	8.40	9.50
	8.50	9.60
5	8.60	9.70
	8.70	9.80
	8.80	9.90
	8.90	10.00

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	9.00	10.10
	9.10	10.20
	9.20	10.40
5.5	9.30	10.50
	9.40	10.60
	9.50	10.70
	9.60	10.80
	9.70	10.90
	9.80	11.00
	9.90	11.10
6	10.00	11.30
	10.10	11.40
	10.20	11.50
	10.30	11.60
	10.40	11.70
	10.50	11.80
	10.60	11.90
6.5	10.70	12.00
	10.80	12.20
	10.90	12.30
	11.00	12.40

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7	11.10	12.50
	11.20	12.60
	11.30	12.70
	11.40	12.80
	11.50	12.90
	11.60	13.10
	11.70	13.20
	11.80	13.30
	11.90	13.40
7.5	12.00	13.50
	12.10	13.60
	12.20	13.70
	12.30	13.80
	12.40	14.00
	12.50	14.10
	12.60	14.20
	12.70	14.30
8	12.80	14.40
	12.90	14.50
	13.00	14.60
	13.10	14.70

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	13.20	14.90
	13.30	15.00
	13.40	15.10
8.5	13.50	15.20
	13.60	15.30
	13.70	15.40
	13.80	15.50
	13.90	15.60
	14.00	15.80
	14.10	15.90
9	14.20	16.00
	14.30	16.10
	14.40	16.20
	14.50	16.30
	14.60	16.40
	14.70	16.50
	14.80	16.70
9.5	14.90	16.80
	15.00	16.90
	15.10	17.00
	15.20	17.10

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
10	15.30	17.20
	15.40	17.30
	15.50	17.40
	15.60	17.60
	15.70	17.70
	15.80	17.80
	15.90	17.90
	16.00	18.00
10.5	16.10	18.10
	16.20	18.20
	16.30	18.30
	16.40	18.50
	16.50	18.60
	16.60	18.70
	16.70	18.80
	16.80	18.90
11	16.90	19.00
	17.00	19.10
	17.10	19.20
	17.20	19.40
	17.30	19.50

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	17.40	19.60
	17.50	19.70
	17.60	19.80
11.5	17.70	19.90
	17.80	20.00
	17.90	20.10
	18.00	20.30
	18.10	20.40
	18.20	20.50
	18.30	20.60
12	18.40	20.70
	18.50	20.80
	18.60	20.90
	18.70	21.00
	18.80	21.20
	18.90	21.30
	19.00	21.40
12.5	19.10	21.50
	19.20	21.60
	19.30	21.70
	19.40	21.80

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	19.50	21.90
	19.60	22.10
	19.70	22.20
13	19.80	22.30
	19.90	22.40
	20.00	22.50
14	21.20	23.90
15	22.60	25.40
16	24.00	27.00
17	25.40	28.60
18	26.80	30.20
19	28.20	31.70
20	29.60	33.30

*State Transport Authority: Delhi**Existing and Revised Fare Rates for Taxi*

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	5.00	5.60
	5.20	5.90
	5.40	6.10

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	5.60	6.30
	5.80	6.50
	6.00	6.80
	6.20	7.00
1.5	6.40	7.20
	6.60	7.40
	6.80	7.70
	7.00	7.90
	7.20	8.10
	7.40	8.30
	7.60	8.60
2	7.80	8.80
	8.00	9.00
	8.20	9.20
	8.40	9.50
	8.60	9.70
	8.80	9.90
	9.00	10.10
2.5	9.20	10.40
	9.40	10.60
	9.60	10.80

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	9.80	11.00
	10.00	11.30
	10.20	11.50
	10.40	11.70
3	10.60	11.90
	10.80	12.20
	11.00	12.40
	11.20	12.60
	11.40	12.80
	11.60	13.10
	11.80	13.30
3.5	12.00	13.50
	12.20	13.70
	12.40	14.00
	12.60	14.20
	12.80	14.40
	13.00	14.60
	13.20	14.90
	13.40	15.10
	13.60	15.30
	13.80	15.50

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	14.00	15.80
	14.20	16.00
	14.40	16.20
	14.60	16.40
4.5	14.80	16.70
	15.00	16.90
	15.20	17.10
	15.40	17.30
	15.60	17.60
	15.80	17.80
	16.00	18.00
5	16.20	18.20
	16.40	18.50
	16.60	18.70
	16.80	18.90
	17.00	19.10
	17.20	19.40
	17.40	19.60
5.5	17.60	19.80
	17.80	20.00
	18.00	20.30

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
1	2	3
	18.20	20.50
	18.40	20.70
	18.60	20.90
	18.80	21.20
6	19.00	21.40
	19.20	21.60
	19.40	21.80
	19.60	22.10
	19.80	22.30
	20.00	22.50
	20.20	22.70
6.5	20.40	23.00
	20.60	23.20
	20.80	23.40
	21.00	23.60
	21.20	23.90
	21.40	24.10
	21.60	24.30
7	21.80	24.50
	22.00	24.80
	22.20	25.00

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	22.40	25.20
	22.60	25.40
	22.80	25.70
	23.00	25.90
7.5	23.20	26.10
	23.40	26.30
	23.60	26.60
	23.80	26.80
	24.00	27.00
	24.20	27.20
	24.40	27.50
8	24.60	27.70
	24.80	27.90
	25.00	28.10
	25.20	28.40
	25.40	28.60
	25.60	28.80
	25.80	29.00
8.5	26.00	29.30
	26.20	29.50
	26.40	29.70

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	26.60	29.90
	26.80	30.20
	27.00	30.40
	27.20	30.60
9	27.40	30.80
	27.60	31.10
	27.80	31.30
	28.00	31.50
	28.20	31.70
	28.40	32.00
	28.60	32.20
9.5	28.80	32.40
	29.00	32.60
	29.20	32.90
	29.40	33.10
	29.60	33.30
	29.80	33.50
	30.00	33.80
10	30.20	34.00
11	33.00	37.10
12	35.80	40.30

<i>Km.</i>	<i>Existing Fare w.e.f. 24.3.1990</i>	<i>Revised Fare (Gulf Surcharge) (Rounded)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13	38.60	43.40
14	41.40	46.60
15	44.20	49.70
16	47.00	52.90
17	49.80	56.00
18	52.60	59.20
19	55.40	62.30
20	58.20	65.50

Setting up Post Office in Lokhandwala Complex, Andheri (W), Bombay

211. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no local Post Office at Lokhandwala Complex, Andheri (W) in Western Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation for setting up a Post Office there and if so, what action the Government are contemplating in this regard; and

(c) whether the Postal Department has taken any action to augment the delivery staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Postmaster General Bombay has since approved the opening of a delivery Post Office in Lokhandwala Complex. It will be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

(c) Sanction of staff involves time consuming procedure due to restriction on creation of posts imposed by the Government. Pending comprehensive review of staff requirements, the following posts have since been sanctioned for Andheri Railway Station Post Office which serves Lokhandwala Complex area:

Postal Assistance		7
Sorting Postmen		2
Postmen		15
Group 'D'		2

Non-Functioning of Mankhund Telephone Exchange

212. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRAMEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many representations have been received by the Government for non-functioning of Mankhund Telephone exchange at Bombay since 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dredging in Tuticorin Port

213. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the traffic handled by the Tuticorin Port Trust during 1989-90;

(b) whether the dredging to further deepen the port is unduly delayed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to arrange dredging of the port?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Total traffic handled by Tuticorin Port during 1989-90 was 53.24 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The dredging work to further deepen the Tuticorin Port is held up due to a Court case pending before Madras High Court. Efforts are being made to expedite disposal of the case.

Review of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects

214. SHRI KASHI RAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Narmada Bachao Andolan have requested Union Government for review of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reopen the question settled by the decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

UN Resolution on Iraq's Action in Kuwait

215. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have welcomed the latest Resolution of the United Nations concerning Iraq's action in Kuwait;

(b) if so, whether the Government favours unconditional implementation of the UN Resolution; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Government has noted the latest resolution of the United Nations Security Council on Iraq's action on Kuwait.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has consistently called for complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and restoration of the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait. Government of India believes that the Gulf crisis should be resolved through a peaceful settlement.

Passenger Steamer Service between Bombay and Goa

216. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance has been given to any Shipping Company to commence passenger steamer service from Bombay to Goa along the Konkan Coast;

(b) if so, whether all the formalities have been completed by the Shipping Company; and

(c) if so, when the Passenger Steamer Service is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Government have accorded approval to the following Companies to acquire vessels for operating Passenger Service from Bombay to Goa:—

1. Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd.
2. Binkam Shipping Pvt. Ltd.
3. Satyagiri Shipping Company Ltd. (SSCL).

4. Link-on Sea Link Pvt. Ltd. (LSPL).

The validity of the sanctions accorded to Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd. and Binkam Shipping Pvt. Ltd. have since expired. Satyagiri Shipping Company Ltd. (SSCL) have completed the necessary formalities for remitting the initial deposit for acquisition of the vessel.

M/s. Link-on Sea Link Pvt. Ltd. are yet to apply for the requisite clearances.

(c) Satyagiri Shipping Company Ltd. have indicated that they would start the Passenger Service as soon as they obtain possession of the vessel. It is likely that this may take about 12 months.

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Places in Madhya Pradesh

217. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASHTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any plan to develop tourist places in each district in the country for the purpose of earning foreign exchange during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any scheme to develop the ancient temples that were built three centuries ago, the famous Chachai-Falls and Dev Talab in the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, as tourist places equipped with modern facilities; and

(c) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Development of tourism is pri-

marily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance for specific proposals based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities and not for each district.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Ministry of Tourism.

[English]

Tourist Traffic in Gujarat

218. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist traffic to Gujarat State has declined during the last one year as compared to the previous corresponding period;

(b) if so, the details of tourist traffic to the State both domestic and foreign during the last two years;

(c) the steps being taken or contemplated to identify tourist circuits in the State and whether any promotional programmes are underway for the increase in tourist traffic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). As per the information available from the State Government, the number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Gujarat during the last 2 years and first 9 months of the current year along with the percentage change are as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988	1,07,296	—
1989	1,11,456	3.9
1990 (January-September)	66,232	- 23.5*

*Compared to corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d). Identification and development of tourist circuits is a continuous process and is done in association with State Governments. Bhavnagar-Palithana-Lothal-Ahmedabad-Modhara is an extension circuit in Gujarat identified for promotion of tourism in the State. Tourist attractions of Gujarat are being given wide publicity both within the country and abroad.

Soil Testing for Cotton Cultivation in Orissa

219. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken soil testing in Orissa for exploring

the possibility of cotton cultivation;

(b) if so, the region/districts in Orissa where the soil is found suitable for cotton cultivation; and

(c) the steps taken for cotton cultivation in these areas?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented in Orissa State to step up production of cotton. Cotton is cultivated in different parts of the State over an average area of 5,900 ha. The State has 11 Soil Testing Laboratories but they do soil testing without reference to exploring the possibility for cultivation of a particular crop. Besides soil, there are other agro-climatic factors which determine the possibility of a crop for its cultivation in an area.

Tourism in Southern States

220. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Southern States have de-

cided to launch an aggressive campaign to promote regional tourism on the lines of the Golden Triangle in North India to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from those States; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Union Government to these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Southern States are making efforts to develop tourism in the Southern region.

(b) No concrete proposals have been received.

(c) Development and promotion of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for development and promotion of tourism to various States on specific schemes based on their merit, availability of funds and interse priority. Financial assistance provided to the Southern States in the 7th Five Year Plan is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.46
2.	Karnataka	252.20
3.	Kerala	861.10
4.	Tamil Nadu	473.67

Issues Discussed by UN Commission on Human Rights on Minorities

221. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the major issues discussed by the UN Commission on Human Rights and its

sub-Commission on Minorities during 1989 and 1990;

(b) the particulars of Indian representatives during these years;

(c) the progress made in the drafting/ adoption of the International Declaration on Minorities;

(d) whether the Government propose to ratify the International Covenants and to accede to the optional protocol; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) During 1989 and 1990 the UN Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities discussed a very wide range of subjects pertaining to different aspects of human rights. Besides thematic issues such as Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Torture, Religious Intolerance and Summary or Arbitrary Executions, the question of human rights abuses in a number of countries, including those which revealed a pattern of gross and persistent violation of human rights, were focussed upon at those sessions of the Commissions and its Sub-Commission.

(b) The Indian delegations to the 1989 and 1990 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights were led by Shri Veerendra Patil, M.P., and Shri Rajmohan Gandhi respectively. The independent Indian expert at the 1989 and 1990 sessions of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were Shri M.C. Bhandare, M.P., and Justice R. Sachar respectively.

(c) Limited progress has been made by the open-Ended Working Group appointed by the Human Rights Commission for drafting

a Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. The text of the draft is to be examined again during a two-week session of the Working Group; to be held in Geneva during the course of the next session of the Human Rights Commission in February/March, 1991.

(d) and (e). India has ratified the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. We are presently not considering ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Expenditure incurred on Haj Mission, 1990

222. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the official Haj Mission for Haj, 1990 with break-up by major heads of expenditure;

(b) the expenditure incurred in foreign currency;

(c) the expenditure incurred on gifts and hospitality; and

(d) the details of the recommendations made by the Haj Mission to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (c). Details of the expenditure incurred on the official Haj Goodwill Delegation for Haj 1990 under major head 2061-C-External Affairs-C-(9) Other Expenses C (9) (4) India's Delegation to the United Nations etc. are given in the attached Statement-I.

(d) Recommendations made to Government by the Haj Goodwill Delegation are given in the attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing details of expenditure incurred on the official Haj Goodwill Delegation for Haj 1990 under the Major head 2061-C-External Affairs-C-(9)-other Expenses-C (9) (4) India's Delegation to the United Nations etc.

		Indian currency	Foreign currency
1	2	3	4
i)	Air passage	Rs. 2,00,752.00	
ii)	Local transport	—	Rs. 6,20,479.00
iii)	Accommodation	—	Rs. 20,67,957.00
iv)	Gifts/hospitality	Rs. 25,903.00	
	Total	Rs. 2,26,655.00	Rs. 26,88,436.00
	Grand Total =	Rs. 29,15,091.00	

STATEMENT-II

**REPORT OF THE INDIAN HAJ GOOD
WILL DELEGATION HAJ-1990**

Summary of Main Recommendations

The main feature of Haj-1990 was the efficient implementation of the Haj Action Plan finalised between the Haj Committee and the Embassy in terms of which buildings for the accommodation of Indian pilgrims were pre-arranged in Makkah and Madinah, after which accommodation units and incoming and outgoing flights were allotted to each pilgrim. These allotments were printed on a "Sticker" which was pasted on the pilgrim pass of each pilgrim. Thus, even before his departure from India each pilgrim included in the reserved accommodation scheme had:

- (i) Full details of specific units of accommodation allotted to him in Makkah and Madinah,

- (ii) The dates and numbers of flights on which he would travel both ways,
- (iii) The dates of pilgrims movement between Makkah and Madinah.

The Haj arrangements this year should serve as a model for us in the coming years.

2. There should be a gap of ten months between Arafat Day and the date of issue of the advertisement issued by the Haj Committee inviting applications from pilgrims. The delegation has developed a model Action Plan indicating deadlines by which various actions by the Haj Committee and the Embassy have to be completed; the Action Plan also provides specific dates for Haj-91. This model Action Plan should be implemented efficiently by the Haj Committee and the Embassy have to be completed; the Action Plan also provides specific dates for Haj-91. This model Action Plan should be implemented efficiently by the Haj Committee and the Embassy.

3. While it is laudable that pilgrims are given the opportunity to inform the Haj Committee/Embassy the details of their friends/relatives who they would like to be accommodated in the same buildings as themselves, greater publicity should be given to this facility so that more pilgrims can take advantage of it.

4. There should *not be a limit on the number of pilgrims who can perform Haj in any given year*. All pilgrims seeking to perform Haj should be provided the requisite foreign exchange, though, of course, the present restrictions on pilgrims who have performed Haj in the last five years should be scrupulously implemented by the State Haj Committee by maintaining pilgrim profile records on computers.

5. *Haj sailings* should be terminated in view of the inconvenience suffered by the pilgrims on sea journeys as also the additional expenditure borne by them on account of a longer stay in the Kingdom. In order to moderate the impact of increases in Haj charter fares the subsidy provided by the Government to sea pilgrims should be made available to air pilgrims.

6. *Uncertainty regarding the final number of pilgrims to be included in the reserved accommodation scheme* can cause final losses to the Haj Committee, besides forcing us to rent certain unsuitable buildings at the last moment. Deadlines should be prescribed and enforced by which Rubat allotments and pilgrims included in the "without foreign exchange" category are finalised well in time: in order to reduce uncertainty with regard to the pilgrims included in the Central Government quota the pilgrims should be placed in one category.

7. Buildings where certain major shortcomings have been noted should be identified and not rented next year.

8. Given the importance of *building supervision* work for the redressal of the pilgrims' grievances as also the uncooperative attitude of the certain moallims, building supervision should be made more effective, if necessary with the appointment of more supervisors.

9. *Khuddam Hujjaj* should be carefully selected for their dedication and sincerity; the Embassy should utilise their services effectively for building supervision work and redressal of grievances of pilgrims.

10. The Embassy should utilise the newly appointed *Rubat Officer* in the Consulate to vigorously pursue retrieval/revival of our Rubats, giving priority to those rubats where we are likely to meet with success in the near future.

11. The flight and accommodation arrangements of "*sponsored*" pilgrims should be more closely supervised by the Government. These pilgrims should be given the option to include themselves in the reserved accommodation scheme on a voluntary basis.

12. Government should provide a *mobile medical van* to the Consulate so that medical services could be provided to pilgrims at their buildings in Makkah and in the Indian camps at Mina and Arafat.

13. It should be ensured that *medicines* indented by the Consulate are sent strictly as per requirements of the medical mission.

14. The *Indian Dispensary in Madinah* should function throughout the year (and not only during the Haj season) in order to take care of thousands of Indian pilgrims who visit Madinah for Ziarat.

15. *Staff Requirements of the Consulate*

(i) *Additional staff should be pro-*

vided for building supervision work.

(ii) A Vice Consul (Haj) should be deployed at the Consulate as soon as possible.

(iii) In view of difficulties faced in recruiting qualified computer operators locally for seasonal work, four India-based computer operators should be deputed to the Consulate during the Haj season.

(iv) A doctor should be posted at the Indian dispensary at Madinah.

16. It should be ensured that our pilgrims travel in *air-conditioned buses* between Jeddah and the Holy Cities by charging an additional amount in the compulsory dues.

17. A formal invitation to visit India should be extended by the External Affairs Minister to the Saudi Haj Minister, Dr. Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasea.

[Translation]

Expert Committee on Remunerative Prices of Crops

223. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Expert Committee constituted to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their crops has since been received; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a)

and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

New Port Site Near Sagar Islands

224. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study for setting up of a new port site near Sagar Islands for serving round the year Calcutta and its hinterland was undertaken;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the capital outlay proposed to be invested in the Calcutta Port, during the Eighth Plan for the future projections of cargo especially petroleum and oil lubricant products?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 503.83 crores has been proposed for the Calcutta Port for the Eighth Plan. An investment of Rs. 51.69 crores is envisaged for handling of POL products.

Fresh Probe into Death of Netaji

225. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express', dated 16 November, 1990 under the caption "Fresh

probe into S.C. Bose's death";

(b) if so, the facts of the matter as gathered by the Government;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct a fresh inquiry into it in the light of the revelations made by the German Journalist; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has no information in this regard.

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

E-10-B Electronic Telephone Exchange at Muvattupuzha in Ernakulam District

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

(a) whether there is any plan to set up an E-10-B electronic exchange at Muvattupuzha in Ernakulam district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of lines that are likely to be given from this exchange; and

(c) whether remote line unit facility will be there for this exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) At present there is no plan to set up an E-10-B electronic exchange at Muvattupuzha in Ernakulam district in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Thokar Dam Project .

227. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made by the Union Government for the Thokar Dam Project of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent on the project therefrom; and

(c) the present stage of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). There is no such major or medium project under execution or proposed by the State Government in the Eighth Plan.

Complaints Received by Vigilance Department of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi

228. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRAMUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by Vigilance Department and Regional Manager Eastern Region (Daryaganj), New Delhi of Delhi Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited during last two years; and

(b) the details in regard to each complaint and the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) A total of 2384 complaints

were received in Vigilance Cell of MTNL New Delhi for all areas of Delhi including Eastern Region since 1.1.89. Of these, 930 complaints contained vigilance angle and were investigated while the rest 1454 were transferred to respective units for their direct disposal.

(b) The nature of the complaints is broadly classified as under:—

- (a) Excess billing complaints.
- (b) Telephone faults.
- (c) Diversion of Telephone Lines.
- (d) Demand of bribe/money.
- (e) False claims of TA Bills/Leave Travel concession.
- (f) Submission of bogus certificates for recruitment.
- (g) Commercial cases like bogus affidavit, bogus pay certificates, bogus SSI certificates etc.
- (h) Misuse of telephone.
- (i) Theft and Pilferage of stores.
- (j) Tenders and contracts.
- (k) Delayed installation of telephone.
- (l) Disproportionate assets.

Total of 930 complaints were investigated during the last two years of which 383 investigations revealed irregularities. Action against 120 officials has been recommended.

Sanctioning of Telephone Connections on Priority Basis

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

(a) whether there is any quota for sanctioning new telephone connections on priority basis on the recommendations of Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, recommendations received from Members of Parliament for provision of telephone connections on priority basis are given due consideration.

Amount Released to States Out of Central Road Fund

230. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount released by Union Government and spent by each state out of the Central Road Fund during Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): The expenditure under this scheme is initially incurred by the State Governments from their own resources and is released at the close of the financial year subject to availability of funds. A statement indicating the funds released to various State Governments and Union Territory Administration during Seventh Plan period is attached.

STATEMENT*Total funds released during Seventh Plan period under Central Road Fund**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303.14
2.	Assam	117.50
3.	Bihar	45.00
4.	Gujarat	632.23
5.	Haryana	102.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	91.31
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.77
8.	Karnataka	364.024
9.	Kerala	394.006
10.	Madhya Pradesh	95.40
11.	Maharashtra	333.06
12.	Manipur	40.00
13.	Nagaland	21.96
14.	Orissa	45.00
15.	Punjab	1.50
16.	Rajasthan	260.00
17.	Sikkim	10.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	175.00
19.	Tripura	7.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	515.00
21.	West Bengal	124.00
22.	Chandigarh	15.40
23.	Delhi	52.40
Total:		3776.80

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): If you have to do it, say openly that you are doing it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you have rightly decided Mr. Advani to be the leader of the Opposition... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, you had your say. Please hear Mr. Dinesh Singh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): It is not our intention to challenge the ruling

that you have been pleased to give. We shall certainly abide by it. But I would be failing in my duty to you, Sir, and to the House if I do not point out that in the ruling that you have been pleased to give, you have perhaps not given full consideration to some of the points..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are challenging the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: They are accepting the ruling. They are questioning it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is not questioning my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRIDINESHSINGH: Sir, certain basic points I would wish to bring to your kind notice since we do not have a precedent in this House. The only precedents that we

have are the precedents of the House of Commons and the precedents in some of the Legislatures of this country such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Now, Sir, I would wish to submit that Congress (I) remains an opposition party... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to say what he wants to say. You also have a right to say. Please hear him.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: At the same time how can you support the Government and become leader of opposition.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana Saheb, what is the problem, why don't you hear him.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, he has challenged your ruling.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he is not challenging my ruling.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would like to assure Mr. Khurana that we are not after the seat that is occupied by Mr. Advani. You have given a decision and we shall abide by it. As there is no precedent in this House and since your ruling would create a precedent, I thought it would be appropriate to bring it to your notice without challenging your ruling. Sir, the main point is that the Janata Dal and the Janata Dal (S) had contested the election on a common manifesto. The BJP and the Left had an electoral arrangement. The Congress (I) did not have an electoral arrangement. The Congress (I) contested on

its own manifesto... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary that you agree with then all the time.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I will finish in two minutes if I am allowed. The point that I am making is that Congress (I) contested on its own manifesto independently without any crutches. Therefore, it remains an independent party in this House. We have extended support to this Government for its formation and we shall continue to support the Government on issues which we consider right. But that does not mean that we are an appendage of the Government as they were when they were sitting there... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. He is not yielding.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is another point. The inter-se position between the Janata Dal and the Janata Dal (S) has not yet been determined by you. It would, therefore, not be fair to say that BJP is the largest party other than us.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: After him I will be calling the Leader of the Opposition.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would only wish to say that in the ultimate decision that you arrive you may kindly bear the point in mind that I have mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani, Leader of the Opposition.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): You hear me first.

MR. SPEAKER: You please go to your seat. I will call you when you go to your seat.

PROF. SAIF-U'D-DIN SOZ: Under rule 388 I have moved a motion for suspension of Question Hour. You hear me first... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you when you go to your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am on a point of order. I feel aggrieved that despite being law abiding and caring for the rules I have not been heard.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: My point of order is this that I have moved a regular motion under rule 388 for suspension of Question Hour so that my adjournment motion on communal situation would be discussed. Now the communal menace has been spreading in this country which is detrimental to the unity and integrity of India... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have heard you about your point of order. Now please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have moved an Adjournment Motion and it was my right that you should have listened to me. You should have heard me first... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Advani.

[*Translation*]

Please hear the leader of the opposition.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: These are the cassettes. These should be the property of the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague Mr. Dandavate has questioned the validity of this Government. I wish the spokesman from the Congress Party had addressed himself to this particular question. Instead, he tried to explain what is the position of the Congress Party at the moment, whether it is a supporting party or an Opposition party. He said that there is no such thing as supporting party and went on to refer even to the BJP and to the Left parties as being Opposition parties in the last 9-0 months. I do not wish to enter into any arguments as to my own self or as to your decision on the matter which was being agitated for the last six weeks. But I do want to say that I do not agree with Dandavateji when he questions the validity of this Government. The fact that this Government came into being by a regular process and that at that stage the President of the country satisfied himself that a majority in the House had irrevocably, unambiguously committed themselves to Chandra Shekharji becoming the Prime Minister and, therefore, the communique used the word 'unconditional support...' (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Not irrevocably.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Not irrevocably, yes. I am sorry. I stand corrected on that.... (*Interruptions*) But the President found that this Government which was seeking to be formed by Chandra Shekharji, did command an unambiguous majority in the House because it had 58 or 60 Members—I do not know the precise number—plus about 210

Members of the Congress Party and its allies who had said not that they would be supporting them on issues. If what has been said today had been told to the President, I am sure that the President would not have constituted this Government. The fact that the Congress Party, for reasons it knows best, wants to eat the cake and have it too..... (*Interruptions*) That does not change the validity of this Government.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You did that for eleven months... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as this Government is concerned, it has come into being by a proper Constitutional process and it can now go out only when there is a proper vote of No-Confidence against it and then this Party would be put to test what it does. But because the reference was made by Dinesh Singh Ji to me and to the Left Parties, the Left Parties, I am sure, would be able to reply by themselves, but all that I can say in this House is that throughout these eleven months, even when our colleagues here sought permission of the Party to move an Adjournment Motion, we did not give it to them. We said that we could not move an Adjournment Motion being the supporters of the Government. Whenever they sought my permission even to move a Cut Motion on the Budget, we said no, we are supporters of the ruling party and, therefore, there can be no Cut Motion from our side because it would always be possible for the Opposition to support the Cut Motion and defeat the Government. So, it would always be possible for the Opposition to support an Adjournment Motion and defeat a Government. The result of the defeat of a Government on an Adjournment Motion, on a Cut Motion is known to all persons who are familiar with parliamentary practice and, therefore, my Party at no point of time even claimed that we are an Opposition Party. In fact an occasion arose when it was offered to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Today a Congress man is moving an adjournment motion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There was an occasion when it was suggested to me directly by the Government that 'now that the Deputy-Speaker is being elected, why not some colleague from your side?' I said, 'No, I have been of the view and I have been expressing it again and again in this House and in the other House that it would be desirable to have the Deputy-Speaker from the Opposition and today I am not in the Opposition Party because I am supporting the Government.' In fairness this has been my party's consistent stand.

So far as the question of validity is concerned, I would plead with Dandavateji and his colleagues that validity of this Government is there. We can talk about individuals. Yes, there are cases in whose case we have reason to have misgivings, but so far as the Government itself is concerned, it has been constitutionally formed, properly formed, and the fact that today the Congress Party is being ambivalent, the Congress Party is being equivocal does not change the validity of this Government. Of course, as a result of this equivocation, as a result of this ambivalence, we shall certainly have occasions when today, for example, if the Congress Party Member moves an adjournment motion and that adjournment motion is carried, the implication would be clear to the Ruling Party. Let them understand that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it is a very extraordinary situation and I think the members of the Cabinet and the Ruling Party proper are most embarrassed and they now understand on what ground do they stand. It is more unstable than a building to be built on sand and today I believe the insistence of the Congress (I) leader that they should be in the Opposition,

that is the first moral no-confidence on this Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have been explaining the correct position in the House that there is a Ruling Party and all other Opposition parties.

SHRI TARIF BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): No, this is not the case. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Show me the rules. If you do not know the rules, why do you say it? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Now, when numerically and politically the common no-confidence will come, I do not know, but the argument put forward by Mr. Dinesh Singh that the BJP and the Left remained in the Opposition when they supported the Janata Dal is not tenable at all because while... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): You are now in open alliance with the BJP. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, the CPI (M) and the BJP were in alliance with the previous Government, which they were all through denying. *(Interruptions)* All through the CPI (M) was saying that they have nothing to do with the BJP and now they say that they and the BJP together were part of the previous government. You ask them now. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to submit... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): We cannot give you understanding. That is our problem. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, please explain.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Please make them sit down. I cannot speak like this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like the hon. Speaker to clarify one point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, I will call you later.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to submit...

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then, afterwards I will speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, you have cleared their confusion. I must repeat that we had supported the previous Government and on our strength the number was made for the Government. We did not join the Cabinet for so many reasons. We wanted to ensure that the Janata Dal and the National Front would work under their manifesto. As we were opposed to BJP gaining any kind of clout and to ensure that they remain out of the Government, we did not join the Government. Still, we never claimed that we were a part of the Opposition. I do not know as to what kind of perks are given to the Opposition Leader. You can even now give that to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We have no quarrel about somebody getting some perks. Now the question is a political question. Where do they stand now? When the Government was formed, they gave their support. Now, a new thinking has developed in the Congress (I) Party. They do not want to take the responsibility of this immoral Government. It is true. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH SINGH: On the political question which he had asked, we do not stand where the BJP stood. They were a supporting party and had thrown out the

Government. We are not standing where the BJP stood. We are not a supporting party throwing out the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, there is a difference between the two occasions. When the Government was formed, they declared their support. Now, there is a new thinking. They do not want to ally themselves with this Government and they want to remain in the Opposition. They do not want to bear any responsibility on the continuance of this immoral Government. This is a no-confidence on their part. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, is it proper to discuss in the House to see whether this Government has got the majority or not? If they believe that this Government has now lost the majority, let them bring a No-Confidence Motion. We are not going to prove anything by having a discussion like this. This Government has moved a Confidence Motion and it has been passed. Now, if they want to prove that this Government does not have confidence, let them bring a No-Confidence Motion. What is the use of discussing like this? I want your ruling on this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, I have not yet concluded.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude soon.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: In the beginning I have said that it is an extraordinary situation. The proof for this is that today the Congress (I) Party Members have

moved an Adjournment Motion on communalism and this has been accepted by your Secretariat. Now, is this not an expression of no-confidence? Let them clearly say as to where do they stand vis-a-vis the present Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I am calling upon Mr. Indrajit Gupta to speak.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, what about me? You told me that you would call me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, please call him. Let him get the priority. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, will you please make your submission?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the issue which is being debated here on which, unfortunately, I do not think you will be able to give any ruling. The point raised by Dandavateji regarding the validity of this Government, if he means that as I take him to mean, the constitutional or the legal validity of this Government, I do not agree with him. The Rashtrapati went through various constitutional steps which were required for him to take before making up his mind as to what to do. That has been explained here. Finally when he decided that Mr. Chandrashekhar should be sworn-in as the Prime Minister, it was on the basis of a commitment given to him by the Congress-I. Otherwise, he would not have done it. Let them deny it. The Congress-I gave a commitment to the President of the Republic of India that although Mr. Chandrasekhar's group has only 60 Members or something like that, we with our 210 or 209 Members will be supporting him. But for that the choice of the President obviously would not have fallen on Mr. Chandrashekharji. But I think, technically, Constitutionally or legally, we cannot question that action of the President now. He has

done the right thing. He has no other course open then.

Just now what we have raised here—because certain Members have moved some adjournment-motion—is the political and moral validity of this Government and of the Party known as the Congress-I. It is for them to reply. We are not arguing on the point of Mr. Dinesh Singh as to whether his Party is an Opposing party or supporting Party or what it is. We are not interested in that; nor we should be so interested to go on referring to what happened in the last 11 months. That is for history to decide. History will decide; people will decide. If you want to follow our examples and imitate us, you are welcome to do.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That we will never do. Then, why are you harping on it all the time. We have made it quite clear at that time, we were neither part of the Government nor were we in the Opposition. That was a peculiar situation created by the result of the ballot box. It was an unprecedented situation; it never happened before. People voted in a particular way and the result was that the Congress-I Party was dislodged from power but no other political formation was given a majority to form a Government. In that situation, the arrangement which was made was the only possible way to form a Government and allow it to function; neither the BJP was supporting the Leftists nor were the Leftists supporting BJP. But both of us from outside were cooperating with the Government. If you want to follow that example, you we are welcome to do so.

The point that we are raising is, there is a solemn commitment which was given in writing. The paper is here. It can be again referred to you, if you want and you can see it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is not a fabricated one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is an official communique released from the Rashtrapati Bhavan and see what it says. On what basis the President was persuaded to accept Mr. Chandrashekhar's claim? Was it that occasionally we will support them and

occasionally we may oppose them on particular issues? Occasionally we may move an adjournment-motion, and other time we will vote with them—was it the basis? If a no-confidence motion comes, we will vote against it and if we want to move an adjournment-motion against Mr. Chandrashekhar, we will move it—was it the basis? We can move out-motions on his Budget or we may not move? Did they say like that before Rashtrapatiji? Rashtrapati was led to believe that this Government could only be formed on the basis of support from the Congress-I Party. They never said, it was not unconditional. Therefore, the point I am raising is,—I am not challenging the Constitutional or technical validity. This is the Press Communique. Please challenge it if you want:

"Rashtrapati Bhavan—9th November, 1990. The Congress-I did not stake a claim for forming the Government but offered unconditional support to Shri Chandrashekhar. The President enquired from Shri Chandrashekhar if he was in a position to form a viable Government. Shri Chandrashekhar responded to the offer and produced evidence of support to his group from the Congress-I and some other Parties, AIADMK, etc. The President is satisfied *prima facie* that the group headed by Shri Chandrashekhar with the support of the other Parties has the strength to form a viable Government."

So, the understanding was quite clear. On this basis, I want to tell my friend Raja Dinesh Singh that they cannot go on wriggling like this, this way and that way. I understand there are serious differences within their Party on this question. We all know it. They cannot reconcile themselves to supporting this Government. Many of them have no other go. I understand he is unhappy and, therefore, he is expressing this kind of double standard.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I want to assure my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta that we remain committed to the commitment that we gave to the President. But that does not mean that if we give support to the Government, we deny ourselves the right of functioning in this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They did not make it clear to the President that their support is not unconditional. Why did they not tell the President? Are you going to give your ruling? I do not think. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Speaker is not required to give a ruling on that. There is no question of any ruling. I am proceeding to the next item.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Left Parties also gave in writing to the President of their support to the Government. Does it mean that they did not raise any matter in the House? I do not know what they are talking about.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We never said we are an Opposition Party.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing a debate on this.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu, if there are any fresh points, you tell me. Do not repeat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): You please allow me after Shri Chitta Basu.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not having a debate, Shri Samarendra Kundu. I am not allowing a debate on this. Shri Chitta Basu, be brief.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The issue is clinched. We are not debating the point whether there is a legitimacy of the Government. Government has lost its moral legitimacy. There is no doubt about this. But, so far as Constitutional legitimacy is concerned, the position remains clear that the President, after consulting the pros and cons, has invited Shri Chandra Shekhar to form the Government and he has also obtained the confidence of the House.

So far as constitutionality of the Government is concerned, there is no point in raising this question at this stage. But, there is a question of the role of the ruling party and the opposition party. Here the Congress-I has confused it entirely. Once they say they are in the Opposition. If they are in the Opposi-

tion, they should have fulfilled the role of the Opposition party. They are welcome to do it. This is democracy. This is parliamentary democracy. They are not fulfilling the responsibility of the opposition party. Nor are they fulfilling the responsibility of the ruling party as being a part of the ruling party.

He has raised the question of the role of the Left parties. Others have already made their position clear. I also make my position clear. For your information, we were not in the opposition. You should know it. There has never been any occasion when we had brought any adjournment motion although we strongly felt about the Government's policies. We have not moved any cut motion during the Budget debate, because we were aware of the implications of those motions in this House. Look at them. Have pity on them. They want to be in the opposition and they also want to be a part of the Government. Now they are leaving Shri Chandra Shekhar in the lurch. They have moved an Adjournment Motion. Therefore, as a Presiding Officer, you should take into account what are the specific roles of a ruling party and the specific roles of the Opposition party. In this case, I firmly accuse the Congress Party that they are not only discharging the responsibility as a party supporting the Government but also they say they are in the Opposition: they function as an Opposition party. This situation is all the more anomalous. Here, it is a supporting party. In the other House, that is an Opposition party. The Janata Dal here is an Opposition Party and there it is a ruling party. Therefore, Sir, it is your responsibility to make it clear. On that point, I have risen. What is the role of the Janata Dal in the Upper House and the Congress party in this House? The Congress Party is a supporting party here. Now they say they are in the opposition. How can this be reconciled? If they want to withdraw the support, they are welcome to do it... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I feel that you should give your guidance to the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the hon. Members from all sides and given my careful consideration to their observations. But I find that the issues raised are not for the Speaker to decide. Therefore, I rule the points raised are out of order.

12.37 hrs

12.38 hrs

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

**(I) Observation Re Receipt of
Notice from High Court of Delhi**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that on the 7th December, 1990, a notice was received from the Registrar of the High Court of Delhi requiring me to arrange to show cause in connection with Civil Writ Petition No. 3871 of 1990. The Writ Petition, *inter alia*, seeks to challenge the validity and constitutionality of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution (Fifty-Second Amendment) Act, 1985.

As per well-established practice and convention of the House, I have decided not to respond to the notice. I have passed on the relevant papers to the Minister of Law and Justice for taking such action as he may deem fit to apprise the High Court of the correct constitutional position and the well-established conventions of the House.

12.37 3/4 hrs

**(ii) Recognition of Leader of Op-
position in Lok Sabha**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I recognised Shri L.K. Advani, Leader of the Bhartiya Janata party as the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha with effect from the 24th December, 1990, in terms of Section 2 of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1917.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the work-
ing of Indian Institute of Tourism and
Travel Management new Delhi for 1989-
90**

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1573/90]

**Notifications under Major Port Trust
Act, 1963 and Merchant Shipping Act,
1958 and Companies Act, 1956 etc.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
- (i) G.S.R. 566(E) published in

- Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1990 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Compassionate Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 571(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1990 approving the Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Licensing and Control of Pilots) Regulations, 1990.
- (iii) G.S.R. 625 (E) published the Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1990 approving the Class I Officers of the Cochin Port Trust (Acceptance of Employment after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (iv) G.S.R. 754 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1990 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (v) G.S.R. 759 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1990 approving the Kandla Port (Authorisation of Pilots) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (vi) G.S.R. 810 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1990 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Conduct) (first Amendment) Regulations, 1990.
- (vii) G.S.R. 832 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October 1990 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Other than Haldia Dock Complex) Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (viii) G.S.R. 871 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1990 approving the Kandla Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (ix) G.S.R. 375 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1990 approving the Kandla Port Employees' (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (x) G.S.R. 387(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1990 approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees' (Allotment of Residence) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (xi) G.S.R. 887 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1990 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Conduct) second Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (xii) G.S.R. 870 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1990 approving the Calcutta Port Trust (Loan Fund) (Second Amendment) Regulation for Class IV Employees, 1990.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 737 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24 August, 1990 approving the Calcutta Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1989.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 738 (E) published in

- Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1990 approving the amendments to the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye-Laws.
- (xv) G.S.R. 932 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1990 approving the amendments to the Cochin Port Trust (Licensing of China Fishing Nets) Regulations, 1976. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1574/90]
- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—
- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Fire Appliances) Rules, 1990 published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 500 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 1990.
- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Masters and Mates) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R 606 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1990.
- (iii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R 531 in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1575/90]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 819A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) A Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1576/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under section 5E of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1577/90]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given the on the 5th September, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4525 by Shri J. Chokka Rao regarding Cadre review of the employees of CWC and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1578/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1579/90]

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Telecommunication consultants India Ltd. New Delhi, Hindustan teleprinters Ltd, Madras and Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SANJAY SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1580/90]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 Within the stipulated period

of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1581/90]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1582/90]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1583/90]

Proclamation dated 27.11.1990 issued by President in relation to state of Assam, Order dated 27.11.1990 made by President in Pursuance of Proclamation and Report of Governor of Assam to the Drezidur etc.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Sir, On behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th November, 1990 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Assam published in Notification No. G.S.R. 925(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1990 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R 941 (E) dated the 10th December, 1990 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1584/90]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th November, 1990 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R 926 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1585/90]

(2) A copy of the Report dated the 26th November, 1990 of the Governor of Assam to the President (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No. LT 1586/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 14th December, 1990 issued the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Goa published in Notification No. G.S.R 949 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1990 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1587/90]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated

the 14th December, 1990 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R 950 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1588/90]

(4) A copy of the Report dated the 11th December, 1990 of the Governor of Goa to the President (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library See No. LT 1589/90]

Annual Report and Review on the working of National Dairy Development Board, Anand for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year, 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1590/90]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd, New Delhi, Fertilisers Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi, and Projects and Development India Ltd, Sindri etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH): Sir,

I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1591/90]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Sindri for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1593/90]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1594/90]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1595/90]

Reports of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31.3.1989—Union Government (Civil)—Integrated Child Development Services, etc.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Sir, On behalf of Shri Digvijay Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 14 of 1990)—Union Government (Civil)—Integrated Child Development Services. [Placed

in Library *See* No. LT 1596/90]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 15 of 1990)—Union Government (Civil)—Central Subsidy Schemes for Industrial Development in Backward Areas. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT 1597/90]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. All of you, please go to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that. Please go to your seats.

12.40 hrs

At this stage, Shri A. Charles and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the Table."

(Interruptions)

12.41 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

- (i) **National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board**

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this

House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Oil seeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act *vice* Shri Uttam Rathod resigned from the Board."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in the pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Oil seeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act *vice* Shri Uttam Rathod resigned from the Board."

The motion was adopted

- (ii) **National Welfare Board for seafarers**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4 (i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the member of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as

the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted

(III) **Coconut Development Board**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAI SHAH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4 (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4 (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

(IV) **Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

current fiscal situation

in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Dr. C. Silvera resigned from the Committee and Shri Nakul Nayak ceased to be a member on his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Dr. C. Silvera resigned from the Committee and Shri Nakul Nayak ceased to be a member on his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary."

The motion was adopted

12.45 hrs

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Current Fiscal Situation

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I rise to make this statement before the House on some strategic issues in the management of the economy. It is a difficult conjuncture. The large fiscal imbalances persist. The balance of payments situation is serious. The inflationary pressures on the price level are considerable. It is essential for me to put the facts in perspective and share our thinking on these problems with honourable members.

The performance of the economy dur-

ing the second half of 1980s was impressive in terms of growth rates, but this was associated with the emergence of macro-economic imbalances. In recent years, we have witnessed a widening gap between the income and the expenditure of the Government which has led to mounting budget deficits. At the same time, there has been a steady increase in the difference between the income and the expenditure of the economy as a whole, which has led to persistent current account deficits in the balance of payments.

During the Seventh Plan period, the budget deficit of the Central Government, which is only a partial measure of fiscal imbalance, fluctuated around a level of 2 per cent of GDP. The revenue deficit of the Central Government rose from 2.2 per cent of GDP in 1985-86 to 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1989-90. However, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government, which measures the difference between revenue and total expenditure, was more than 8 per cent of GDP throughout the Seventh Plan period, as compared with 6.1 per cent in 1980-81 and 3.2 per cent in 1974-75. This fiscal deficit had to be met by borrowing. The burden of servicing this debt has now become onerous. Interest payments alone constitute 20 per cent of the total expenditure of the Central Government and 4 per cent of GDP, compared with 10 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in 1980-81.

The balance of payments situation has also been under considerable strain in recent years. During the Seventh Plan period, the current account deficit was 2.2 per cent of GDP as compared with 1.3 per cent of GDP during the Sixth Plan period. The persistence of such large current account deficits, which were inevitably financed by borrowing from abroad, led to a continuous increase in external debt which, including NRI deposits, rose from 17.1 per cent of GDP at the end of 1984-85 to 22.6 per cent of GDP at the end of 1989-90. Consequently, the debt service burden also registered a significant increase from 12.8 per cent of current account receipts and 21.5 per cent of export earnings in 1984-85 to 21.9 per cent of current account re-

ceipts and 30.7 per cent of export earnings in 1989-90.

It is clear that, even at the beginning of the current financial year the economy was in a serious fiscal crisis and faced a very difficult balance of payments situation. It is, therefore, no surprising that the impact of the Gulf Crisis on an already vulnerable economy is dramatic.

The Gulf Crisis has led to a deterioration in the fiscal situation because: the OCC surplus would not materialise; the burden on account of fertilizer subsidies would increase; the cost of repatriation of Indian citizens from Kuwait would have to be borne by the exchequer; and there would be shortfalls in revenue attributable to the squeeze on non-oil imports and the contraction of output. The impact of the Gulf Crisis on the balance of payments situation is also very large. The cost of POL imports which was estimated at Rs. 6400 crores in April 1990 is now likely to be in the range of Rs. 12000 crores. What is more, we would lose approximately Rs. 800 crores in remittances from, and exports to, Kuwait and Iraq. In addition, the Gulf Crisis has accentuated inflationary pressures and expectations in the economy.

Some developments at home have accentuated our difficulties. The shortfall in the domestic production of crude oil for 1990-91 is estimated at 2.4 million tonnes, attributable in part to disturbances in Assam, which, depending on international oil prices, may cost us as much as Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange. The disturbed law and order situation in the past few months has also led to some contraction of output and disruption of transport which would affect revenues in the form of excise duties.

Today, the soft options stand exhausted. It is now imperative for us to start making the necessary macro-economic adjustments. We should have no illusion that fiscal imbalances accumulated over several years can be eliminated at one stroke. But it is essential that we begin to introduce correctives. Even this will mean hard decisions and difficult

[Sh. Vashwant Sinha]

choices. If we are to restore the economic health of the nation, we must face reality rather than ignore it. In this context, we attach a very high priority to fiscal consolidation. Thus, austerity would be the watchword of the Government, not simply in the current financial year but also in 1991-92 and beyond.

For the current financial year, the previous Government had already announced a Gulf surcharge of 25 per cent on the domestic prices of petroleum products and a further surcharge of 7 per cent on Corporation tax. This was necessary but not sufficient to neutralise the impact of the Gulf Crisis on the fiscal situation. It appears that the increase in the domestic prices of petroleum products would not be sufficient to finance the entire increase in the import bill for crude oil and petroleum products, on account of the increase in the international oil prices, during the current financial year. In order to ensure that higher international oil prices do not impose an indirect fiscal burden on the economy, the Gulf surcharge of 25 per cent on domestic prices of petroleum products would be continued during the next financial year. We cannot wait and allow a serious deterioration in the budgetary situation. Therefore, without losing any time, I have introduced a package of measures to mobilise additional revenue. Taken together, these measures would mobilise about Rs. 1200 cores of additional revenue during the current financial year.

In the sphere of indirect taxes, the increase in auxiliary customs duties would yield Rs. 254 crores, while the increase in excise duties on aerated drinks and man-made fibres/yarns would yield Rs. 137 crores in the remaining part of the year. In the sphere of direct taxes, I am introducing a Bill with two new proposals. First, it is proposed to raise the rate of surcharge on Income tax from 8 per cent to 12 per cent in the case of non-corporate taxpayers whose income exceeds Rs. 75000. Second, it is proposed to restrict the deduction for depreciation in the current accounting year to 75 per cent of

what would otherwise be allowable. These two direct tax proposals are estimated to yield Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 750 crores, respectively, during the current financial year. In addition, all steps are being taken to improve revenue collection through better tax compliance and administration. I am sparing no effort in this task.

At the same time, I have directed that there should be a strict control on expenditure and that we should exercise the maximum possible restraint. The combination of measures in the spheres of both revenue and expenditure would ensure that the fiscal deficit of the Central Government does not exceed 8.3 per cent of GDP in the current financial year, as compared to 8.9 per cent of GDP in 1989-90.

The Government would continue the process of fiscal correction and consolidation during the next financial year. We hope to reduce the fiscal deficit of the Central Government significantly so that it is about 6.5 per cent of GDP in 1991-92. Such a reduction would be the beginning of our transition to a sustainable fiscal regime, over a period of three years, in which the fiscal deficit returns to a range of 3 to 4 per cent of GDP as it was in the mid-1970s. For this purpose, the Government shall exercise a strict control over expenditure and rationalise subsidies so that they are better directed towards the poor. At the same time, the Government would improve revenue collections. The combination of revenue and expenditure measures to achieve the desired fiscal corrections will be formulated in the coming months and implemented during the next financial year.

The task before us is indeed difficult but it is manageable. What we need is a firm resolve on the part of the Government, combined with the support of the Parliament and the people. The much needed fiscal consolidation would enable us to ease the inflationary pressures in the economy and manage the difficult balance of payments situation. The economy has the resilience and the strength in terms of a potential for

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sustained growth in the agricultural sector and the industrial sector, supported by our physical infra-structure and human resources. The basic strength is there to overcome the crisis. We must attach the highest priority to restoring the health of the economy and making it buoyant. I seek your cooperation in this national endeavour.

12.50 1/2 hrs

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 1990 and the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Finance Act, 1990 and the Income-Tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

(Interruptions)

12.50 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to present a statement of (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1598/90]

12.51 hrs

RE. PRICE OF RICE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH RATION SHOPS

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): The price of rice distributed through ration shops has been increased by 45 paise per kilo, by this Government. This is a decision which cannot be justified because there is already all round price increase. Therefore, this Government should withdraw this notification.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): It has been brought

12.50 1/4 hrs

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (ASSAM), 1990-91

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): I beg to present a settlement of (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (Assam) for 1990-91. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1599/90]

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 27.12.90.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

to my notice that there was an increase in the issue price of rice. We have gone into this question and we have issued necessary instructions that the prices should not be increased and the rice should be available at the old price.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.52 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): What about the adjournment motion regarding communal situation? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): We have not heard the Prime Minister about Mr. Kalvi's induction. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you coming forward. Please be seated at your place.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): What about the communal situation in the country? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am coming to that.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, human rights have been infringed in Ayodhya... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

14.00 hrs

*RE. ALLEGED SUPPORT BY SHRI
KALYAN SINGH KALVI THE MINISTER
OF ENERGY, FOR 'SATI PRATHA'*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, the Prime Minister is here now. Is it permissible that the House will continue with Mr. Kalvi as a Minister just because he is an ardent supporter of Sati? We cannot allow a Sati supporter in the Ministry.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Listen to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker Sir, some hon. Members raised certain points in the morning about Mr. Kalyan Singh Kalvi. Even at that time, I wanted to make some clarifications but unfortunately, we could not hear each other. When this matter was raised three or four years back, it was debated in the Rajasthan Assembly and was discussed in the then Janata Party also. Mr. Kalvi is on record in the Rajasthan Assembly that he has never supported Sati Pratha. He had said

that as long as intelligent people are there in Rajasthan, they will never like revival of *Sati Pratha* and subsequently he made that statement in a public meeting also. Shri Kalvi was ready to make a statement in this honourable House this morning that he does not support *Sati Pratha*. I want to make it clear to the hon. members that nobody will support *Sati Pratha* and anybody supporting *Sati Pratha* will have no place in this Government. I can give this assurance to the House. Mr. Kalvi made his position clear at that time and even today, he stands by that position... (*Interruptions*) ... There are some differences which I want to make it clear. There is a *Sati* temple in Jhunjhunu which is 400 or 500 years old. When some people demanded the demolition of that temple, not only Shri Kalvi but many other people opposed it. So, I do not want that Members should say something which injures the susceptibility of certain people. Otherwise, *Sati Pratha* is something which should get condemnation of everybody and I assure that through you Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Kalvi or anybody supporting *Sati Pratha* will have nothing to do with this Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let him say this before the House. Let him say that he is not supporting *Sati*. (*Interruptions*)

SHRICHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am ready to answer your points. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He had visited that house. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Yes. He went to that house because they were his relatives and it is quite common and it is a matter of courtesy and etiquette in this country. Whenever a person dies even a normal death, people go there and Shri Kalvi also went there. What is wrong in it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should state whatever he wants to say in the form of a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalvi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please hear Mr. Kalvi?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel extremely sorry for the present discussion. I want to make it clear that I am not going to give any clarification in this regard, because you will say that it 's an after-thought... (*Interruptions*) ... Whatever I have spoken in the Legislative Assembly is on record. It is included in the proceedings. I will read that out for you. This will make everything clear... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem now?

SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI: As I had already said, so far as Rajasthan is concerned, there was nothing of the sort of *sati* practice nor is there any today. So long as sensible people remain in Rajasthan, revival of such a practice or even an apprehension of it is quite baseless. Nor shall we ever allow such a thing to happen. (*Interruptions*) I want to make this thing clear that this has never been our tradition.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Sir, It is well known that in Tamil Nadu a lot of anti-national activities by the Sri Lankan militants have been going on in the recent past. The normal life of the Tamil people has been affected greatly because of such activities. On December 24, when our party leader, Miss Jayalalitha went to visit the MGE Samadhi to pay her respects on his death anniversary at Madras, one Sri Lankan militant came with a weapon and tried to kill her. I want to know from the Prime Minister what action has been taken by the Centre as also by the State Government in this regard... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the notices for adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

14.11 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Communal Situation in the Country and Governments failure to curb communal Forces

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received twenty six notices of adjournment motion regarding communal situation in the country from the following Members:

1. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat
2. Shri Raghavji
3. Shri Shopat Singh Makkasar
4. Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri
5. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra
6. Shri Madan Lal Khurana
7. Shri Chitta Basu
8. Shri Basudeb Acharia
9. Shri Guman Mal Lodha
10. Dr. (Mrs) Malini Bhattacharya
11. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury
12. Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz
13. Shri Palai K.M. Mathew

14. Shri Rasheed Masood
15. Shri Yadvendra Datt
16. Shri A.K. Roy
17. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
18. Shri Indrajit Gupta
19. Shri Bhogendra Jha
20. Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait
21. Shri Harish Rawat
22. Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam
23. Shri Nathu Singh
24. Shri Chinta Mohan
25. Shri Janardhan Tewari
26. Prof. Madhu Dandavate

I give my consent to Shri Harish Rawat who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion in the following form:

"Failure of Union Government to curb communal forces threatening the national unity and integrity as witnessed by recent eruption of communal riots in different parts of the country."

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, while reserving my right to move the adjournment motion,...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask for leave to move the motion. You are not required to say anything else.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I want to submit that there is a wide difference between the terminology of the notice of adjournment motion given by me and what has been accepted by you. The communal situation, the tension and the violence that are prevailing today....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to make a speech. You have only to seek permission of the House to move the motion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There are so many communal organisations including Bharatiya Janata Party and Janata Dal which supported that violence...(Interruptions) I am pained that you have not accepted my adjournment motion. The real culprits i.e., Bhartiya Janata Party and Janata Dal, will be absolved of it...(Interruptions) So, I am not moving this Adjournment motion. I request you to admit the adjournment motion in the form in which I have given notice of it.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not moving for leave. I call upon Prof. Soz to seek leave of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is he seeking leave of the House or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not seeking leave of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not interested in seeking leave of the House. I have called Prof. Soz.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am on a point of order. You have mentioned the names why did he append his name if he had to withdraw it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed your point of order. You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, are you moving now?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If he was not to move the motion why did he append his name? I was also involved. I had given the notice of the motion. The motion could have been admitted in my name.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I move a point of order under rule 56. Rule 56 says:

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

Mr. Rawat and I moved an adjournment motion specifying a definite matter. If you admit our motion you must admit it in the form in which we have moved otherwise there is no purpose in admitting it. Therefore, you should be clear whether you first take the subject and then decide about the adjournment motion or you decide about the adjournment motion first and then decide the subject. Sir, we would like to know this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, Speaker makes changes so as to make it

admissible. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. Please take your seat, Mr. Rawat. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please tell us whether you accept this motion?

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, the point I wish to make is that if you had already decided on the subject then you should not have put us on the ballot. If you did not decide the subject then you let us move our subject.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In that case the people who are responsible for the present Communal situation will be absolved.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, one is getting an impression that there is some kind of shadow-boxing going on.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order, you please tell that.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please tell us whether you hold BJP responsible for the present communal situation or not? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You sow the seeds and their party reaps the harvest. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes, you address to the Chair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Member has asked me whether I hold them guilty. I would say, 'Yes'. They are guilty of sowing seed only and this party is guilty of reaping.

My point of order is that if hon. Members have moved an adjournment motion then that motion as moved by hon. Members should be accepted. Now if the idea is that the Secretariat decides how exactly the motion should be worded in order to confuse the issue or otherwise divert is from the main thrust of the argument that the hon. Member wants to make then one gets the smell of some kind of shadow-boxing that is going on because he stands to move a motion and say that though he has a right to move the adjournment motion, however, because the Secretariat has made some changes, he is not moving it.

MR. SPEAKER: I now call Mr. Soz to move his motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not seeking the leave of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the hon. Member should get up to move his motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: You allow us to move it in the form in which we had moved. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Harish Rawat has levelled a very serious charge. He has alleged that his motion has been entirely changed by the Secretariat without consulting him. I would like to submit that it should have been rejected, if it was not in proper form. I feel that it is a very wrong thing that motion has been included in the ballot after modifying it without consulting the author. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will draw the attention of the House to Rule 337:

"If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or other wise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated."

I have done it. It is in order now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. The names of 15 or 16 Members who have given notice of the motion have been read out by you just now. The names which have been balloted include my name also. The name of Shri Rawat got the first place in the ballot. If Shri Rawat did not want to move the motion, he should have absented himself from the House, but when he is present in the House, how can he say that he does not want to move the motion. Now it is the property of the House. Had his name not been included in the ballot, perhaps my name would have got the first place in the ballot. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto him.

[Translation]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar):— Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are listening to the members of BJP only and not to us. Why is

this discrimination being done? I have also given a notice. I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I have just now called Shri Advaniji.

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker Sir, I may submit that this is an occasion where a clear ruling from you as to what is an adjournment motion is necessary. If it is given, it would not lead to discussion of this kind being repeated, because even the one hour or 45 minutes' discussion we had in the morning had a bearing upon what is the responsibility of parties which are supporting the Government and what are its implications. Now Sir, I read from *Kaul and Shakder*, On what is an adjournment motion.

"The subject matter of an adjournment motion must have direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Government of India either for having done some action or for having omitted to do some action which was urgently necessary at the moment."

Now if my colleague Shri Harish Rawat wants to raise a discussion on the BJP's conduct in the present communal situation, he is welcome to do it by any other motion but not through an adjournment motion because an adjournment motion is related to the failure of the Union Government and nothing else. And no party which moves a motion of this kind should not try to wriggle out of it at a later stage having second thoughts and that too on the plea that the secretariat has done injustice to it. You are very right when you mentioned that the Secretariat has every right to reword the phraseology of a member's motion if needed. But through that motion if he wants to attack us, I would say that that would be out of order. Therefore, I would like to know what exactly was the wording of the member against which he is now saying in protest that he is not going to move that motion.

[Sh. L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

I would like to submit that this is the only occasion as hereafter Members of Congress Party will never move Adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to you in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: That was not concerned with this subject.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: It is definitely concerned with this subject. I have given a notice that the people who have contested the election under the Representation of the People Act and after winning the election have taken oath under the Constitution in the House, are now creating communal disharmony.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Under which rule you want to raise it.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members of the parties, who are creating communal tension in the country by raising the slogan of "Hindu Rashtra", should be dismissed from the House. I have said earlier too that Members of BJP like Kumari Uma Bharati and Advaniji are spreading communal tension openly.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Communal riots are taking place at all places, which are being visited by Kumari Uma Bharati. No one else is responsible for these riots. Therefore, I would like to submit that membership of the members, who are raising slogan of "Hindu Rashtra" in this country today after taking oath of allegiance to the Constitution should be terminated. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Will you please take your seat?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, are you on a point of order?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): No. He has referred to our party. Our party has to react to it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of reacting.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: When he has referred to our party, am I not to react to it? Why are you getting angry?

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not angry. Are you on a point of order?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will also react to what Mr. Advani has said. Will you allow only Mr. Advani?

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing you also. I don't know why you are getting angry. Are you on a point of order? That is my point.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I have to react only on what hon. Mr. Advani has said. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order. My point of order is that you have been consistently asking him whether he is on a point of order and he is saying that he is not on a point of order. So, if he is not on a point of order, under what rules he is speaking?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to make a submission.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: A Mover of an Adjournment Motion or any other motion has the right not to move it. He has the freedom to ascribe any reason for that. Once the Mover has not moved the Motion, whatever the reason he has given, he is not cognisable as far as this House is concerned.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): How can it be? He is charging the Speaker's Secretariat?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, if the Mover has a right not to move the Motion, then the matter ends there and I do not think there should be any discussion on that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Rawat has a concern about what is happening in this country—about the communal situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing Mr. Rawat to speak. I have called Shri Soz.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Why is that Prof. Kurien has got up to explain on behalf of Mr. Rawat? They are trying to prevent Mr. Rawat from moving the Adjournment Motion. Otherwise Mr. Harish Rawat is a very articulate person. He can explain his case. He does not want your help (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. Rawat, are you moving? Are you seeking the leave of the House?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are not moving. I am giving my ruling. Prof. Soz, are you also not interested in moving it?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am moving.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am going to read out my notice. I have given notice regarding threat to the stability and unity of the country due to the incidents of communal violence as a result of creation of atmosphere of religious frenzy in the country for political purposes by some militant religious organisations and some political parties like B.J.P. and Janata Dal.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing, Mr. Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It has no bearing on the Congress, it has no bearing on the BJP.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you seeking leave of the House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order, Sir. Just now, from Kaul & Shakhder, Shri Advani has rightly read it out. For years, I have seen the rulings of the Speakers. The Speakers' Conference at Srinagar has said that every adjournment motion has an element of censure against the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already placed that before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDANVATE: Therefore, the adjournment motion has to be against the established Government. It cannot be against any party.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, you are justified in giving that ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz now. I have already given my ruling. Mr Soz, are you seeking the leave of the House? Are you accepting my version?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have accepted your version, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please seek the leave of the House now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I seek the leave of the House for moving the adjournment motion regarding failure of Union Government to curb communal forces threatening the national unity and integrity as witnessed by recent eruption of communal riots in different parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed? is anybody opposing it?...Then leave is granted.

Under rule 61, the adjournment motion is to be taken up at 4 p.m. or at an earlier hour...and there will be 2 1/2 hours available for it. An the Motion be taken up at 4 O'clock?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to give personal explanation since allegations have been made against me ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may give in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: Do we have it at 4 o'clock; or, do you want it immediately? Is it the sense of the House that it should be taken up now? Let us come to a consensus.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): I am on a point of order, Sir.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a number of occasions, at 12 o'clock when the Member had sought the permission of the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It should conclude today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you see the past precedents, in the past, there are precedents that at 12 o'clock when leave when leave has been granted to move the adjournment motion, by the consent of the House, then and there even the adjournment motion has been taken up. Therefore, we suggest that it should be taken up here and now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is now 2.30 p.m. You may take 3 or 4 hours, so that the Prime Minister could reply at 6.30 p.m.

SHRIJASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir,

of course the adjournment motion must be taken up now.

MR. SPEAKER: I take it that it is the sense of the House that it should be taken up now.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But a colleague of mine has made a request to you. Certain allegations were made against her.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told her already.
(Interruptions) Mr. Kundu please take your seat. You should not leave your seat. Please take you seat; let me hear Mr Jaswant Singh. I will hear you, Mr. Kundu, afterwards.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Certain allegations were made in the course of the discussion preceding the admission of the adjournment motion, about a colleague of mine in the party. It is well within her right to request for year permission and clarify. Please don't ask her to send it in writing, because whatever was said against her, has been said already in the House. It will take her a minute to explain, before the adjournment motion is taken up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : Would you not listen to my point of order? From the morning I am trying to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It is a very vital point. You found that this adjournment motion was moved by hon. member, Mr. Soz and nobody opposed it from the Treasury Benches. What does it mean? An indictment against the Government! It is already there, admitted by them. You should begin with it. There is no question of voting. You should give a ruling that the Government has already been censured.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You please sit down.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It is rare in the history of Parliament where the Government have not opposed the admitting of

an adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Uma Baharatiji?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called the Hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one thing clear. The communal situation is quite tense and quite bad. It is a matter of shame for the country. We want that the members should discuss this issue and find out the solution of this problem. The hon. member is not right. When communal riots took place in Delhi, I visited the place within an hour. I did not go to the States where the State Governments are in charge of the law and order position and I had to take the advice of the State Chief Ministers. I do not want to rush anywhere without the permission and without the advice of the State Governments. I want to make it clear.

[Translation]

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI (Kanpur): Who has presented you.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: No Chief Minister can prevent me but I was emphatic...

(Interruptions)

No, not permission. Kindly bear me out. This not going to make any impression.

[Translation]

My submission is that there is no question of prevention.

DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA (Calcutta South): Did you seek the permission of any State Government?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: If you are satisfied by that wording, I sought the per-

mission. All right, now sit down. On such matters if the Members are not frivolous, they will be doing a great service to the country. When the matters are so serious we should not try to be frivolous in these matters. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Are you serious?

SHRI CHANDAR SHEKHAR: Yes. I am quite serious; and that is why I am not replying you. So, I am saying that I was in constant touch with all the Chief Minister wherever the trouble was there and all the help that was needed by them was given by the Government of India. My going there would have given me some publicity in the Press but it would not help the situation. I want, Mr. Speaker, that the members should be more serious about this question. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. The Prime Minister is not yielding. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am also going to make my own observations on this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: And I hope that the debate will take place not in the spirit of acrimony but we will try to find out the causes of the communal riots and try to find out the ways how we can meet the situation. That should be the spirit of the discussion. We should not accuse such on this question. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I have remained silent but he has said that everybody is taking it lightly as if he alone is taking it seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not mean it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I take the

[Sh. Chandra Shekhar]

seriousness of Shri George Fernandes seriously. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. When this matter will be discussed We will take it up too.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Prime Minister has said that Members are not serious. How can he say? He should withdraw it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I said, be serious.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What he meant was, more serious.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said it nor has he used any unparliamentary word. Yes, Uma Bharati.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Biplab Babu, please sit down.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: One of the Members has alleged in the House that where- ever I go riots occur there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I started touring Uttar Pradesh in the beginning of December. I went to Agra on 1st December and Ferozabad on 2nd December and after that—(*Interruptions*) on 2nd December a statement of Shri Abdullah Bukhari, the Imam of Delhi, appeared in the

newspapers wherein he had stated that if Babri Masjid was touched, places of worship of Hindus will be burnt to ashes following which attacks were made on me. Wherever I delivered speeches the contents thereof have been covered by the local newspapers which I would like to present in the House— (*Interruptions*)

No untoward incident took place in Agra, Ferozabad or Mainpuri where I gave speeches. Rather riots occurred at places where I did not deliver speech—

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude quickly.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I therefore submit that the charge levelled against me should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Jag Pal Singhji, please sit down. I am not allowing you.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I find the consensus of the House is that we may start discussion immediately. If the House agrees, the Prime Minister may intervene at 6 p.m. and thereafter, the mover may reply to the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: M. Jagpal Singh, please take your seat. I have not permitted you. He is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not going on record. Will you please take your seat?

I find, the consensus in the House is that we may start discussion immediately. If the House agrees, the Prime Minister may intervene at 6 p.m. and thereafter the Mover may reply to the debate.

Before the debate on the Adjournment Motion starts. I would like to appeal to all sections of the House to observe restraint in expression of their views. I am sure the whole House shares the anguish of the nation over the recent happenings which have tarnished the fair image of our country. We have to fight the demon of communalism unitedly and with all our might. I hope, the Members will give constructive suggestions as would strengthen the nationalist and secular forces in the country.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I thought that you would call me at 4 p.m. so that I could prepare myself on this very difficult question. But now I will speak from my memory altogether.

I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

It is a very agonising situation. The entire country is burning with the fire of communalism. What is more agonising for me is that this fire is being spread through an organised effort. It was compulsory for me to accept the version approved for me by the Speaker. But earlier my version was different.

14.47 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

The spirit and tenor of my speech will be based on that because the menace of communalism is spreading fast in the country through the organised attempt of a certain political party which has posed a definite threat to the democracy in India. Now it was

compulsion to accept the version of the hon. Speaker because I wanted to speak on this motion.

When this question of censure comes in the mind I remember vividly what happened during the past 11 months before Mr. Chandra Shekhar took over as the Prime Minister. I will not get into details because I do not want to waste the time of the House. But I would relate a couple of things which had happened during V.P. Singhji's Government. I want to remind this House what V.P. Singhji thought about Ayodhya. Mr. Arun Shourie's charges have not been answered upto this time. I want to remind this House that it was Mr. Arun Shourie who transformed a cassette on the pages of papers and depicted a scene for us as to what was the real opinion of V.P. Singhji on the question of Ayodhya because it has become very important. It has never happened before.

Communalism this time is being organised by a political party which is known to everybody on the question of Ayodhya.

AN HON. MEMBER: *Shilanyas*.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes, *Shilanyas* and *Shilapoojan*. Sir, very important is the question that Shri V.P. Singh Ji told Mr. Arun Shourie that."

[*Translation*]

Where does the 'mandir' exist as such?

SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI (Kanpur): Call it 'Masjid' and not 'Mandir.'

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes, it is masjid. You are right. (*Interruptions*) When your turn comes, I will keep quiet.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running commentary, please. This is not the way to behave in the House. Mr. Soz, you address the Chair...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, the personal opinion of a Prime Minister matters. He told Arun Shourie... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, today he is...* (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot say like that. If any Member has any question to ask, he can stand and if the Member yields, he can ask the question. Otherwise you cannot rise like this and make noise...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he has said will not go on record...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding, so, I cannot permit you.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, despite Mr. Singh's opinion expressed in confidence to Arun Shourie, I hold V.P. Singh in high esteem for his qualities. Personally I know he is a gentleman and he is an honest man. I will continue to respect him. But I was telling you, Sir, that the personal opinion of a Prime Minister matters much because when I read Arun Shourie's article, I felt it was a painful experience for me because he said that

[*Translation*]

Where does the mosque exist as such? If each person takes away even one brick home, the whole controversy will come to an end.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: But no one was allowed to do so.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You cannot deny whatever he has stated. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Has this motion been brought in view of that only?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Mr. Soz...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not behaving properly. Please resume your seat. This is not the way to behave in the House...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, you will also get your chance. If you disagree with him, you can express your view. If he is referring about Mr. V.P. Singh, he is an hon. Member of this House and he can also come and deny those things. Every Member has got the freedom to express his or her opinion. For God's sake, behave properly in the House.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am just reminding Mr. Soz that there is a change in the Government. Mr. V.P. Singh is out and Mr. Chandra Shekhar is there as the Prime Minister. He is supporting Mr. Chandra Shekhar and he has brought a motion against his Government. So, he should speak about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has absolutely no relevance. You address the Chair Mr. Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am not citing hundreds of examples. I will give only two examples and I will speak on facts because Shourie has not been rebutted. Secondly, Sir, I am coming to Advaniji... (*Interruptions*) I am coming to BJP. You allow me time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not proper.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Then, Sir, on the question of that famous Ordinance... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI
 (Rewa): Mr. Chairman... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am not yielding to you... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the question of that famous Ordinance....

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:
 Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, my point of order is that it has been clearly provided in the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha that a notice should be first given, if any allegation is to be levelled against any Member. Our hon. Member, Shri Soz had just now levelled a very serious allegation against Shri V.P. Singh, but he hadn't informed Shri V.P. Singh about it. So, I request that his allegation should be expunged from the proceedings, because he has levelled this allegation against the rules. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I think he has not violated the rules. Prof. Soz, you continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV
 (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is your ruling on the point of order raised by Shri Shastri?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The same tactics can be adopted by this side also. It is not proper. Please resume your seat. Your honourable leaders also may have their say. They can also be accused about their performance. So, it is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have not made any allegations against the former Prime Minister. I was stating a fact, one more fact, about the famous Ordinance for acquisition of land. Even the copies we were given were corrected by Advaniji. Let it go on record. These are facts. I am not making any allegations against this regime. (*Interruptions*) Let it be known to you. I do not want any super Ministership or Chief Ministership.

Now, Sir, after placing it on record about the former Prime Minister, I will now tell Prime Minister Chandra Shekharji that he may talk on the left side or the right side, but ultimately he will have to discharge his duties as a Prime Minister whatever his opinion on the subject may be.

Now, Sir, I come to the person or the party who is responsible at this point of time for this fire of communalism in the country. Sir, Advaniji is not here. I wanted to address Advaniji as 'Hail Advani', as they address Hitler in Nazi Germany. They would say, 'Hail Adolf Hitler' because I see a comparison between what happened in Nazi Germany and what is happening in Bharat at this point of time. It was Hitler who saw an imaginary enemy in the Jews and launched the worst persecution against the Jews in Germany, and if Mr. Advani is allowed to become a Hitler, who is seeing an imaginary enemy among Muslims and if his Party and he are terrorising Muslims. I say, 'Hail Advani,' 'Hail Advani,' if the whole country allows him to become another Hitler in Bharat because he is seeing imaginary enemies in Muslims.

Sir, Mr. Advani's speeches are such that it is not possible for any Member of this House to catch hold of him because as you have a sugar coated pill, Mr. Advani is a capable speaker and he tailors his speeches according to at least the letter of the Constitution of India. But to Advaniji I am saying, it is the tenor and the inner secret of his speeches which makes single Uma Bharati and others to use a language that has ignited the fire of communalism worst in the history

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

of post-Independent India. It is not directly the responsibility of Uma Bharati. My friend was telling me, and he showed me the cassettes, it is not Uma Bharati, it is not Ashok Singhal, it is not other leaders, it is not Khuranaji, it is Advaniji who wants to become the Hitler in India.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMABHARATI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. This is contempt of the House. I want your protection. Please protect me in this matter. He is levelling a baseless charge... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want to say, you can say it afterwards. If you want to deny anything or say anything, you can do it later. Now, please resume your seat.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Unnecessarily he is dragging my name. I will not resume my seat. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So far he has not violated any rules. If you do not agree with his views or if you want to give any personal explanation, you can do it later.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I was just saying that the responsibility of all the Bajrang Dal speeches, all the VHP speeches... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Do not create disturbance here.

(Interruptions)

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Just now, Shri Soz has said that do not create disturbance. Which means that disturbance is taking place. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You are a Professor; you must understand the rules. You can either ask a question or you can raise a point of order. You cannot simply rise and make noise. It is unwanted and it will not form part of the record also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: He is.....**..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHD. HASSAN COMMANDER (Ladakh): For what you are saying that he is.....**..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Farrukhabad): Just now, an hon. Member has called another hon. Member as..... I request that this sentence should be expunged.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If anybody has called any hon. Member as '...' it is out of order and it will not form part of the record.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It cannot be removed; I have no objection. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jagpal Singh, please take your seat. Please permit him to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): He should apologise... (*Interruptions*) Please ask him to apologise.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We must keep the dignity of this House. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): The entire country.... (*Interruptions*) knows your policy....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of the speeches said without the permission of the Chair will go on record. Anything said without the permission of the Chair will not form part of the record and it will not be published even.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But I would say speaking against Shri Advani and BJP means is it be coming a Pakistani? I want this to be put on record. I am not afraid of them.

I was addressing things to Shri Advani for some reason. I was just explaining my point. Mr. L.K. Advani who unfortunately came from Sind, may be, in a way, Pakistani. My forefathers lived in India and I am living as Indian and will die as Indian.

Why I addressed things to Mr. Advani because from the time he performed Shila Pujan in Khan Market way back, perhaps 2 years ago, from the day he performed Shila Pujan, I took him very seriously. I found a number of BJP friends who were not then Members here were in agony. I want to take this House into confidence that every Hindu in India is not communal. They will not oblige Bhartiya Janata Party. Even within the Bhartiya Janata Party, there are members

who feel choked because of Mr. Advani, Mr. Khurana or Miss Uma Bharati on the question of Ayodhya. But they are in a party and they have to be there for some time in the Party. But the average Hindu is not communal. They do not want Mr. Advani to be Hitler. I hold him responsible because he is a trainer. I have read his speeches with interest. It is very difficult to get hold of him. But he has trained Miss Uma Bharati and Mr. Khurana and others who have unbridled in making speeches. Those speeches are not essentially against Muslims because the Muslims in India cannot be annihilated. They are 15 crores of people and who can kill 15 crores of people. They will become a question mark in this country. But before Mr. Advani annihilates the Muslims, before he becomes Hitler in the real sense—of course, there is no sense of his becoming Hitler because our people are matured and they will reply at proper time. But even if there is a change, before you destroy the Muslims, you will have to destroy India completely. At this point of time, if there is any danger to India, any danger to the integration of India, there is no question of another Pakistan taking place because there is no question of any Musalman raising the voice that they will have another homeland. That era is over. But there is terrible situation cropping up. The situation is that of disintegration, disunity. Who is sowing the seeds of disunity? It is Shri Advani because he is the President of the Party and he is leading the Rath Yatra, leading the Kar Sewa and speeches. You forgot this morning to give proper respect to Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuodi, who signed the Constitution of India, was one of the founding-fathers and who knew these people well. The way Mr. Advani is leading the country is certainly against democracy. He is trying to lead this country to fascism. Mr. Advani's advance will be halted with all the command with all the force at our command.

What is the point under discussion? The issue under discussion before the countrymen is the question of Ayodhya where Advaniji wants to build a Ram temple. I am one of those who studied very thoroughly

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this case. It is a matter of pride for me. I will come to Ram after some time. I tell you how Musalman have thought of Ram; how Ram cannot be compared to Babar. Babar was just a king. Ram was the spirit of culture. I will come to that later. But on the question of Ayodhya, it is a matter of pride for me to say this. I will not refer you back to history before 1949. I take you to only 1949. Who is the person who went in the dead of night to the Thana in Faizabad and got the Inspector? He was also a Hindu. The informer, a Police Inspector, a Hindu—I am forgetting the name—informed in the Police Station that the idols were stolen and placed in the Babri Mosque and an entry was made. The First Information report came from a Hindu and then when the matter hotted up, it was again a Hindu, Akshya Brahmachari, who was District Secretary of the Congress at that time who went on fast on the question of Muslims living in fear. They could not go to the mosque because there was fear and idols were placed there and he went on fast in 1950. It was Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's written assurance to Akshaya Pandit that Muslims at Faizabad, along with other Muslims of the country, will live with honour and dignity in this country. He was assured that if he ends his fast, the mosque will remain the mosque.

The third Hindu, I feel doubly proud, was a Kashmiri Pandit. His forefathers had come from Kashmir about 300 years before that date. The District Magistrate in Ayodhya went to the District Judge in 1950 and showed the revenue records and proved that it was a vacant piece of land. He told the Sessions Judge that it was a vacant piece of land and he has studied the revenue records and he was deposing before him that it belonged to Muslims and the mosque was built on a vacant piece of land. This is the evidence but I do not accept this evidence personally. I say let us leave it open. That is where the BJP should learn a lesson if it wants to serve the purpose of unity and integrity of India. The point is this is the evidence. This is the

record. This is part of the record in Allahabad High Court. My plea is that Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the Bharatiya Janata Party or their outfits are actually RSS. It is now a matter of pride for Shri Advaniji and others to have belonged to RSS which, in my opinion, is a great danger to the unity of this country. But, I say leave the door open. Ask Muslim leaders. I am not a religious leader. They have the records. You have the records. Let us exchange and let us come to a negotiated settlement. But, it is not only at Ayodhya where they have ignited a fire. Even in seminars, people like Shri Malkarni and others say, there is nothing like that. It is an emotive issue. There cannot be a negotiated settlement. Finally, they say they are not going to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court. That raises a big question. If anybody refuses to accept Supreme Court, there is no machinery here—as we have no machinery to check prices on ground because Prof. Madhu Dandavate allowed 3% or 4% increase in petrol and other things, the prices shot up by 20%. There is no mechanism to control prices—to control this communal menace under the provisions of the Constitution of India. Everything is written there. The point is if you do not accept the verdict of the Supreme Court, you are refusing to accept the Constitution of India because, the Supreme Court's authority is an integral part of the Constitution of India. (*Interruptions*) Parliament can do anything. I do not reject that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASATAVA: What happened in the Shahbano case?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): The Supreme Court had given a verdict. What was that verdict?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I would have given you the details, if I had time. You have not read it, but I have read it.

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Panchkosi parikrama.....**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair, Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz. Whatever he says will not be recorded. You are wasting your energy. It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is very very bad. You will have to follow the Business rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, whatever you say will not be recorded. Then, why should you waste your energy?

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. I am really sorry you are not following the rules. This august House has got a great tradition. This is not the way to behave in Parliament. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, please resume your seat. Prof. Soz, please continue.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I was explaining to you that the BJP neither wants a negotiated settlement nor wants to have a look at the records nor does BJP want any court verdict. What then does BJP want? BJP doesn't show any respect to the Constitution of India. Those people who refuse to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court will have to come to Parliament finally. This is the highest forum. He says he will not accept the decision of the Parliament. He says he will not accept the decision of the Supreme Court which is an integral part of the Constitution of India. BJP wants nothing short of anarchy; nothing short of Fascism.

[Translation]

Which you call as Ram Rajya is only Fascism and it will never be accepted by the

people of our country.... (Interruptions)

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASATAVA: The Ram-nam was given by Gandhiji. Was he a Fascist... (Interruptions)

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY: The word 'Ram' is engraved on the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi. Change it also..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. Mr. Pandey, You will have to follow the rules. I will follow the rules. Please resume your seat. He is not saying that *Ram Rajya* is anarchy. But he says that what you say *Ram Rajya* is anarchy. There is a difference in between the two. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: In urdu, it is said that—I am touching their weak nerve. (Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that BJP does not accept a negotiated settlement; it does not accept records; it does not accept the historical and archival evidence; it does not accept the decision of the Supreme Court; it does not accept the Constitution of India. And only anarchy is acceptable to BJP. They want to lead India to fascism. We reject this plea of Shri Advani whole-heartedly. But I want to remember Shri V.P. Singh for half a minute again. It is he who gave them the long rope. It is Shri V.P. Singh's electoral policy which gave them numerical arrogance and from two their figure went up to 88. It is the political arrogance of BJP.

Now I want to say something about the so-called secular parties. I raise a question for some Members of the BJP. I consider

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some Members of the BJP to be very secular. Even in BJP there are some people who feel as suffocated with the BJP's policy as myself. I raise a question for the Congress (I), the Janata Dal, the Janata Dal (S), the two communist parties and to myself: What for did you pass an amendment to the Representation of People Act 1951 which was amended many times and was finally amended in 1988 whereby you added a clause and incorporated many things. I am sorry to say that these five parties are playing defensive game against BJP including the ruling party.

[Translation]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: I am on a point of order.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: My point of order is that Prof. Soz can express his views on communalism or on any other issue without taking the name of BJP. (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I want to draw your attention to the whole section of 29 (a) which was added to the Representation of People Act, 1951 amended in 1988. It is for registration of political parties. It must go on record. Its sub-clause 5 says and I quote:

"The application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the memorandum, the rules and regulations of the association or body by whatever name called and such

memorandum or rules and regulations shall contain a specific provision that the association or body shall bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and to the principles of socialism, secularism and democracy and would uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India."

This is the law of the land. I raise a question through you in this House and I raise a question for the whole of the country. Does BJP stand for the unity and integrity of India? Does it stand for a socialism and secularism? Does it stand for democracy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. For every sentence why are you getting up? You will get a chance and your party will get a chance. Why do you become restless? You must have tolerance.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not get this much emotional.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, why are you wasting your energy? No word is written here. Whatever you have said is not recorded. Then why do you waste your energy? Don't become emotional.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): I am on a point of order Sir. Just now an hon. Member sitting there made an allegation that more than three hundred Hindu temples have been destroyed in Jammu and Kashmir. This is a very serious matter. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister; let him clarify this point. Otherwise this kind of false propaganda will go on to inflame the communal situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any two or three Members can make this noise. But this is unbecoming of a Member. Please control your emotions. This is very bad.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I want to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I have given a requisition earlier on the Ram Janam Bhoomi issue. Hon. Speaker of this august House has sent a letter saying that, that issue is a matter, *sub-judice* before the court; and so it cannot be debated. (*Interruptions*) Now, the evidences are being discussed here that in 1949, such and such person went and lodged an FIR, report, etc., and such and such case was taken up. All these evidences are being discussed. May I know whether the Speaker's ruling will be revised, because today we are debating this issue? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speaker's ruling is there. But, at the same time, facts can be said here. If it cannot be said here, then, where else can it be said?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I have given my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA: Then, can you allow this, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, Mr. Lodha has posed a question to the Prime Minister. We should be cautious. What kind

of people have become Chief Justices in this country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Soz, please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I will not speak much about Kashmir. But one point is very important which is the game of spreading untruth. In 1986 two temples were partly damaged and they were repaired at Government expenses within a week's time. But they are saying this untruth here. I urge the Home Minister that he must give the figures. They are spreading falsehood. Why Kashmir feels alienated now? One factor for this is BJP and the other factor is communalism. You have been killing Muslims in this country all these forty years. That is the root cause of that alienation. You will have to correct yourself. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seats and hear me.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you please see as to what kind of things they are saying to the countrymen. (*Interruptions*) Shri Subodh Kant Sahay must give the figures. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Soz, please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am trying to conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Both Hindus and Muslims have been killed in the riots. Children belonging to the Hindu Community have also been killed. Why are you distorting the facts? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am not distorting. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Soz, please address the Chair; otherwise you have to conclude.

15.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was raising a question for the secular political parties of this country. What are the secular political parties like Congress (I), Janata Dal, Janata Dal (S), CPM and CPI doing here? The BJP is violating the provisions of Representation of the People Act. They have no respect for the Constitution of India. They are violating the provisions of this Act openly. They do not stand for secularism. What are these parties doing here? Why don't you move jointly for getting them de-registered from the Election Commission of India? You should do that. They are playing a defensive battle and they may be paying a very high price for that. So, you should launch an offensive against the rapid communalism of BJP and the countrymen will support you. They will reject BJP. But you are not doing that. You should do that and this is my request. *(Interruptions)* Sir, Shri Advani's plea for Hindu Rajya is not acceptable to this country. We, all the secular parties and overwhelming majority of this country are rejecting it. We cannot have a Hindu Rajya. This will never be allowed in a theocratic State. We shall be governed by the Constitution of India which enjoins upon us to be secular and to be wedded to the principles of socialism and secularism in democracy.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Joshi Ji, I would give you a chance to speak later on. Please take your seat now.

[*English*]

Please do not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one request to you. If the Prime Minister is to intervene at 6 o'clock and if the very first speaker takes so much time,

I do not think, we will be able to stick to the schedule. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak as he is making his submissions on an important issue. You may express your view points while you reply. I request you not to interrupt because I have to accommodate maximum number of Members for making their submissions.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Makkasar, please do not try to stop them. I will stop them.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they have interrupted me. And they have wasted much of my time. I am not responsible for that. I will take only a couple of minutes now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Couple of minutes' means, I think, you will take two minutes.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Five to seven minutes. I have very important material. But I will not take much time. I have lot of things. If Mr. Advani were here, I would say something he would like me to speak. The point is, I would tell Mr. Advani: "It is not proper to use your party to terrorise Muslim community particularly." My friend says, "Why Muslim community?" Other minorities also are feeling very bad and very terrorised. But this is the major minority in this country. And they are terrorising it openly. I was to quote a couplet for Mr. Advani as you elders have beloved:

"Zere Kadmat Hazar Jaan Ast,
 Ahista Kharam Bila Kharam
 Ai, Mehboob Aapke Kadmon Ke Neeche
 Hazar Jaanen Hain,

Ahista Chalo, Balki Bilkul Na Chalo
 Taki Kisi Ki Jaan Na Jaye
 Balki Bilkul Hi Na Chalo".

[English]

Now, he has become leader of the Opposition. This party should feel some responsibility unto this nation and unto Muslims also. So, Mr. Advani should take the responsibility of the speeches of Kumari Uma Bharati. *I have respect for her. She is our sister. He should also take the responsibility for the speeches made by other girls from Punjab and those of VHP and Bajrang Dal.* (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Is it a cassette or a recorder? Are these things allowed here?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: These are the cassettes. I am presenting them before you. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, these are not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am giving you these cassettes and I do not know what you will be doing with them.... (Interruptions)... Now these have become the property of the House. Sir, you know the rules better than anybody. I want the Chair, this House to investigate into the speeches made by Bajrang Dal and VHP. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, not like this. You follow the procedure please.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am placing the cassettes on the Table. You can

study the speeches. I do not raise any other question. If you study them, you can see how they are going to raise disturbances in Mathura and Banaras and how they are terrorising the Muslims. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. There is a proper procedure for it. An application must be submitted first for it.

[English]

Now Mr. Soz, if you want to produce something, you have to follow the rules. You take them back.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I will follow the rules but meanwhile, I have shown you the cassettes. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members not to interrupt him like this. You cannot just stop him like this. If you interrupt him, he will take more time and thus your time will be wasted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not accept them. I have said what I had to say.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have accepted your ruling. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I am on a point of order. Are the contents in the tape bad according to them? I do not know why these were produced. Are they bad? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I request the Members not to interrupt like this. If you interrupt like this, then it is your time which is consumed just in the interruptions. If you want to make points and rebut points, you should have time for it. If you interrupt like

this, it cannot be done. For the benefit of Mr. Soz, I would like to read out the relevant portion of the rule. "The Member should not tear off documents in the House; the Member should not bring or play cassettes or tape in the House." You cannot bring it also. If you want to bring in and produce anything on the Floor, then you have to produce an application for doing go.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have accepted your ruling. I will do that. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): He is teaching you the Constitution by reading it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

He cannot bring it. But he has brought it also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, you complete your speech first.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will go by your ruling by writing an application and submitting these cassettes to you.... *(Interruptions)*.... I was saying that Advaniji should feel his responsibility and it is not a small thing to terrorise the Muslim community. All other minorities are feeling unsafe and he cannot be allowed to do it.

[Translation]

The couplet that I had recited earlier contained a sense of responsibility—"AHISTA KHARAM BILA KHARAM". Since

you have no love for Persian or Urdu, so you will enjoy it through translation only.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should address the Chair.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: BJP has a responsibility. They should know that literacy percentage among the Muslims is just three per cent. It is their responsibility to help Muslims to receive more education. As compared to that, morning and evening, they are seeing an imaginary enemy in Muslims as Adolf Hitler saw an enemy in Nazi Germany in Jews.

Finally, I will tell you now Muslims show the highest regard in respect of Ram and you are destroying the concept of Ram by organizing communal carnage in the country in the name of Ram temple. I want to inform this country, through you, Sir, that Shri Advani's plea that it is a question of Babar versus Ram is totally fallacious, wrong, incorrect and is misleading this nation. Babar was just a king. If it were a question of selecting between Babar and Ram and if Muslims were to vote, Muslims would exercise their choice and right and discretion and they would stand for Ram and not for Babar. You do not want to learn anything beyond the *Shakha* programme..... *(Interruptions)* I am surprised that even Shri Lodha is misleading you.

About Ram there is no dispute. There is no dispute on Babri mosque. It is a mosque. It is another thing that you are trying to destroy it. Evidence is galore. Ram is everywhere, in the hearts, in the minds; Ram is our culture. The greatest of the Muslims in the continent including Bangladesh and Pakistan was *Alama Iqbal*; see his tribute to Ram. I will read only four-five couplets. *(Interruptions)* You must learn to live with amity with Muslims and other communities for harmony in India.

"is desh mein huey hain hazaron mulk sarisht,

mashhoor jinke dam se hai duniya
 mein nam-e-Hind."

Noble souls were born in India and they
 brought great honour to this country.

"Hai Ram ke vajood pe Hindostan ko
 naaz
 ahle nazar samajhte hain usko imam-
 e-Hind
 aejaaz iska yahi hai chirag-e-hidayat
 raushantaraaz sahar hai zamane mein
 sham-Hind."

(Interruptions)

You are darkness for India not all of you; but
 some of you.

"talwaar ka dhani tha shujaaat mein
 fard tha,
 paakizagi mein josh muhabbat mein
 fard tha."

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I
 have a point of information. Normally, the
 main opposition party should get a chance to
 speak after the mover of a Motion has spo-
 ken. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was told
 that somebody wanted to speak in someone's
 presence.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
 He should not be allowed to speak because
 he does not allow others to speak." *(Inter-
 ruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir,
 the consensus is that there should be a ban
 on the cassettes since they are spreading
 death and destruction wherever they are
 being played. Since these cassettes have

been brought to the notice of the Govern-
 ment, it should take some action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can
 make the submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not part
 of the record now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Govern-
 ment must act seriously against such acts. It
 should not wait for all-party consensus.
 Government cannot abdact this responsibil-
 ity. Let the Government take all action and
 ban this and also the producers and the
 makers of such cassettes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion
 moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Yes, Mr. Gujral.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL (Jalandhar): Mr.
 Deputy Speaker, I had never thought that I
 would have called upon at this stage of the
 formation of the new Government to speak
 on this issue particularly in terms of the
 Adjournment Motion. I have been forced to
 raise my voice today more in agony and in
 pain than anything else. The nation today is
 confronted with the situation which should
 cause anxiety to all of us, not that side or this
 side of the House. At this stage the nation is
 confronted with a situation when all its basic
 values, its ethos and its foundation are being
 questioned. The historical experiences of
 this nation are being erased and an effort is
 being made that we should forget all that
 constituted our heritage. An assault is
 launched on those who are trying to safeguard
 those values to isolate them and to make it
 look as if they do not belong to this nation. All
 those values by which the nation was built by
 our founding fathers—by no less a great
 person than Gandhiji himself—are under
 question. All those values and basic structure
 of the nation is now under attack. Therefore,
 when I rise to speak today, I don't rise so

[Sh. I. K. Gujral]

much to criticise the Government for its inaction or for its lack of action but I rise to apprise them of the situation as it stands today and I do hope when the Government reply, they will share this agony.

They will also appreciate the fact that the situation today is such that unless we in totality raise our voice, nothing will be left to talk about in future. Those of us, like me, who had the privilege of participating in the freedom struggle, what was it that we were trying to build under the great leadership of Gandhiji when foundation of this great nation was being laid. Even at that time, I recall some of the theories that we hear today, the theories that question secularism, the theories that being forwarded to rouse passions, these theories were advanced at that time as well. This myopia that we are witnessing today is not new. At that time also, this myopia was visible and ultimately it ended in the greatness tragedy of our time slaying of Gandhiji. Gandhiji fell at the hands of those whose narrowmindedness did not see his greatness. He was murdered by those who did not realise what Gandhiji was trying to build. He was shot down by those who thought that by killing Gandhiji they were silencing the voice of Gandhiji. I am at this stage reminded of a couplet in Urdu which says:

[Translation]

"Kha ke jo teer dekha, kabhi gaon ki taraf,
 To apne hi dosto se mulakat ho gai."

[English]

At that time also we saw it. When we look around now, those who were donning some times some coloured clothes in whatever colour they might be—I would not mention the colour—they were holding the gun once again at Gandhiji and what he stood for. That gun as at that time is not aimed at Gandhiji's legacy but at all the basic values of this nation. Today when we see

that the difficulties, we see the same thing coming up again.

We also remember that in the early stages of our freedom struggle and also later, the great Maulana Azad was also subjected to similar calumny. I also recall that in the 1965 war, a rumour was deliberately floated regarding no less a person than the great Zakir Hussain himself. We know all this and we also know how all of them faced such blasphemy with courage and fortitude. They strived for the nation which we bequeathed. They knew this nation could not be anything else but a secular nation. Our diversity is such. We speak several languages; we live in several ways; we eat a variety of food; we live in different areas of our country and our historical experiences have been varied. Yet Gandhiji and his colleagues saw that our nation could be built only by unification of this diversity. They never tried to make uniformity the basis. They knew that in a society like ours, uniformity was not feasible; nor practical nor advisable. They correctly perceived that only by giving everyone a feeling of participation, by giving everyone a feeling of security, by giving everyone a feeling of equality, by giving every culture a right to develop and by giving every member community right to express itself. Only on this basis our nation could be built. I think I do not have to tell this august House that India today would not have been India of today, but for that vision. But for that vision, India would not have been liberated because Macaulay and his co-horts had tried to destroy our unity in diversity. Gandhiji was able to revive our civilizational unity that Macaulay had tried to destroy. India was liberated because Gandhiji led movement succeeded in getting back and resurrecting our soul and also the soul of our civilizational unity based on diversity. We always felt and continue to feel and believe and I am sure this House particularly continues to believe—most of us at least continue to believe—that diversity is a respectable aspect of our nation. Diversity is inherent and only by unifying that diversities can we keep the integrity of this nation.

At this time when we are seeing agonies

of various types, we see that there is one common strain. Whether it is the agony of the Punjab, the agony in Kashmir, the agony of Kanpur, the agony of Aligarh, the agony of Agra.... I could go on counting... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What about the agony of Ayodhya?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Everywhere you find the same factor... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): What about the agony of Ahmedabad where teachers and children were massacred? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the method we follow in this house.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): What is this, you do not allow any body to speak. This is not a good practice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKADAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that he should not be allowed to interrupt in this manner.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: When I mention some aspects and miss a few names, that is not because I do not want to attach importance to those names or places, it is because, that the list is very long and if I go on counting, perhaps, I would have counted half of India that is confronting such pain and agony. Who are bleeding? It is a very facile and a very maddening to count the dead bodies. We are counting, which community suffered more and how many children of

which community were killed. We are counting the corpses that could be of a Muslim, it could be a Hindu, it could be a Sikh—and then derive a great deal of religious pride from the fact that such and such a community had killed more than my own community. We forget that everyone killed is an innocent Indian whose only fault is that he was born here and in a community feels insecure here. He feels insecure and does not get his rights. Can we in honesty think in terms of a nation that could possibly safeguard and provide security to its own citizens whatever the religion, whatever the belief and whatever language?

I remember, my dear friend Mr. Akbar sitting here, who wrote a book two years ago and the subject was same. He had cautioned at that time and narrated the stories of various riots and agonies that had been inflicted on Hindus and Muslims alike. We read this book and forgot it. We have been doing all the time. We have debated here several times. We blame one another. We blame Mr. A more than Mr. B. Mr. A has done worst than Mr. B and then we forget till the riots resurface again. With the passage of time, we find the same obscurantist beliefs, the same beliefs in the passion of narrow communalism, are getting grip of the Nation. Today the entire nation is being strangled. I request you to kindly look around—look behind us, look on our left side, look on our right side, look within, more than anywhere else—and each one of us may ask himself one question—"Am I an Indian; what is my concept of being an Indian; do I respect Gandhiji; if I respect Gandhiji; what is my concept of respecting Gandhiji; do I believe in Indian Constitution and if I believe in Indian Constitution, what is my concept of believing Indian constitution; do I believe in secularism and what is my concept of believing secularism?" You cannot possibly revise one of these concepts without endangering the entire edifice. If you ask me to revise the concept of secularism, you will have to revise the concept of Indian constitution. You will have to revise the concept of Indian nation as such and you will edit what Gandhiji wrote and you will perhaps edit history, as some

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countries have tried to do with a great deal of criminality and sufferings that came later. I feel pained, because when I look in front of me and when I look behind me, I feel that my situation is something like that of mythical or old historical aspect of *Mahabharatha* when Arjun looked around and did not know whom to blame who had brought such a situation around. The riots of today are not similar to the riots of forties or fifties. There is one basic difference now. There was a time when those who rioted did so with ill placed passion, misplaced of course. But gradually, that passion is being replaced by cold blood. Now, riots murder in cold blood, that passion was not a crime. We also see that the type of weapons are becoming more and more lethal every time. There was a time when *lathi* was used, then they came to knives. Then came guns and now we are coming to total destruction. So, neither the human beings nor their property nor their children nor their homes nor their women nothing can be saved. It is worse. We also see, with true this situation, this mad passion and this distorted outlook are seeping down to poison minds. I do not blame all policemen, I do not blame all the uniformed people—whether they are in the police or in para military forces at the Centre or States but some of these acted in a way that causes concern. If one community or the other feels that it is being harmed by those who are supposed to protect them, and if one community feels that their children are being killed, and newspapers report that in a cold-blooded some children were shot by them, it is no use trying to lionise them, it is no use trying to garland them, no use giving sweets to them, because ultimately by encouraging this trend, we are encouraging such a passion in this nation—that reminds me of Germany when Nazism emerged. I do not have to remind you, Sir; you know. You recall the story when somebody said: when they first came, they came for the Jews, and I was not a Jew; so, I did not speak for them. Then they came for the Communists, and I was not a Communist; so, I did not speak for them. When they ultimately came for me, there was nobody to speak for me. If we do

not raise our united voice today for those who are suffering, the day is not far when this criminality will assume that state when none of us will be left to speak.

I urge that we understand the role and place of various components of the nation. Can India be a nation without minorities? Can India be a nation without a role and place for minorities? Can India be a nation without their languages? Can India be a nation without their cultures? Can India have only one culture, can India have one language? Can India have one religion; can India have one uniform outlook? God forbid. If that day comes, then it will not be the India that Gandhiji had dreamt. Perhaps Hitler will come out from his grave to claim that India. Therefore, I feel: let us think of re-defining secularism. Yes, re-define it, make it more vital, so that all those who try to change it look criminals in the eyes of the nation, so that all those who try to re-define the basic construction of our Nation are made to look criminals in the eyes of the nation.

I also feel that the changing character of the State, by itself, is a crime that should be strongly criticised in this House and elsewhere. I want to point it out to my friends who are today in the Government. They are my colleagues; they are my friends; they are my brothers. I share their agony also. I do not question their motivation. But they are responsible for the State machinery. They have to look at it more intensely: why is it that riots are taking place in those particular types of States alone, and not everywhere, universally? Why is it that riots are more in U.P.; why is it happening more in Gujarat; why is it happening more in Andhra—where particular parties are ruling or supported? I do not say this just to criticise... (*Interruptions*) Let me finish.

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): We are ruling now because of special circumstances. The MLAs were selected by you. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you take it as self-criticism?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): All right; we accept that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Riots were there when you were in power in U.P. and Gujarat. Don't try to mislead Parliament. In public speeches it is all right.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I am really sorry. I have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, because he gets characteristically irritated and agitated, before I finish what I am saying. But he must understand what I am trying to say, and the spirit in which I am trying to present it. He and I, both, have inherited the heritage of the Congress that we respect it. He and I, both, have inherited the heritage of Gandhiji. And if that is in danger, and if we try only to defend those Chief Ministers, those administrators, those policemen, those who are responsible for law and order everywhere, only because they don the same cap as I do, or the same cap that he does, then perhaps we will miss the bus, and the nation will not be there even to mourn for us. Kindly look at those States, those particular States, why it is happening so. Do not just discuss and say that I was also responsible for it. You and I all of us are responsible for it in a way. Let us also understand that today the main responsibility is on all of us and in that spirit I am speaking. And I do hope that you will kindly take it in that spirit also.

One question is there which all of us have to respond. That is not because Mr. Soz spoke here or my friends from the Muslim League are going to speak. We stare every nation, whether it is India or some other country. The test of a nation comes from one singular fact. Do the minorities feel secure? Do the minorities feel that they are safe? Do the minorities feel that their language is safe? And I am not talking only in terms of religious minorities. I am also talking in terms of cultural minorities. I am also talking only in terms of those who live in the rim lands of India. Some concepts may be right. May be there are some illusions and may be they have been made more to believe that they are not secure. If some of them are made to believe that they are not secure, is it not our

responsibility to make them feel that they are safe? Is it not our responsibility to raise our voice in their favour so that if they feel that they are endangered there are some people who can stand with them and die for them? India is full of such heroes who laid down their lives for them also. I remember Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi of Kanpur who stood between two rioters and gave his life. Unfortunately, this heroic commodity is becoming very rare. Unfortunately all of us are more interested in trying to divide each other and not secure a debating point against each other rather than going into the field and to stand between those warring communities.

What is the purpose, I ask you, of the communal ideologies that are being pursued today? People have talked about writings in newspapers. Some people have talked about some cassettes. Some people have talked about inflammatory Speeches made. I am not raising my finger against anybody. But I am asking a question simply and that is, does this all unify the nation? Do they go to serve to create a situation where the nation stands more unified? Do they help in creating more understanding and more security. If they do not, then what do we do? If those communal ideologies, divisive ideologies which try to separate one from the other ideologies, which try to erase culture and languages and the religions, when those ideologies are there, do we as a House have any responsibility, or do we not have any responsibility? Or is it enough for us to raise a voice against each other, a finger against the other and then sit down and go away because, after all we are not being called upon to launch a struggle unitedly?

In the short run, and I say it to my colleagues in the opposite benches, in the short run firm action is called for. In the short run, the Government must assert itself. In the short run the minorities must be made to feel that they are secure in this country. In the short run, we must try to see to it that wherever a crime is committed, the criminals are be punished forthwith. But our struggle is not only in the short run. Even in the long run our attitudes, thinking, and all our ideologies

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have to be revised. And that is where the efforts of all of us have to be attended to.

Unfortunately, a controversy, which has caused a great deal of harm nation pertions to the temple and mosque imbroglio. We are a civilised society. We know the methodology of civily settlement of disputes. In a democracy like ours we should try to persuade each other, by debate, Otherwise, this House will become irrelevant. This House is relevant only because we try to persuade each other, we try to debate with each other, just as tried to reply to Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. This House is a House of debate and discussion and this also creates a society for debate, discussion and persuasion. We have given ourselves a Constitution which also gives a high place to judiciary. If there is a dispute about the mosque and the temple—I am not narrating the merits or demerits of the case—but what I a saying is that if we cannot discuss it, if we cannot settle it, then let us go to the court. Let the courts settle it. Some doubts have been raised about what the court will say. But way try to pre-judge it? Why should we try to say that if the judgment does go in our favour and only then we will accept it? How shall we keep a nation's faith injudiciary like this, if we do not want to settle by negotiation or by adjudication? One important issue has surfaced and I think that is where we all need to pay attention. What is the relation-ship between politics and religion in our societies? In this House several times we have discussed it. Particularly when the agony of Punjab comes before us, we always talked about dangers in religion and politics mixing. I think, there is a general consensus in this House that religion and politics should not be mixed. I do not want to point out a finger at anybody but I would like all of us t think, has it been done recently or has it not been done? If it has been done, then can we possibly realise the consequences of it? Do we realise what effect if is having in the rimland of India? Do we realise what effect it is having in Kashmir; what effect it is having in Punjab and what effect it is having in the east? Therefore, it might suit me to get a few

votes more by trying to mix the religion and politics. But later on, the high cost of it will have to be paid. Indian diversity and national ethos has a long tradition. Prof. Ranga is sitting here, who also like me and Prof. Dandavate of course he is senior to me-had the privilege of participating in the freedom struggle.

I think, we all own a special responsibility to recall to the nation that the Indian long tradition basically based on compassion. Our religions are based on compassion. Our national ethos is based on compassion, accommodation and adjustment. Without this, neither composite culture would have been built; without this neither Indian nationhood can be built and without this no Government can possibly function in a civil way. The Government has a particular responsibility. The Government should discharge it. People like me have been once hurt by the partition. I am one of those who were deeply hurt. We left everything and came here. Thanks to this nation which owned us and which gave us an opportunity to come up again.

[Translation]

but our wounds are still wet.

[English]

We have not forgotten this. We know the cost that divisiveness means. It is not that one community alone will suffer. All will suffer. Unity of India, we perceive not a unity of land but unity of the people. It can not be a Kashmir without Kashmiris; it can not be a Punjab without Punjabis; it can not be an India without Muslims or without Sikhs or without Christians; it is India with everybody who is born here, who lives here and who loves this nation. It is that India which we are trying to build. And it is that diversity of complex and that unity of diversity that I would like to plead before this House. Let us unitedly save the edifice of this nation which is standing today on the edge of a precipice. We can tilt over. Once we tilt over, we will never come out again.

Unfortunately, my friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar is not here. I respect him a great deal. We have shared a lot in our lives. Our values are the same. Our attitudes are the same. We have passed through the mill together. But today in the words of a poet I would say:

"No Idhar Udhar kee Too Baat kar, Ye Bata Ki Kafila Kyon Luta,
 Na Too Rehjano Ka Jikra Kar, Teri Rehbari Ka Sawal Hai."

It is a question of his leadership. Please gave it to the nation. We want it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an adjournment motion regarding the communal riots has been moved in the House today. I am pained to see the role played by the Central Government during these communal riots. Moreover, the Central Government has not been able to check the disturbances. Instead of speaking on this problem, most of the speeches were delivered on the communal situation in the country, and directly or indirectly Bhartiya Janata Party and Shri Lal Krishan Advani's name also featured in the discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nothing is more condemnable than killing of any person especially of innocent people, children or women in communal riots. The person killed may be a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or a Christian, all are Indians and human beings and their safety is the duty of this country and the Government. There should be no discrimination in this country on the basis of religion or way of worship, and no injustice or atrocity should be committed against anybody on the basis of caste. This should be our belief in this country, and I believe that secularism, forbearance, magnanimity are present in the roots of Hinduism. India was divided into two parts and Pakistan came into existence only on the basis of religion and the two-nation principle. Even at that time, there were 86 percent Hindus in India who maintained it a

secular country. Pakistan and Bangladesh became Islamic nations after partition. There were no rights for minorities in Middle East and other Islamic countries. In spite of this the 86 per cent Hindu population maintained the secular traditions in our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so I want to say that unless we strengthen that secularism, and unless we try to get at the root cause of the communal riots going on for the last 43 years, this problem cannot be solved completely. We can go on repeating certain often quoted words and phrases which will be on the record. Some people even surpass Gobells in telling lies. I want to prove the fact that there were no communal riots in this country as a consequence to the Rath Yatra of Advani Ji.

The Government has to take into account the periods when the communal riots took place in this country. The communal riots took place at least 25 hundred times from 1950 to 1990. Riots have been taking place almost every year. Only in one city of Godhra riots took place in 1947, 1952, 1959, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1983, 1988, 1989 and 1990. No Ram Rath procession was taken out at that time. Before 1989, thousands of people had been killed in the communal riots, which took place in Ahmedabad, Agra and in several parts of the country. There was no Rath-Yatra at that time too. Some 55 temples had been demolished in Kashmir. The Rath-Yatra did not went there. It is regrettable that Shri Soz is saying that no temples had been demolished there. I have this report-'Riots in Kashmir' with me. This report has been prepared by an independent body, Kashmir committee, in which, there were Congress Members also. The names of those places has been given in this report, where the temples had been demolished. According to it, 55 temples had been demolished, more than 550 Hindus had been massacred and more than 2.5 lakhs of Hindu population had been forced to leave the place. Shri Soz, you want to compare Shri Advani with Hitler. In 1950, the Muslim population in our country was only 9 percent of the total population, which has now increased to 12 per cent. In Kashmir,

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2.5 lakhs population of Hindus and Sikhs had been forced to leave the place and you don't want to mention it. By repeatedly taking the name of Shri Advani, you want to say that these riots took place due to the Rath-Yatra only, whether they are the riots of Kashmir or the riots, which took place earlier. But the Rath-Yatra was organised in September, 1990 only. Unless you find out the reasons behind these riots, you cannot find a proper solution to these riots and they can never be stopped in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, here reference has been made regarding the results of Shri Advani's Rath-Yatra. The effect of this Rath-Yatra of Shri Advani is that it has brought such an awakening in the national forces in the country that it has created a wave of patriotism and national unity among the crores of people of this country. This has given a severe blow to the destructive forces in the country. They are trying to hide their own crimes by finding a scape goat and by raising slogans. Shri Gujaral mentioned here about Mahatma Gandhi. But I would like to submit that this country was divided on the basis of religion in the presence of *Gandhi Ji* itself. All these parties, who are sitting here, had supported that division. They divided the country on the basis of religion and formed Pakistan. Even today, it is being tried inside Kashmir to disintegrate the country on the basis of religion. On one hand, you cry for unity, but on the other hand, you are supporting the separatist forces in Kashmir. Even now, you are supporting the terrorists in Punjab and you take the name of B.J.P. Our friends are helpless, otherwise they wouldn't have hesitated in even saying that the *Bharatiya Janata Party* is behind all the riots that are taking place in Beirut, Russia and Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with Shri Gujaral that the minorities should not be concerned about their safety about their language or about the injustice committed on them. But, have you ever thought that the majority should also not be concerned about

the fact that inspite of constituting the 86 per cent population of this country, their religion, their culture or their identity is in danger? Does the secularism only mean that hinduism should be wiped out of this country? Does it mean that only the majority people should live a suppressed life and their population should go on decreasing? During these last 30 years, the population of Hindus has decreased by 3 per cent. Can anyone tell me how it is so that in a country, where the minorities are killed, the population of the minorities increases and the population of the majority decreases. Those who present this wrong picture of our country that here the minorities are massacred like the Jews, I think they are doing treachery with the country and giving bad name to the country in the entire world. The people, who had been killed, should not be seen as Hindus or Muslims. I don't want to go into those figures. But the speech given by Shri Soz can create a misunderstanding. Is it not true that the 90 per cent of the people killed in the riots in Hyderabad were Hindus and 6 to 8 years old children were knifed to death? (*Interruptions*) Whenever, any riot takes place in Hyderabad, the Bharatiya Janata Party is made responsible for it, even though, 90 per cent of the killed people are Hindus. (*Interruptions*) Riots took place in Aligarh also... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, on a point of information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: My party went there. There is a report with us. I can give you the report, I can give you the names of the people who were killed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you yield for a minute. Sir, I went to Hyderabad and, in fact, there Hindus were also killed, Muslims were also killed and even small children aged about six months were also butchered. In order to see the in-patients in the hospital, we went there. You may not

believe, Sir, that...*(Interruptions)*. I will come to the point...*(Interruptions)*. When we went to see the Hindu inmates in the hospital and also the Muslim inmates, his party workers came there...*(Interruptions)*. Please hear me. The Bhartiya Janata Party workers came and told us that they were going to send Muslims to Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pathak, I am telling you. You are continuously disturbing. This is not right. Shri Makkasar, please don't disturb. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am telling you after asking him.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, please sit down. Probably you don't realise that you are disturbing your own Members. So, please don't disturb.

[Translation]

Shri Tiwari, although you are talking to each other quietly, but please keep quiet.*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that whosoever has been killed, whether she is a woman or a child, is a human being and therefore, if any innocent person has been killed, it is a matter of concern for the entire House. But here a wrong picture is being presented. Shri Soz mentioned that the same behaviour is metted out to the Muslims here, as was done by Hitler with the Jews. He was trying to call Shri Advani as Hitler. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever and wherever in the country, has been the Government of Bharatiya Janta Party, either there had been no riots or there had been very few of them.*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bharatiya Janta

Party is the most powerful party in Delhi. Only a single riot took place in Delhi recently, but who was behind it. All the newspapers and even the Indian People's Front had said about the people who were instrumental for these riots. Shri Chandra Shekhar has also visited the riot-torn areas. Even the Shahi Imam, who is a very communal minded person, has said that the Muslim elements, who took out the procession, were behind all these riots. The IPF said that the Congress was behind these riots.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Your cassettes are spreading poison.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not proper to mention the name of Bharatiya Janta Party in all these things. Therefore, it would have been better, if such a picture regarding the minorities and majorities had not been presented here. 100 per cent of the people killed in Sambhal were Hindus, but here it was stated that the Muslims are being killed.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Just now, he has said that riots had not taken place anywhere, where the BJP was in power. I would like to know how riots took place in Jaipur, which was never hit by riots and where the BJP is in power today.*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote here from some newspapers of Uttar Pradesh. It is regret able that Shri Akbar is using such a language, which was not even used by Shri Jinnah. Regarding the riots which took place in Hyderabad, Shri Chenna Reddy and Shri N. T. Ramarao also said that BJP was not behind these riots, but here in Delhi, he is stating that the BJP was behind all these riots and who are those people who had been killed in it.*(Interruptions)*

You have levelled this charge, but not

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Shri Chenna Reddy. You cannot become Jinnah. Being in the Congress, you are trying to become Jinnah. I would like to quote here from some newspapers of Uttar Pradesh. I have 6-7 of them and they are all pro-Congress and pro-Janta Dal. Just look at the head-lines of these newspapers, whose owners are pro-congress and pro-Janta Dal. "Masjidon sesuraksha balon ke khilaf jehad ka elan, Kanpur me sthiti visfotak, sena, P.A.C. ke dston se alpasankhyakon ke ghamasanyudh-10 aur mare." (The Mosques has announced Jihad against the Security Forces, the situation in Kanpur is explosive, heavy fighting between the minorities and the squads of P.A.C. and other forces-10 killed) Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 'Amar-Ujala', the headline is "Suraksha balon per ghat laga kar hamle". (Security forces ambushed). The head-line in the third newspaper is-"Aligarh men dekhte hi goli marne ke adesh, vishwavidyalaya ke nikat bhyankar hinsa". (Shoot at sight orders in Aligarh, heavy violence near the university.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these newspapers are clearly exposing who is behind all these riots why these riots took place? In Uttar Pradesh.....**.....went to all the places and told the Muslims to gather arms and come out on the streets. The riots took place due to that reason only. The sadbhavna-yatras taken out by.....**.....spread the riots. (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cassettes are being mentioned repeatedly. I am speaking on them.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What about your cassettes? Let us play the cassettes here and let the whole House hear it and decide as to who is arousing the passions. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, today some people referred to the cassettes that are in circulation. In a report published in today's issue of the 'Navbharat Times', Shri Shakeel Akhtar, a Muslim reporter from Kashmir valley has said that cassettes containing secessionist propaganda are being fearlessly sold in the valley and I would like to read before the House, what Shri Akhtar has written... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is not a Member of this House and he is not present here to defend himself. Unfortunately, Mr. Malhotra has referred to his name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I accept your point of order. His name will not be mentioned in the record.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The speeches made by the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister in which he exhort the Muslim community to collect arms, was the primary cause for the communal riots that rocked Uttar Pradesh. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVILAL): The 'Sadbhavana Yatra' undertaken by him played a key role in cooling down the passions and on the contrary B.J.P. is responsible for arousing the Passions.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I blame the Congress Party for it. It is supporting the.....**.....The Congress is supporting...**... contrary to your wishes and you are allowing those responsible for the killings to benefit from it. You are allowing him to continue.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

**Not recorded.

Well, I will be allowing Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev to say something immediately after the speech of Mr. V.K. Malhotra, if he has any point to make. I would request the Members to address the House and through the House to the people outside and not addressing each other because it is creating difficulties.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Shri Shakeel Akhtar in his report in the 'Navbharat Times' says that, the potentiality of the contents of the Cassettes being sold in the Kashmir Valley, to instigate people to commit high treason, is asbouding and unimaginable. He has also mentioned in his report that the contents of two cassettes are so provocative that they can even intense life in the dead. All of you seem to be oblivious of the distribution and sale of such cassettes containing provocative and secessionist utterances (*Interruptions*)

You donot seem to be bothered about the fact that hundreds of 'Kar Sewaks' who went to Ayodhya in a manner, chanting 'Ram Dhun' and without carrying even sticks or stones with them, were killed in unprovoked firing. (*Interruptions*) There, the Kothari brothers were taken out of their house and killed at point-blank range. However, if such facts are mentioned in cassettes, they are accused of spreading communal venom. After all, why did the Government kill these people? What was their fault? You cannot have double standards in this country. I would like to tell Shri Chandra Shekhar and all others who are giving wide-publicity to this motion, that most of the riot victims belong to the minority community and that only the minorities are being massacred, is not correct. It is not proper to count the riot victims on the basis of their religious affiliations. In order to bring the facts to light and to remove the misconceptions in the minds of the people, let the Government come out with a white Paper on the number of Hindus and Muslims killed in these riots. Even the report of the Criminal Investigation Department should be made public. The Report will make it clear

as to who were responsible for these riots and who started them. It would be an injustice, if you suppress that report and give more weightage to other reports presented by people with vested interests. Mr. Soz does not move out of Delhi and he is not in a position to visit Kashmir, yet, he prefers to give a general verdict, sitting in Delhi. This won't serve any purpose. I would like to raise some other points as well. Here, a reference was made to the Ram Janamabhoomi issue. I would like to know from my Muslim brothers present in the House, whether a place, where 'Namaz' is not offered, can be called a Mosque? A place where 'Namaz' is not offered and within two hundred metres of whose periphery, Muslims are not allowed to sit their foot, can that place be termed as a Mosque?..... (*Interruptions*) Repeated attempts are being made to give the form of a mosque to a place where the idol of Lord Ram is installed and where 'Akhand Puja' is bring conducted... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): One hon. Member from BJP has mentioned about the Court. Let them accept the court verdict.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how do they expect the riots to come to an end? It is indeed strange that those people who talk about 'two bation theory', who divide the country on those lines and those people who do not recognise India as one nation, but consider it as a union of many nationalities are considered as 'Nationalists', while we, who talk about the oneness of the country are labelled as 'Communalists'. We, in the Bhartiya Janata Party believe in the oneness of India and its culture and we firmly stand for upholding its unity and integrity. Yet, we are termed as 'Communalists'.

[*English*]

SHRI BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Your policies will lead to the disintegration of the country.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let the entire House, unanimously agree to it that the people of this country won't be discriminated against on the basis of their religious beliefs, irrespective of whether they are in the majority or otherwise. I find it difficult to digest, when communalism is associated only with the majority community and not with the minorities. For the past 42 years, you have been suppressing the aspirations and hopes of the majority community by following an appeasement policy towards the minorities. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Tell us whether the C.P.I.(M) had a pact with the Muslim league or not? (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No doubt, the House should ponder over these points when it is discussing ways and means to eliminate communalism and to check the recurring communal riots, but over and above all this, we should also ponder about those who are responsible for these communal riots... (Interruptions) ...Pakistan is hatching a conspiracy to ruin this country and those who are trying to veil the nefarious activities of the Pakistani agents or those who are trying to prevent the exposure of the Pakistani conspiracy, are also responsible for these riots to a great extent. The self-proclaimed champions of the Muslim cause in this country are in fact the worst enemies of that community. The contractors of the Muslims votes, who are present in the House... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: You have become the contractors of Hindu votes.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am not surprised by the attitude of the communist Parties, they have all along been making attempts to destroy the cultural and national identity of this country... (Interruptions) The Communist Parties know very well that it is virtually an

impossible task to bring about a Communist Revolution in the country, as long as the people here are religious, that is why they are out to destroy the religious beliefs of the people. (Interruptions) I would also like to say here that illicit arms are being smuggled into the country from Pakistan and they are being collected here on a large scale. I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister that the Government should find out why it failed to check the illegal smuggling of arms into the country, from Pakistan and whether why it has failed to unearth the scores of illegal arms factories that have sprung up in many cities, across the length and breadth of the country. If the Prime Minister sincerely intends to take some effective steps, then the Government should check gun-running, unearth illegal arms factories and conduct house searches for illegal and unlicensed arms. This would prove effective only if and when, stringent punishments are given to those people, in whose houses, illegal arms are found.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: What about your 'Trishuls' (Tridents)? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, Mr. Makkasar, please take your seats. I would like to urge the hon. Members to listen to the member who is speaking, instead of addressing each other, for it creates difficulty in the smooth running of the proceedings. Mr. Joshi, you also stand up again and again, you should take your seat when I am on my legs but on the contrary you stand up. It is not proper. I would like to urge Mr. Joshi and Mr. Makkasar to take their seats. It is not proper to stand up and start addressing each other in this way. Please, both of you take your seats.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, more than 2 crores of people have infiltrated into India from Bengla Desh. They should be identified and it should be enquired into how a foreigner gained entry into India in this way? Many people out of these two crore people are involved in the riots incidents in India. Efforts should be

made to drive them out. How these foreigners can enter Indian territory without any valid permission?

It is in the knowledge of Mr. Deputy Speaker and Hon. Prime Minister that the people who come here from Pakistan holding Pakistani Visa generally overstay here. Though the period of their stay as mentioned in their visas has already expired, they are still staying here. Many of them are working in sensitive areas, they should be driven out. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have an appeal to make. If educational Institutions run on the basis of religion in the country whether it is Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian, The admissions in those institutions will be made on the basis of religion. It is quite natural. And if universities like Aligarh are established here on the basis of religion, views of the student seeking admission there on the basis of religion are bound to be bigotry. Therefore, education system in all the universities should be uniform. Religion should have no place there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our constitution provides for a common civil code, but the same is not being followed. This thing is creating discrimination. In the end, I want to say one thing more. I want to say to our Muslims brethren that they face no threat from majority community provided they are interested in maintaining harmony. The people who are participating in mad race to corner muslim votes pose a real threat to them. They should beware of such elements. I want to urge upon our muslim brethren that they just cooperate with the Hindus in the construction of the temple at the Lord Rama's birth place. This will automatically create an atmosphere of Hindu-Muslim party and that of peace in the country. (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do agree that a muslim, a sikh, a christian or a person from minority community is a fullfledged citizen of this country, he should not be reduced to the status of a second grade citizen. But Hindus were teated as second grade citizen for one thousand years. Hindus would not like to be a second grade citizen any longer. If injustice by Hindus is going to be called secularism,

communal peace cannot be established in this country. There is only one way to end communalism and that is that the entire country is taken as a nation which should have one culture and every man of this country should accept it as his motherland and consider himself its son. Only then peace can be maintained here.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI DEVI LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not want to speak but since a reference to contractorship has been made, I would like to say something. Contractors of muslim votes are encouraging all this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask through you that before the formation of Pakistan when Haryana was a part of Punjab, at that time also these people were ruling, they were forming Government with the support of the people of Haryana. We used to try to take with us Muslims on economic basis which was practically me. In those days Muslims league was taken to be the synonym of Pakistan though the country was one. But these people of BJP who were in Jansangh then... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Jansangh was formed in 1951. (Interruptions)

SHRI DEVI LAL: Earlier it had a different name... (Interruptions) Let me answer him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jansangh was not formed then but that was the feeling among the urban people. There was one Chaudhari Chotu Ram who united the Muslims, sikhs, Hindus of India on economic basis and these people called this Chotu Ram as Chotu Khan and today Shri Mulayam Singh is called Maulana Mulayam Singh well, who was responsible for these riots? Did they not contribute to these riots? These are the certain questions I would like to ask them. If it was really the Lord Rama birth place Yatra, it should have started from Somnath and reached Ayodhya direct but they visited the entire country upto Bengal and Bihar. This Rama's Birth place was in existence even two hundred and fifty years ago, but these congress people who ruled for 40 years

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never thought of it. Now when a certain feeling has developed among the rural people of India, due to which they came to power, but this thing is not going to be repeated in the next elections. You blame Mr. Makkasar, your candidate of BJP was contesting against Mr. Makkasar in the Lok Sabha elections in Bikaner and in spite of that you claim yourself to be the person managing the affairs of Rajasthan. This contractorship will vanish very soon but listen to me what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I challenge you. Can you win Kota seat? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVILAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was telling that when this feeling was developed all-around in India and when there were 542 members in this Lok Sabha. Prof. N. G. Ranga was sitting here. Chaudhari Ranbir Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Chaudhari Badan Singh from Budaun and Sardar Patel from Gujarat were here. We had decided to get separated because we were fed up with these people. *(Interruptions)* They also tried to isolate Haryana. I am very grateful to you that you have separated Haryana from Punjab because your rule in Punjab helped in developing a feeling among our farmers that we should get rid of these urban people somehow. Sitting with Akalis we decided that we should get rid of them. Punjabi Suba or whatever you want in Punjab, you take that but give us Haryana, this was our condition. We spear-headed this agitation together. I would like to cite an example in support of this. There was a meeting of our Congress Party...

HON. MEMBER: Your Congress.

SHRI DEVI LAL: Yes, I was a Congressman. *(Interruptions)* But now I have no connection with them *(Interruptions)*. It was a Parliamentary Committee meeting of Congress. I was a member of Congress. There was a plot of land near Guhna Cheeka which was to be given to the 'Harijans' under Land Utilisation Act, but they chose to give it

to the 'Harijans' of Amritsar-Gurdaspur. One Shri Mool Chand Jain was there. He said to Kairon Saheb well if the land was to be given to Harijans why not give it Harijans belonging to Haryana. To which Shri Kairon replied that no body from Haryana had applied for that. The then Chief Minister Sacchar Saheb and had said that he was helpless as no application was received from people belonging to Haryana. Sacchar Saheb was the Chief Minister of Punjab at that time. At that time I rose and told Mr. Jain what these poor fellows can do, there is no one in our area who could apply for that. You should take it for granted that Bania from Punjab is more clever than a Baniya of our area. A Harijan of Punjab is more clever than that of our area. A Jat of Punjab is better than ours. An MLA of Punjab is also more clever than us. Then Sacchar Saheb quipped, "Is there any one more clever than you", upon which I said, "there is no doubt about it". From Ludhiana out of 11,9 MLAs are from Akali Dal and only two belong to Congress—One Shri Diwan Jagdish Chandra and the other is Shri Bhimsen Sacchar. While you became the leader, the post of Secretary went to Diwan Jagdish Chandra. Though we have a team of 11 from a district, no body bothers about us. That is why we thought of getting rid of these people. As soon as we got rid of them, a separate Haryana was formed and on the other side Punjab State was formed. After that I gave a call to the entire India to unite to get rid of these urban rich. As a result of that we 319 members are sitting this side, we did not join them. Out of those 319 one is our Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar and other one is myself the Deputy Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)* I am grateful to you because only because of you we could come to power. The place of Shri Gopi Chandra Bhargava, is occupied by Shri Badal and Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann today. Where the people like Shri Bhim Sen Sacchar was ruling, today these are people like Shri Chautala, Shri Hukum Singh and Shri Bansi Lal. Now Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, is occupying the chair which was once occupied by Mr. Chandra Bhanu Gupta, about whom they have many complaints. Now Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav, Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat

and Mr. Chimanbhai Patel are in the same positions which were once occupied by Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra, Mr Mohan Lal Sukhadia and Mr Hiten Desai respectively. In state Mr. Bangarappa has come to power while in another Mr. Janardana Reddy. So, when all the preminent seats of power have been captured by the persons of rural background these people are frustab they have no economic programmes to implement they have not been able to wave boans, make pensions for old age pensions and provide electricity and water. Now they are left with no alternative except to incite religious sentiments. That's why they thought it prudent to take up the Ram Janambhoomi issue. This issue has now become the stopping stone to capture power. In the olden times a story used to make rounds which is not merely an act of fiction but reality also, that once Lord Ram overheard a launderer telling his spouse, that I am not Shri Ram who will accept into the house Sita who spent some time in Lanka. This single episode lead to her exile. Then after that Ashwamedha Yagya's horse was released... (*Interruptions*) ...please listen. This is the reason for our remaining in power, while they have been forced to abdicate and move over to the other side. Only they have spurned us and launched the rathyatra similar to Ashamedha Yagya to came out of wilderness. But Sita was well aware of the antecedents of the horse and that's why she asked Lava and Kusha to release the horse. So I would like to ask them one question, that if they are the ardent follower, of Lord Ram then why not struggle for the liberation of Lahore and Kasur from Pakistan Kasur, the two cities founded by Luva and Kusha. Can they acquire all the powers so eesrily. We have struggled a lot to come to power. This way they cannot come to power. That's why I congratulated Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav for displaying courage to stop the rathyatra. The manner in which communal passions have been incited by them by pitting Hindus and Muslims against each other and their attempt to blame the Congress and my party here in the House are not justified, as the disturbances in Indore, Ahmedabad and Rajasthan were clearly their creations. (*Interruptions*) they are only to be blamed.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Who is in power in Madhya Pradesh? Who is cooperating with Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav?

SHRI DEVI LAL: He must have compassion for Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav. Large crowds up to even two lakhs were mobilised by Mr. Yadav for his Sadbhavna Sabhas to demonstrate his mass popularity. Whosoever is born in India favours establishment of communal harmony in the country. I ask who compelled the one lakh strong Niazi forces to lay down arms? It was Gen Arora. It took one year to release POWs under the agreement. Around 1.28 lakh Indians living in Kuwait were brought back through the air and sea routes. their strategy is to compel 12 crore Muslims to leave the country. But where will they be deported and in how much time. Only they are responsible for disturbances. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is totally baseless. Through such speeches the image of India will only get distorted. Who has stated that my party favours departation of Muslims. (*Interruptions*) Sir, this is not a petty issue. The Deputy Prime Minister of India is saying that the Indias favour departation of 12 crore Muslims from the country. How is he saying this? Who has said this and where? The statement of the Deputy Prime Minister that Indians favour departation of 12 crore Muslims from the country, will be highlighted by Pakistan and several other nations. repeatedly. So all this should be expunged and is not in the national interest (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVI LAL: The Deputy Prime Minister of India is only speaking the truth. He is saying what he is observing.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is speaking not in the capacity of a Janta Dal leader but as the Deputy Prime Minister in the House. So, my submission to you is to, check him from uttering such derogating things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVI LAL: My submission is that

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they have no constructive programme. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, right now many allegations are being levelled against B.J.P. These will be refuted at the opportune moment. All these charges are being orally refuted and the public will also give their verdict. But through you I would like to request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that I would like to clarify my party's stand on such an irresponsible statement attributed to my party colleague that we want to throw out Muslims from India. I take pride that even at the time of partition of the country when Pakistan became a theocratic state, India adopted the present secular constitution, which treats everyone equally. Nobody is first class or second class citizen. I firmly believe that whosoever tries to change the frame work of the constitution will not do good and my party is totally against all this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKASAR (Bikaner): We have the cassette and we will let you know. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have heard the cassettes *(Interruptions)* I have also seen the video cassette. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Chaudhary Devi Lal is not speaking in his personal capacity, but as the Deputy Prime Minister of the country. So, he must restrain himself as whatever he says will not only have repercussions in the country, but also has got international ramifications. *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pained at the controversy that has arisen in the House. I would like to assure Advani Ji that what all Chowdhary Sahab stated was not intentioned to convey,

that B.J.P. favours departure of some individuals from the country. Some people raise such slogans "Babar Kee Santan Chhoro Hindustan". *(Interruptions)*

To my mind chowdhary Sahab was referring to only such slogans. But the completion of deporting people from the country, is wrong. Constitution of India centers on everyone the right to live in the country. We don't want that such a image be created in the world. The Government will not allow anyone to deport anybody from the country whosoever he may be. Chowdhary Sahab was not referring to B.J.P., but to those persons who raise such slogans and if the party does not support them, then it is good. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: Advani Ji. has stated that nobody from his party has made such statements. Right now somebody branded the people sitting in the front row as Pakistani agents. He has said that it is the Deputy Prime Minister who is speaking. I would like to ask Advani Ji, was he not participating as B.J.P. chief in the rath yatra, which spoiled the whole atmosphere? At that time Hindu religion was not being propagated, it remained packed in his briefcase. Hindu religion is dear to all of us and the nation also. I request them not to espouse the cause of hindu religion, alone we all are Hindus. The people creating fuss, I would like to tell that we are not afraid of elections. If the elections are held they will be routed and will not be able to engineer Hindu Muslim riots *(Interruptions)* At present they all are creating lot of fuss. I want to tell them that we are not afraid of elections. If elections are held, they will be routed, they will not be able to create a Hindu Muslim divide *(Interruptions)* Let him resign and I also resign, that he will know who has the mass following in Rajasthan.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): You emerged victorious in Rajasthan only because of us. Had you been that popular in Rajasthan then you must have toured the state. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: You Concentrated in

Bikaner, but despite this Mr. Makkasar emerged victorious because of me, not you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you sit down please. I request all the hon. Members to exercise restraint and don't have side talks with each other, as all it makes difficult for the members to highlight issues. I request the leaders and whips of all the parties to check the members of their parties, as alone I cannot control the House.

[*English*]

SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I feel very much distressed, unhappy and perturbed when I participate in this discussion. Even after 43 years of independence when we have secularism in our Constitution, we are discussing the communal tension in the country. The situation in the country and the issues which are accentuating tensions in the country are also creating tensions in this House which we have seen for the last three to four hours of the debate. I have heard with rapt attention the speeches from the Janata Party, Mr. I.K. Gujral, Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and other Members. At the outset, on behalf of my party, I convey my heart full congratulations to the present Government and the Prime Minister for this Government have achieved one thing. Both the parties which were fighting on the basic issue of Ram Janambhoomi—Babri Masjid have been brought to the negotiating table. Moreover, recently they have been asked to exchange the documents. This is the right step in the right direction. I think that this is definitely a feather to the cap of the Government which is hardly 43 days old. And I hope that after this debate, the whole House will join and pass a resolution that this Government should be given political as well as all types of support so that the efforts which have been started can go ahead and the country which is now divided on caste and religion can bring its original position and we can forget the unhappy incidents which are happening in the country. The Congress Party had always stood and will

stand for secularism and whatever price the Congress might have to pay will be paid by it but they will never compromise for secularism. This is our principle and we strongly believe that the present Government will keep the fabric of Indian secularism and will fight against this issue of communalism which has become a cancerous spot in our present day country... (*Interruptions*) ...I have heard Mr. V.K. Malhotra who is a good friend of mine. I appreciate the way he has spoken. He has proved today in this House that whatever has been told about his party is very much correct. What was his trend of speech? He has now tried to charge the Deputy Prime Minister. Why is he saying that particular thing? I will request Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra to answer. He said that the population of the Muslims in this country is going up by three per cent and thereby country is in danger. What sort of message you are giving to Pakistan and Bangladesh? He just now spoke about it. You just now said that there are no riots in the States which you are running. I agree, because you will not disturb your own State. Therefore, you go to the States of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, or Shri Chimanbhai Patel and other Congress or non-Congress Governments where you are not there and you disturb them. You are the villain of peace. The whole House has come to the conclusion, and if you have any reason to believe what is the sense of the House, then you should decide, enough is enough and no further. Why I am saying this to you is that you are dividing this country on Hindu *Rashtra* basis. May I ask Shri Advani and Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra why Iraq and Iran are fighting in spite of the fact that they are Muslims *Rashtras*. Khalida Begam and Hasina Begam have come in the streets in Bangladesh in spite of the fact that it is a Muslim *rashtra*. Why Benazir Bhutto has come in the streets and given a call to fight; it is because it relates to the economic situation, in which the people are very much interested. Only *dharma* or Hindu *Rashtra* will not solve your Problem. If you want to make it a issue in the elections, it is a separate thing. But do you really want to make it an issue in the elections by creating a division in the country? Integration of the

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country is in peril.

Your leader, Shri Advani has given an interview in the Times of India. What did he say? He said: "I feel proud that I led the *Rath Yatra* with my symbol of lotus, and when I went round the country from Rameshwar to Samastipur, there were no riots." History does not speak that. One hundred and six riots took place. The Home Minister is there; he will speak. Not only that, six hundred persons died. You made a cassette to show how people died in Ayodhya. I condemned whosoever has done it, whether Mulayam Sigh Yadav or anybody else. But who was the Prime Minister then? He was playing the game: Laloo Parsad versus others. He allowed Shri Advani to go for some time and then he arrested him. It is that Shri V.P. Singh, who refused to speak on Mathura, because there was a flag of your party. He said: It is a communal party; unless you remove the flag, I am not going to speak on this. From two seats, you got eighty-eight seats. You came because of Shri V. P. Singh. He created a situation where there was a 1:1 fight in the country during elections. Very good. You are the creation of Shri V.P. Singh, but you have also destroyed him... (Interruptions) Yes, he was my product. He stabbed me in the back and went away. Anyway, please do not disturb me.

I am very much surprised that Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra brought certain issues before the House. These issues were debated all over the country and he asked what action had been taken on them. I would ask him: Why did you not solve all those problems when you were having daily lunches, dinners and breakfasts with Shri V.P. Singh? Now, suddenly you have come to realise this.

Shri J.K. Gujral gave a very very nice speech. But it reminded me of a story. A man puts fire in his neighbour's house and then gives a ring to the fire brigade. In the process the neighbour's house as also his own house is gutted. Shri Gujral said that our secular fabric in India must be maintained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has been consistent.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes, but he has been inconsistent in one thing. He gave a very good speech, but if he had given the same speech during your Government's time, the country would not have come to this situation. I do not dispute about his speech. He gave a very good speech but I cannot reconcile to one statement of his. He once wanted to sell a product in this House saying that the communal problem is there only in the Congress or Congress-run States. Shri Chimanbhai Patel was the Chief Minister during your time and you selected all the MLAs and Ministers. This Government is supported by Congress because of the circumstances created in the country and I agree with it but if you say that this is a Congress-run State and we are responsible, it is not correct. Shri Chimanbhai Patel was ousted from Congress because of corruption. When he went to your party, he became a holy good fellow and you accepted him. He is back again.

What happens to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav? Shri Yadav, Shri Joyti Basu and others had meeting in Kanpur and now we are having riots in Kanpur. I do not blame either Shri Basu or Shri Yadav. Congress has taken a stand in U.P. in Congress Working Committee meeting that Kar Sevaks must not be treated in the manner as they were treated during Shri V.P. Singh's regime. If somebody tells us that we have become a Hindu Party, we do not mind but our stand on Ramjanambhoomi and Babri Masjid is very clear. Our leader has given a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is your stand?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am telling you. If you are deaf and you cannot hear, I will make you hear but give me a chance to say my point.

Our stand is very clear and it is that we will not allow Masjid to be demolished and

Mandir to be constructed. We do not agree that in a deputed land either Mandir or Masjid should be constructed. We have said that six Supreme Court judges should be invited by the Government to be in a Commission and papers which have come to the Hon. Prime Minister from the aggrieved parties, i.e. Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid and VHP should be given to them. They should examine them and this examination should be time bound and whatever decision is given should be acceptable to the Government as well as to these two parties. This is our stand. May I ask the BJP that if they are so sure that this is the Ram Janambhoomi and it was never a Masjid and only the idol was there then why they are afraid of accepting the verdict of the court? Why are they not accepting the legal position? You have mustered some weakness. You are playing politics with 'Ram' but I may tell you that Ram will not forgive you. Ram will take care of you in the right time. I would request you not to play politics with Ram.

On behalf of my party I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister that there was a clear guideline from the Home Ministry and that guideline was followed by Shri V.P. Singh and that is still being followed by this Government-provocative statements, provocative posters and provocative video or audio cassettes must not be allowed. Where is the weakness? Why don't you hear the cassette which has been given here? You call all the party leaders and let them hear this cassette. If all the leaders say that it is not good for the country and it is provocative...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to tell the Hon. Member that I would also like to have one other cassette which is in my possession and which is a conversation with Mahant Paramhans of Ayodhya in which he says that this whole problem began in September 1984 when he and Mr. Dau Dayal and others met Mrs. Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi told them...***... (Interruptions)* I have the tape. Mahant Paramhans was talking to me.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): How could we believe you? How do we know that Mrs. Indira Gandhi said so? We know you people very well and the country also knows you well. How can we believe you?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On the 18th of this month, Mahant Paramhans was talking to me in Ayodhya. He made this statement.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. I am on my legs. Please sit down.

Well, a reference has been made to the former Prime Minister who is no more. It is very difficult to confirm or to prove whether what is said is correct or not. Therefore that portion referring to here will not form part of the record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Thank you Sir for giving such a ruling. I do not want to prolong it I do not want to go on speaking on this subject. When I said cassettes, posters and other things, what I meant is that all those things which are creating communal tension and which are creating a division on caste and community lines should be removed. Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra alleges that we are casting aspersions on him. There is a slogan raised by his party in U.P. which says...

"Baccha Baccha Ram Ka, Musalman Baccha Haraam Ka: This is the slogan raised by the Bajrang Dal. Shri Advani says that he does not subscribe to that view. Merely saying that in Parliament is not enough. You have to prove it that you do not believe in it really. Do you know this? When our Congress delegation went to Hyderabad and visited the injured patients in the hospitals, some of their activists came and stated that they would throw out Muslims from India.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, I had also gone to Hyderabad. They were not

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

allowed to enter there and they had to return.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Our friends from BJP are living in a fool's paradise. In Delhi University, he and his leader were kicked out by the students during the Mandal Commission agitation. Do not forget it. When you throw stones, you must be ready to accept them back. I am not a disciple of Gandhi Ji. I am a disciple of Neta Ji. Don't forget that. If we really want to solve this problem, we have to preach and do what we feel and think is right. Unfortunately, because of the present situation in the country, Mandir Maszid and Mandal have become an issue. Basically, this situation has been created by the BJP and also to certain extent by the 11 month old government of V.P. Singh. They have done it through the Mandal Commission's report and by projecting the BJP as an alternative to the Congress (I). (*Interruptions*) Our friends from CPI (M) and CP and other parties have always fought against communalism. I appreciate it. But they have now become a sort of grandfather. They go on offering advice that Shri Chandra Shekha should do it, Shri Devi Lal should do it, Shri V. P. Singh should do it or Shri Advani should do it and so on. They forget that they are wiped out from all over the country except in West Bengal and Kerala. I would like to ask them one thing.... (*Interruptions*)

Our friend Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury today admitted that they were never in the opposition and that they were supporting the previous Government. There was support not only from their party but also from the BJP. Is it not a fact? You had supported the Government which was supported by the BJP and how is that, you had not supported the cause of the BJP?

I would like to ask Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury—who is my personal friend—one question. Before the BJP withdrew their

support when the Rath Yatra was started, when communal tension was built up in the country why did you not withdraw the support? This is not my assessment, this is Mr. Surjeet, your leader's assessment as also Mr. Jyoti Basu's. Why did you not do that at that time? You kindly answer this. Either they should say that they had made a mistake or they should say that they thought that BJP will be corrected. (*Interruptions*) A question has been very rightly raised by Mr. Gujral and I will appreciate it also that religion and politics should not be mixed up. But the problem today is that religion and politics have been mixed up. Here, in this House, during our time, we had passed a Bill for Punjab and it was supported by all the parties. I remember the speech of Prof. Dandavate. That was one of the best speeches that he gave. He analysed it. He told this House that religion and politics should not be mixed. But what has happened today? It is unfortunate that religion and politics have been mixed. Who is doing it? The man, who is sitting on your right side. It is this House that have to come together and prevail upon the BJP to give this theory of mixing religion and politics.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Prime Minister, our Party's demands that he should take immediate action regarding those cassette, speeches and posters. (*Interruptions*) You have created an impact in the country by saying things in public and not keeping anything unto yourselves. Don't be afraid of our unconditional support. We are with you. We shall continue to support you. It is because we want that you should do good things. But unless you take stern action, it is not possible... (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Why, your party had completely remained silent on the issue of communalism?

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dasgupta, it is not going on record. Please do not interrupt like that. I am allowing Mr. Saifuddin

Choudhury to speak. You can pass on your points to him.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has yielded to me and not to you. If he has yielded to you, then I will allow you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you yielded to him, Mr. Dev?

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV: All right; I will hear him.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: My point is simple: in West Bengal, we have been consistently fighting communalism. But I do not find the Congress Party in West Bengal doing anything to fight communalism, by holding meetings, demonstrations or in any other way. On the 5th December, they organized a rally in Calcutta where many speeches were made, and allegations were made against Mr. Jyoti Basu; not a single word was uttered on communalism, not a single word on BJP, nor on Ram Janmabhoomi. I want to know why your party is silent on these issues in West Bengal.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We have been telling this to all the political parties. But there is one interesting feature. Everybody says 'Chandra Shekhar Ji is a good man; he is a long-time associate of mine.' But then they start criticising him.

What happened in West Bengal? I was in my constituency in Tripura. Jyoti Basu said; "Chandra Shekhar Ji is coming; I am not trying to meet him. He has not informed me." Then suddenly, I saw in the papers that the Prime Minister had been requested to come one day earlier. The Prime Minister had gone there one day earlier; there was some discussion. Whenever there is dis-

cussion with the Central Government, they discuss about Haldia and all those things. I do not know what transpired between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister and what the Chief Minister was given. Then Mr Jyoti Basu said: 'On certain issues, I will certainly support Chandra Shekhar Ji.' And in the Press conference he said, Chandra Shekhar was a defector.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a communal issue.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I did not say that it was a communal issue. *(Interruptions)* The hon. Prime Minister gave a Press conference. There he was told that Jyoti Basu had said such-and-such things. In reply, in his characteristic style, the Prime Minister said: 'If a man feels something according to his standards, I am not a party to it. I am not bothered about what he says.' Very good. Then what happened? After he left, the Chief Minister made an aspersion against the Prime Minister, saying that during his time, communalism has spread all over the country, except in West Bengal. I would ask my friend: What happened in Purulia? Was it not a communal riot? *(Interruptions)* In West Bengal, a riot has taken place; but for that I will not blame CPI(M), even if they shout at me, because I will admit that in West Bengal, when there is a communal riot, Mr. Jyoti Basu takes special measures. I appreciate it. But don't say that there are not communal riots there. I appreciate what he has done. *(Interruptions)*

Before I conclude, I would make a request.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before concluding, make it clear whether you are supporting or opposing the adjournment motion.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We will decide it after listening to the reply of the hon. Home Minister who is also the Prime Minister. If we are satisfied with his reply, we shall take

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

a decision. If he cannot satisfy us, we will take a decision. Why are you worried? But your chance is not coming. One thing, Mr. Dandavate, which I must tell you: I was happy to see your performance today. But as a Finance Minister, you were a failure. (*Interruptions*) You will be named by the party. None of you is competent to come this side. Step by step you are going down; and we shall be going there. Don't worry, though you are quite ambitious to come there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why did you not explain your stand on the *shilanyas*?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He is competent to take care of himself. We need not advise him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am happy, both on this side as well as on that side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dev, don't reply to all the questions; time is very short. I think the hon. Prime Minister is going to reply at 6 o' clock.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not reply all the questions which were hurled at you.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will finish in two minutes. Before I conclude, All want to say one thing.

I have mentioned about the cassette. I have mentioned about the posters and I will like to request the hon. Prime Minister, as it is long overdue that the National Integration Council should meet and discuss the present issue, to convene a meeting. I know he is now busy with this session. After this session a meeting should be convened and if necessary it should be reconstituted and some additions and alterations have to be made

and in that meeting this issue should be discussed.

Before I conclude, I request you and the Hon. Speaker, that like in the past, let there be a resolution at the end of this debate, from the Chair, belonging to all the parties to maintain communal harmony in the country and to bring back normalcy in the country. I think it will go a long way to assuage the feelings of the people who are now perturbed because of this particular situation.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury. May I request Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury to address the Chair? Otherwise, you will get a very glorious response to your speech.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Yes. I will.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He likes the Chair's face.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The on-going communal riots are a gram warning to our nationhood, to the basic tenets of our Constitution and to the unity and integrity of our country.

Now the riots that have taken place in different parts, be it Hyderabad, Ahmedabad or Aligarh, or Khurja or Rajasthan, where precious lives have been lost, all are regrettable. These who are responsible for this, are to be condemned severely. Those who have lost their lives—I do not try to identify them as Hindus or Muslims—are all Indians and in that way we have to understand the seriousness of the situation.

Now at this juncture it is imperative that irrespective of political affiliations, barring the known communal parties which should be excluded deliberately, all the secular forces should unite. We may have many differences. I did not at all like the way the Government was formed. I do not like the

many policies of the Congress Party, but to save the nation, it is imperative that we who are all divided among many parties, come together on this single question to fight communalism in the country. And in this I am ready and, our party is ready to cooperate with this Government in any step that they would take to suppress communalism in this country.

Now in this background I must try to recollect two incidents that I encountered during my visit to Aligarh and Bulandshahr just a few days ago.

In Aligarh in a hospital I found a man who was attacked by some people and his eyes were taken out with the nib of a pen. When the first eye was taken out he prayed that the next should be spared. That was not spared. Both of his eyes are gone. When I met him—whether it was Hindu or Muslim it is immaterial for me—he asked me for an eye. He wanted to have the sight. What should be my answer, I do not know.

Then in another place in a room some 24 persons took shelter. They locked it from inside. The attackers set fire to the room. But such was the fire as the smoke was coming, they were being suffocated. They went holding together to a corner of the room. Such was the fear of the outside attack that they could not come out and got suffocated to death inside. Out of them nine were children.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): That was in Bulandshahr.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Yes, near Bulandshahr Jahangirpur. It is no concern to me whether they are Hindus or Muslims. The question is, do you require Ram, or Allah to kill our children? If that is so, I say we do not require any such God, Ram or Allah in this country. Do we require Mandir and Masjid to kill our children? We have to give an answer. I have very much appreciated what Mr. Gujaral has said in his speech. But he said that he did not want to raise the finger at anybody. I say, today is the time to

raise the finger at anyone who mix politics with religion and who have contributed to this deterioration, be it Mr. Shahabuddin or Mr. Advani. I wanted Mr. Advani to be very much here. I know my BJP friends will be very angry with me. I know that in 1986 Mr. Shahabuddin had contributed in a big way in the communal situation. But for these currents flare up of riots, the BJP and its leader Mr. Advani are singularly responsible for this. I can understand that there is a dispute, and VHP is saying that in Ayodhya, a particular place is the birth place of Ram. They are a Hindu organisation. But the BJP says that they are not a Hindu organisation. Then, why did Mr. Advani take out his Rath to Ayodhya? He has to give an answer. If he is such a Ram devotee then why did he not sit at the boat club, not for self-immolation but for fast-unto death and say, "Ram is in my heart and I want this temple to be at that particular place in Ayodhya"? Where sentiments of both communities are involved, he cannot just unilaterally take out some kind of a conquering journey to a place, he do not understand what can be the impact of it and what can be the reaction of it. Who is responsible for all these killings? He has to give an answer.

About cassettes, so much has been said. What was the need to bring out those cassettes? I do not know, may be Imam has said something; may be in Kashmir somebody has taken out a cassette; may be some other MP has taken out a cassette. What was the need for this? What was there in those cassettes? That is to be investigated properly. I want that all the leaders in this House must sit together, go into all those cassettes and identify who had done these things and take stern action against them.

Now, there are certain other points. I have a respect for everybody, who has a real religious sentiment in their mind. If somebody wants to set up a temple, he is welcome to do it. If somebody wants to set up a Mosque, he is welcome to do it. I want to know, whether the kind of activity that was undertaken by the BJP was really for Mandir or for power. That is the question. We have to expose their design. That is very important. I understand

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that somebody has religion in heart. Mr. Advani has said time and again as to why he decided to take out his Rath. In Calcutta in a newspaper interview I found—where he addressed his people—that he decided to bring down the Government. When the Mandal issue came up he decided at that time that was the convenient time to bring down this Government. Then, I ask him is Ram Mandir the real issue or the Mandal Commission the real issue? What is the real issue? The moot point that comes to my mind is this. There is a design. Even today, much has been talked about Mr. V.P. Singh's responsibility and much has been talked about Mr. Mulayam Singh's responsibility. If they had committed an excess, that is condemnable. My first point is that Mr. Advani should not have entered to go to Ayodhya. When Mr. Shahabuddin tried to go to Ayodhya to liberate the Mosque, we condemned him and said that he should not go there and he should sit at the boat club. Now, Mr. Advani has said: "Mr. Mulayam provoked everybody. Mulayam gave this kind of speeches. We wanted to teach him a lesson. That is why some of our people had climbed the Mosque." Is that the way, Sir? Is that the responsible behaviour? If he had to teach a lesson to Mr. Mulayam, he could direct his Rath to Lucknow, enter the fort of the Secretariat, hold him by his ears and give a slap there. Instead of that he preferred going to Ayodhya, doing some small act and for that the country is burning. If there is any height of irresponsible behaviour it is this. There is a design. It is not simply a Hindu-Muslim question. But it is a question of taking advantage politically.

Much has been said about Pakistani agents and their active involvement. We all know that. They are active so that the Muslims are alienated from the mass of this country. That is the Pakistani design and that is why they want to encourage fissiparous tendencies in our country. Now if I being a political leader, behave in such a manner that widens the gulf, am I not acting as a Pakistani agent—willingly not, unwillingly? Then today in our country who is the biggest Pakistani agent?

AN HON. MEMBER: Advani!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I do not know. You draw your own conclusions. There is a philosophy behind all this. I want to quote a paragraph from Mr. Golwalkar's book "We or Our Nationhood—How defined":

German race pride has now become the topic of the day. To keep up purity of the race and its culture, Germany shocked the world by her purging the country of the Semitic races, the Jews. Race pride at its highest has been manifested here. Germany has also shown how will nigh impossible it is for races and cultures, having differences going to the root, to be assimilated into one united whole, a good lesson for us in Hindustan to learn and profit by."

This is the theory that is now being attempted to put into practice in India'.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Something back you gave a ruling that the name of any Chief Minister should not be brought into this. In the first place, it should not have been allowed. Now he has mentioned the name of late Mr. Golwalkar who is no more.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is from his writing that he is quoting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I know that. But it should have some relevance with the topic which is being dealt with if we want to go in a proper direction. Mentioning the names of Mr. Mulayam Singh or Late Mr. Golwalkar will not lead us in that direction. Then why to bring in controversy unnecessarily? And Sir, you have already given the ruling on this...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I really appreciate what you have said. I would rather request the hon. Member not to make references to those people who may not be able to reply to the charges made against them on the floor of the House. As far as the book is concerned, if it is written in the book, it can be found out what is mentioned is there or not.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: It is a quotation. What I want to distinguish is that it is not the simple communal riots that are taking place but there is a design behind it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You also referred to some others names. They are not here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Can I not quote from any book?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have allowed you to quote from the book. What I am saying is that do not refer to those people who are not here. I have allowed you to refer to the book. I am saying that please do not refer to other persons. You mentioned two-three other names. You have not followed carefully what I have said...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a court where you will be arguing the things. I have already allowed to quote from the book. You have not followed what I have said.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Now, Sir, there is a design, there is philosophy and there is an attempt to reach to the seat of power by encouraging these kinds of passions in the country. So, it is not a question of Hindu v/s Muslim, it is a question of rabid, reactionary, neo-fascists, communalists v/s the whole of the secular forces of the country. This is a critical time we are passing by and in this I have to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister certain things, for which I am very sorry. It is not the question of who gave you permission or not to visit affected areas when the country was burning. I have all respect for you but then it should have been that you had that arrangement to go there because it was necessary to exert some kind of moral authority. There was a collapse of administration in many parts. There was partial behaviour from the uniformed forces. For that it was necessary. You are Prime Minister now and you have to exert that moral authority. But if I condemn you on that,

you should take it kindly. This is a very serious matter and not to be enraged by just certain utterances. This kind of things happen. I do not know. I have to say something about the local Press there. Here I have a Press cutting from Aaj, Agra, dated 10.12.90: "28 marizon Sahib 74 mautke ghat utare gay". 74 persons were murdered including 28 patients. That is about killings in a medical college. This is the headline. Have you seen that. Again in this, in a small corner here it is written: "Aisi Kai ghatna Nahin Hai. Nothing of this sort happened. Have you seen that, Prime Minister? This is the headline. This was distributed for seven days in Aligarh and the national Press was not allowed in. Who is responsible for this? I do not want banning of the Press but there is a responsibility of the Editors, responsibility of the journalists. Should not they come together and expel this Press from circulation? On that, the rampant killings took place in Aligarh. This kind of irresponsible behaviour took place and the administration also did not take right action at the right time. The situation is very serious. I am all for a dialogue. There has to be a dialogue. I know that even now if today Advaniji starts his *Rath Yatra* and tries to go to Ayodhya, the same thing Mr. Chandra Shekhar will do as Mr. V.P. Singh did. He has no other option. The same kind of stern action has to be taken. And I also know that the same kind of action will be undertaken by BJP and Advaniji if you just announce the date of the polls. It is not Ramachandra, it is polls that is more important. We know how they move. Also, in this context—you have no time to waste, you have many things to do—I request the Prime Minister that we have still time to Act. I would remind the protagonists of a theocratic State in this country, not orally but may be by heart who have belief in that, that please remember what happened to Irshad of Bangla Desh. He tried to impose Islamic State in Bangladesh where they have high tradition of tolerance and civilised culture. That Irshad is now behind the bars. This happens. You can excite passions. People may be encouraged to bring bricks. But when the design is clear, the same brick will be thrown at you. So, beware of that. We do not want to waste

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time. You call us, call all political parties, forget BJP forget Muslim league. We are secular. We have differences on economy, we have differences on many other things, may be on Bofors also, but on this please call us. We are ready to cooperate. We are fighting. We will give all kind of help that is necessary. This is the need of the time. This is the need of the hour and I hope the Government would stand up to the need of the time. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): I have given an adjournment motion on this, Sir. I must be given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I would really like to give hence to some other Members also. But I will request you to be brief. I don't know whether the hon. Prime Minister has time to...

AN HON. MEMBER: We have to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give a few minutes to each of the Members, please.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: When others can have one hour, we must have a few minutes at least, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. Time is allotted according to the number of Members of the Party.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: When others can have one hour, at least a few minutes should be given to us. Why this discrimination? (*Interruptions*) Our hearts are burring. We are suffering in the country because of communal riots.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall allow time according to the number of Members. Now, Mr. Indirajit Gupta may speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is on the

basis of the number of Members. You know it, you are a pretty senior Member in the House. I am addressing him, not you, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): If the House agrees and you agree, then in view of the importance and urgency of the subject...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are giving some more time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: ...We can continue tomorrow also for an hour or so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not tomorrow. Let us do it today.

(*Interruptions*)

SRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Many hon. Members want to speak, Sir. You would not be able to accommodate them according to the time schedule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have got to do it. You please continue your speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will continue, of course. What about all the other friends?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will decide.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, the confrontation which took place at Ayodhya on the 31st of October was most unfortunate. I don't apportion blame to either side. That confrontation which came about should have been avoided. Subsequent events show that it could have been avoided and we are deeply distressed at the casualties which occurred as a result of that confrontation.

We have always taken a stand regarding this temple and mosque dispute which, I think, is a consistent stand. We are not against the building of a temple, we have never been against the construction of any temple, the Ram temple in Ayodhya. The only thing we have said is that that temple

should not be constructed by demolishing the mosque. Mr. Malhotra has tried to argue here that it is not a mosque etc. I do not have time to go into all that. He said, it is a question of faith and conviction of Hindus and so on. But then, other people who are not Hindus, they may also have faith and conviction regarding their own beliefs. We have got a country where, Mr. Gujral has already admirably pointed out that we are a people, a nation, who are sharing so many different religious beliefs and cultures and languages and so on. This is not Pakistan. This is not Bangladesh or Pakistan or Iran or Iraq or any country like that. I am proud of the fact that India is a country where people of so many different faiths and beliefs live together as Indians. No other country in the world can give an example like this. But now, if attempts are made to disturb and destroy this social fabric of this country, it has to be resisted. Therefore, they always talk about Hindu Rashtra, which is condemnable. The BJP may say, 'We don't demand a Hindu Rashtra, somebody else demands it.' I don't know, but the only trouble is that there are so many outfits and what is their inter-connection, we don't know. There is BJP, there is RSS, there is Bajrang Dal, there is Vishwa Hindu Parishad, there is something else. When somebody is accused of something, they always say, 'It is not we, but somebody else.' I would like the leader of the BJP to say clearly on the floor of the House what is the nexus between the BJP and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Are they the same? Obviously not. Do they agree on all these issues connected with this controversy or do they not? If they have differences, will the BJP leaders kindly tell us what are those differences?

Sir, the BJP is a political party and it is the party, the leader of which has now got the Leader of the Opposition here, in the Lok Sabha. The VHP is not a political party. It may become one day, I do not know. At present, it is not a political party; it is some kind of an outfit which swears by religion. The VHP is not an organisation which needs to bother about the Constitution of this country. They have nothing to do with the Constitu-

tion. But the BJP is a political party, its members, its Ministers in different States, its MPs, its MLAs cannot take their seats in the Legislatures without taking an oath on the Constitution. They are bound by all the main principles and fundamental tenets of the Constitution. They have taken an oath and that is why they are sitting here. The VHP is not bothered about the Constitution. Increasingly we find that on many issues, they are saying that they would go along with the VHP. They do not want to do anything which the VHP disapproves of. This has been proved in so many occurrences recently. I think you will allow me to quote from the Press at least. A statement has appeared in the Press given by Mr. Sirish Chandra Dixit, the Vice-President of the VHP and the former Director General of Police, UP, welcoming the BJP's support for the construction of the temple at Ayodhya. Mr. Dixit clarified that the agitation was primarily a programme of the VHP and not of the BJP. The VHP was unconcerned with whether the BJP has extended support out of devotion for Ram or for getting political mileage out of this issue. Any party is free to cash in by joining hands with us irrespective of political ideologies and motives as long as it suits our cause of constructing a temple at Ayodhya. The VHP is very clear and they say that they do not know as to what is the motive of the BJP; whether they are really concerned about Ram or about getting political mileage out of this issue. But, I want to know as to why the BJP is taking to a line of following the VHP on all matters. Let them say that they are not doing that. I want them to state here that they are not tied to the VHP. Please say it. If you are tied to them, well it is difficult for you to say anything. If you are not tied to them, please spell it out here, because a party which has taken an oath on the Constitution and a religious organisation which does not care two hoots for the Constitution cannot go together on an issue like this. This business of mixing politics with religion is very clearly reflected in the statement of Mr. Dixit himself.

Now, as far as the Congress Party is concerned, on the 7th of November, when we were debating here on the Motion of

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Confidence or No-Confidence whatever it was in V.P. Singh's Government, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi made a speech. In that he attacked Mr. V.P. Singh by saying, "why did not you have the courage to arrest Mr. Advani long before, just when he started his Yatra from Gujarat? You should have arrested him at that time. You did not do it because you are a weak Government; you are a weak Prime Minister." But when this issue of Confidence in Mulayam Singh Yadav's Government came up in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, you please read the speech made by the Leader of the Congress Legislature Party, Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari. He said that it was wrong to arrest Mr. Advani and disrupt his Rath. It should have been allowed to proceed right upto Ayodhya; then there would have been perfect peace and there would have been trouble. Which is the voice of the Congress (I) on this issue about the Rath Yatra? Is it the voice of Mr. Gandhi speaking here or is it the voice of Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari speaking in Lucknow? These are two absolutely opposite angles. You must decide and make up your mind. It was not Mr. V.P. Singh who was vacillating; it is you, who are vacillating. Let the BJP leaders search their hearts what they are doing, what they are saying and what they are propagating. I submit, it is completely against the letter and spirit of articles 25, 29, 51 A and other articles of the Constitution of India. You cannot go on with this campaign and yet say—

[Translation]

In the name of God we have taken oath of allegiance to the constitution.

[English]

Mr. Saif-ud-din Soz's adjournment-motion is regarding the failure of the Union Government to curb communal forces etc. This is the adjournment-motion to which the Government will have to reply. About the failure of the Union Government to curb communal forces threatening unity, integrity etc., I agree. But I do not think, it is only this

Government which is concerned. There is no Central Government of this country up to now which has effectively taken measures to curb these communal forces. Now we are talking about why action has not been taken against the people who have produced these inflammatory cassettes. Well, it is for them to reply. Or why action has not been taken against people who published that kind of report in the newspapers which Mr. Saifuddin has read out? It is for the Government reply. If the Government cannot do anything, there is a Press Council of India in this country, which has to take up complaints which are made before it. Why has the Government not filed complaints before the Press Council against the people who are publishing this kind of irresponsible and false news just in order to instigate people?

So many Commission of Inquiry have been appointed in the past into various major riots, and they have submitted their reports and findings. I want to know from the Government whether any action has ever been taken on the basis of those reports. There was a tremendous riot some years ago in Bhiwandi in Maharashtra. The inquiry commission sat on it for a long time and published a voluminous report. What action has been taken? There were riots in Jamshedpur, riots in Ranchi riots last year in Bhagalpur. Every year judicial commissions are appointed for inquiry but no action has been taken. They have forgotten about those Inquiry Commissions. Is that the Government's responsibility?

I would just like to remind the House that in the case of Bhagalpur riots last year, an Army officer, a Sikh Officer—everybody knows about it, Major Wirk—had his Company of jawans in that disturbed area. He was the man who entrusted the safety of over 100 Muslims—men, women and children—who took shelter in a big house belonging to some landlord. He entrusted their safety to the police for the night till the next day. The next day when he came back, he found that not a single person was kept alive. That Major Wirk went back to his unit. He was posted in Punjab, Jullundar. These

service officers cannot get leave any time they like. It is very difficult to get leave. Major Wirk came all the way from Punjab again in order to file an affidavit in the court and before the Commission of Inquiry which is inquiring into the Bhagalpur riots. He wanted to give an affidavit about what he saw and what he experienced there. He has not been allowed to file an affidavit to this date. Has anybody bothered to find out on what pretext, under what so-called technical or legal plea, the Army officers was prevented from filing an affidavit? I think, if the Government is serious they should bother to find out and locate Major Wirk again. Perhaps he is in Jullundar in Punjab, I do not know. You give him the opportunity to come here and file his evidence.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Kindly tell who was the Prime Minister and who was the Home Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whosoever they may be, all did the same thing.

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: At least they were not from BJP.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Rather they will not get the opportunity.

[English]

I do not want to take more time because I am firmly convinced whether Mr. Advani personally meant it or did not mean it, the objective result, the fall out, from his Rath Yatra has been to poison the whole atmosphere. I know he himself did not issue any call for attacking Muslims or preaching hatred against Muslims. But the point is that there are many people here, the different agencies and organisations which are interested in using this weapon. Perhaps, it is an ultimate weapon for getting votes. I do not know. But, can there be any doubt that Muslims are being terrorised? These people who are giving slogans "Either they must live,

[Translation]

If they want to live in this country, they have to convert to Hinduism otherwise they will have to leave the country.

[English]

It is violative of the elementary Articles of the Constitution. Who gave them the right to give these slogans? If BJP has not given it, they should come out publicly and condemn them.

[Translation]

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: We have already decide it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will have to deny it outside, not here.

[English]

You must condemn the killings of all people, whether they are Muslims or Hindus or anybody else. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: We have condemned the slogans like "Jo jahan rahega Hindu rahega. Baccha Baccha Ram Ka, Janambhoomi Ke naam Ka" (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am the last person to claim that there are no communal elements in Muslims or no communal organisations among Muslims. Of course, there are. Let me tell you that BJP or the VHP do not have the right to speak in the name of all Hindus. Who has given them that right? They got 11% of the votes in the last election and they have become the sole monopolistic spokesmen of the Hindus. Hindus are against you. The majority of Hindus are against you. We are not against anybody who has any religious faith. But, do not use it for communal purposes. Do not use it for instigating people against other people. Do not try to interfere with others places of worship which belong

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to other people in this country. (*Interruptions*) What happened to the Prime Minister of this country? I will never forget it. Do you think the Prime Minister's murder in Delhi was unconnected with the events of four months earlier? Shrimati Indira Gandhi may have been justified or not justified. You may have your own view as the situation prevailing at that time for sending the army into the Golden Temple. May be it was necessary, because of what was going on inside the temple. But the fact remains that the people to whom that temple belongs, for who it is a symbol of their sacred faith in Sikhism, what was their reaction? If the army goes into the temple or mosque or mandir or into Christian Church with fire arms

[*Translation*]

They had warned that in case the Government allowed the forces to enter our Gurudwara with shoes and guns and gunned down people. They would not forgive them for this and take revenge at any cost and they took revenge within a period of four and a half months.

[*English*]

I do not think Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination was unconnected with what happened in the Golden Temple. In our country, this is the most sensitive thing. All that we should try to understand. You say that nobody has the right to follow a different religious faith in this country and that everybody must belong to one religion. Is it possible? Then the country will be broken into pieces.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have never said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, you must respect all religions. You must allow them to function. (*Interruptions*)

it is very wrong to go on describing secularism or pseudo-secularism as ap-

peasement of the minorities, as minoritism. Then somebody can say: "What about majorityism?" If there is minorityism, there can be majorityism also. Secularism means that all religions in this country have to be given equal rights; they must be given equal respect and honour and the people practising the different faiths must not be interfered with in any way. If this simple lesson is learnt by the BJP and its allied organisations, then all this trouble would subside in this country. If it has got a political motive behind it because elections are coming sooner or later, it would be difficult. May be sooner, may be later but elections will come. Therefore, if my friends here think that this is the best weapon we have got now in order to get the votes from the Hindus, then they will continue doing all these things. There will be more riots in different parts of the country and more and more innocent people will be killed. If the Government does not take firm measures, the situation would be grave. I say they are not taking firm measures. We have heard hundred times in this House, not now but I am talking about several years ago. Since then, we have been hearing from different Home Ministers who say: "We are going to set up a composite police force which is specially meant to deal with the riot situation." The other day I was hearing our friend Shri Subodh Kant on the TV also saying: "We are going to have a special commando force which will consist of people drawn from different communities and all that and they will be sent to all these troubled spots so that they can deal with the riot situation." But I am sitting in this House and I heard it 50 times for the last 10-12 years. Nothing ever happened. Wherever you go in a riot area, people will complain to you first and foremost about the police of that State whether it is the PAC or the Bihar Armed Police or the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary, everywhere the people would first complain about the role played by the State police forces. Therefore, I want to know from them whether there is any time bound idea of forming some composite police force which will be specially trained to deal with the riot situation and will be impartial in their behaviour towards the citizens following different religious faiths. Simply say-

ing that we will do it will not suffice. I have heard so many times. Nothing happened.

In conclusion, therefore, I want to say that soon after the present Prime Minister assumed office- he knows-on behalf of my party, I wrote a letter to him, which was published in the newspapers also, offering our full cooperation if any firm measures were taken on this issue to suppress communalism and the communal forces. I wrote saying that we may have many differences with you. But on this issue please call together the representatives of the political parties and let us put our heads together and devise some means by which we can unitedly and jointly fight against these communal monsters. That was the crux of my letter. He called one meeting. Of course, it was an informal meeting. I do not know what is the fall-out from that meeting subsequently. But I want to say one thing. This is my last word as far as this issue is concerned today. I do not believe that the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court, who may be great legal pundits and all that, who understand law very well, they are the best qualified people to decide whether a temple was there or not before the Mosque came based on this evidence which is to be given by both the sides. In the beginning it was said that no evidence is required; only our faith is there and that is enough. Every Hindu believes that that is the Ram Janmabhoomi. Therefore, what do you want the evidence for? Both sides are going with all their evidence. Wherefrom they collected, I do not know. What is the implication of it? I want the Prime Minister to consider one thing. Suppose those Judges say that after seeing the papers documents, this and that, we are now convinced that there was a temple here, then what is the next step? The Mosque should be demolished. Then, what will happen in hundred other places throughout the country? Something which may have happened or may not have happened five hundred years ago or six hundred years ago, that has to be corrected and that has to be avenged now after five hundred or six hundred years? Is this the way we can live together and preach tolerance of different religion? Why cannot you decide whether

on a particular day—whether it is 15th August, 1947 or the date when the Constitution was promulgated—all the places or religious worship wherever they were, their status quo should be observed and maintained by law? Do something right then. Take some steps. Otherwise, there will be no end to this communal situation and no end to these riots and killings. So, we are prepared to cooperate with you. But please take some firm measures in consultation with others.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand today with a bleeding heart because it is full of agony and pain. And I just pick out some very hard realities before this august House. Therefore, I strongly appeal to this august House to bear with me and particularly my friends of BJP. And I hope you will not ring the bell unless I get sufficient time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You shall have to be brief.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: All have talked about democracy in this country, about the secularism in this country. But I cannot understand and do not know at all where do the secularism and democracy exist in this country. It is because we see today that daily, every hour of the day, democracy is being shattered and secularism is being destroyed. Now, here I must say that during the last ten years, fascist, aggressive and communal forces have been getting stronger and stronger. When they become stronger, communal riots also increase and there is lot of destruction in this country. That is the position. What is the objective of these riots? These riots are the designed riots. These riots take place under some designed riots. These riots take place under some designed concept. The objective is to demoralise the Musalmans in this country. It is the objective. Whatever you may say, that is the objective, and you cannot refuse that. All the riots are meant to demoralise Muslims and also to economically annihilate them. That is the objective. Whatever you may say that every Indian is alike and there is no difference between a Hindu and a Muslim,

[Sh. Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait]

but the reality is something else. It's a fact. Why don't you give us the facts. Whenever riots take place, it is the Muslims who suffer the most; it is the Muslims who are killed the most, and it is their houses which are burnt. I know that 90 per cent Muslims suffer. Others also may be there but 90 per cent Muslims are there. This has been happening in this country right from Independence to date. We are suffering the most. And it is we who need sympathy and justice from the Government.

Our Prime Minister said that he did not want to interfere with that as it was a law and order question. I must humbly submit to him that as far as communal riots are concerned, as far as communal violence is concerned, he cannot just brush aside by saying that it is a law and order question. It is a national problem today. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to see that minorities are completely protected. What has always happened is, invariably State forces have failed whether it is PAC, RAC or any other force. Just now my friends Shri Indrajit Gupta has said that State forces have failed and if at all some law and order situation has improved, that is because of the Central force going over there. Now here it is the responsibility of the Central Government. Here you must understand the objective of 'Rath Yatra'. As they say, the objective of the Rath Yatra is to perform Kar Sewa for the construction of a temple. But I say, it is not like that. The objective of the Rath Yatra was to demolish the mosque and to raise tension in the country, shatter the integrity of the country and to see the *Hindu Rashtra* is established here. You may not like my saying this here because you don't want to hear that. But that was Rath Yatra doing then? Rath Yatra was having swords and brandishing Trishuls. They were using abusive language during the Rath Yatra. Here inside the House they want Muslims to be in this House. They say all Muslims are like their brothers. What a love for them. I am thankful to them for their love for Muslims at least inside the House. But outside? "Hindustan

mein rehna hai to Hindu Banke rehna hoga" What does it mean? Is it not their slogan written on the walls? There are posters and during the Rath Yatra also they went on shouting.

"Hindustan mein rehna hai to Hindu banke rehna hoga"

They want to always drive us to Pakistan. They want us to always think about Pakistan and feel that we are not secure here. Is it doing justice to us? Even now they say:

[Translation]

Are you reiterating that you are friends of Muslims.

[English]

That means if you want to live in India, either give up Qaran and live as Hindus or leave India. This is their slogan.

You may say that I must not take the names of persons who are not present in this House. So I would say that one of the leaders of VHP said that not one mosque, they are going to take three thousand mosques in this country. This is what he had declared. He said Muslims cannot live in this country at the mercy of any political party or political leadership. Muslims will have to live at our mercy. See what he declares! The Government is here; what is it doing when such declarations are being made that Muslims will have to live at their mercy and three thousand mosques will be taken? No action is taken. Everybody speaks like that and gets away scot-free.

Then there is PAC. I have always said in this House that PAC is a perennial Communal force. They cannot be humane. For so many years—Prof. Dandavate is here—we have always been pleading that there should be a composite force—Muslims should be there, Christians should be there and Sikhs should be there. But here you have this PAC which has got only one community people cent per cent. Muslims have no confidence in that.

PAC is always attacking, looting, setting fire and killing people—not my Hindus brothers to a great extent. It is not our Hindu brothers who are killing but it is this force which is killing and looting and burning.

I said the other day that this is a very very sad story. In Kanpur PAC said all right we will just save you, we will not attack this Moholla provided you pay us Rs. 5 lakhs. Because when we loot and set fire we can earn Rs. 5 lakhs. They have said all the inhabitants of that locality gather together and give us Rs. 5 lakhs and we will save you. This is how PAC is behaving. That is why I say there is an urgent need to see that it is completely revamped and if that cannot be done then resurrection of the PAC is very much essential.

Our friends have been demanding for a riot force. But nothing has been done so far. Moreover one must understand that now if a riot takes place what is the action taken against the culprits who are responsible. No action is taken against the culprits. When we raise the issue here, compensation—sometimes of Rs. 1 lakh, sometimes Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 20,000—is paid. What is this difference? If a man dies somewhere he is given Rs. 1 lakh and somewhere else only Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 20,000.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: In Hyderabad Rs. 10,000 only.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Why should this be done? If Rs. 1 lakh is paid at one place, the same amount should be paid everywhere.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Because most of the persons killed were scheduled castes.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Whatever it be, compensation should be equal everywhere. There should be proper

rehabilitation done and then culprits should be punished. But, that has not been done. We must understand the present situation and the objectives of such fascist, communal forces. So, we must do it. We should take serious steps; we must resurrect the PAC. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that protection is given for the life and property of the minorities who are suffering the most, in the country. I feel that the Prime Minister should have gone to all the riot-hill places, That would have given some consultation to the minorities there. He has visited Delhi, that I know. But, that place is very near. He must have gone to Aligarh; he must have gone to Hyderabad and he must have also gone to Agra. That would have created confidence in the minds of the minorities because they cannot depend on the State Governments; they cannot depend on the State force; they can only depend on the Centre. The Centre should shoulder the responsibility and see that steps are taken to give them protection and to see that all the propaganda—that they are very much sympathetic to them—is made wrong. In the heart of hearts, they want to destroy and see that they are liquidated. They want to destroy them economically and also destroy their identity. That is the main objective. We must realise it today. All the secular forces should come together. You may call Muslim League, a communal organisation. It is wrong to call Muslim League, a communal organisation. It is a national political organisation of the Muslims and other minorities. It stands for national integrity and secularism. It joins with all the secular forces to fight the reactionary forces, fascist forces, communal forces of aggression and hatred. I hope the Government will realise the duty and together with this, all the Left parties should realise that it is the national duty to save the country from disaster and let us have peace in the country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have opportunities later.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Deshmukh, please take your seat. Shri Mahadik, you may also take your seat. I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do appreciate that you want to express your views. I cannot just allow, if all of you want to speak according to your desires. If you want to continue your speeches for about ten minutes, then it become difficult.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow me to regulate the House.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mahadik ji, Deshmukh ji please sit down, I am on my legs. *(Interruptions)* If all of you take so much time it will be difficult. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the members of Muslim league have been allowed to speak, Shivsena members should also be allowed to express their views.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please understand, kindly listen to me for a minute.

SHRIVAMANRAO MAHADIK: (Bombay South Central): We should also be given an opportunity to speak so that the hon. Prime Minister may reply to our points also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are allowed to speak for two minutes, you will take ten minutes. I am allowing you to speak, please conclude within two minutes.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): You should apply same rules to everybody.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given more time to your members also. You could have spoken during this period. I am giving you time. Whatever you have to say please it in two minutes. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have given time to the Prime Minister to speak at 6 o'clock. Now it is 7 o'clock. *(Interruptions)* I will give you the time. But you should also cooperate with the House.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even then, you are repeatedly interrupting. If you go on interrupting like this, neither you nor others will have the opportunity to speak.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir, you are not allowing me to speak. It has been alleged that Hindu-Muslims riots erupted because of Advaniji's Rath Yatra. The Ayodhya issue was not responsible for Hindu-Muslim riots. This riots occurred everywhere when the Satyagrah was started. There is no hand of any power or conspiracy behind it. This has been done by Pakistan sponsored Muslims. They have got sophisticated weapons. Where from they are getting these weapons? It should be investigated. Please tell us about Ayodhya incidents. What kind of secularism is it? Whenever Hindus are killed and victimised that is taken as secularism and when minorities are attacked or Hindus try to retaliate, they are branded as fanatics. It is termed as religious fanaticism. The Hindus if not today, are going to unite very soon and they will oppose all types of victimisation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, regarding the issue of secularism raised by Leftists, they talk of teaching us secularism. I would like to ask

them that what they have done is Russia, China and West-Bengal except bloodshed? Now they are telling us to have patience and maintain peace. Riots have taken place in Hyderabad also. These were all sponsored by Pakistan. Pakistan is our enemy. How Advaniji is concerned with it. These Muslims always praise Pakistan and hoist the flag of that country. Why don't you say anything at that time. When they injure the feelings of Hindus and insult them. Then, nobody talks about the sense of justice. You talk about Babri Masjid. Who was Babar? He was an invader of India. He demolished all our religious places. How can we love Babar, in whose Jungle-rule, Hindus were insulted. Hindus are going to unite because they know that they are being victimised.

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV (Azamgarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Secularism, Democracy and socialism are the three main principles which have been enshrined in our Constitution to strengthen our country. Some people are trying to break the temples of Socialism, Democracy and Secularism. There are certain forces raising their head to spread fascism in the country and BJP is playing the leading role in it. These are the people who are disintegrating the country. It is not in the interest of the nation. BJP is playing a leading role for fascism in the country in its own way. (*Interruptions*) Everybody knows what they did in U.P. The people of Bahujan Samaj Party, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes are uniting and are becoming socially and politically conscious and are aware of their rights. Efforts are being made to push them backward in the name of religion and bereft them from social consciousness. They did not participate in the Kar-Sewa. The Kar Sewaks were called from Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Very few people from U.P. participated in the Kar Sewa. Kar Sewaks were called from other places also... (*Interruptions*) But the people did not support them. Jagadguru Shankracharya in our area Phulpur did not know it. If Rath Yatra of Advani had passed through U.P., BJP would have come to know about its support there. Why don't you take

your Rath Yatra to Punjab or Kashmir. He should have gone there. There is no danger to Hindu religion in U.P. Advani Saheb wanted to harm the religion and politics there. The people of U.P. are very alert. If they really wanted to save Hind religion, they should have gone to Punjab. They could not dare to go there because of terrorists. The public of Ayodhya is imbued with political and social awareness... (*Interruptions*)... wit these words I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker. It is an important issue. This issue is related to the entire people of our country... (*Interruptions*) I would like to say that all the Hon. members should be allowed to speak. You are requested to allot more time for it. You please accept it. It is an important issue. We want to know the number of persons killed in U.P. and the persons responsible for these killings and the extent of damage done to property... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, more time should be allotted for discussion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it would have come under rule 193 it could be taken tomorrow. You have taken it as adjournment motion. After the discussion on adjournment motion, it is necessary to take some other business also. It is very difficult to convert adjournment motion into a discussion under rule 193. So you please do not insist on that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The suggestion of Shri Mitrasenji is very important. The present situation is very explosive and critical and if all the members want to express their views and if this House is of the unanimous view, it can be taken under rule—193. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): All the Hon. members have expressed their views on communalism here. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and B.J.P. are preaching the concept of Hindu Rashtra. I want to say that India is a country of diverse religions, communities and languages. But despite this,

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

the concept of Hindu Rashtra is being talked about which is definitely a conspiracy to disintegrate our country. In the eastern part of India, most of the population is Christian and in the Western sector, Kashmir has got the Muslim majority. Out of total population of the country, 12 percent are Muslims but even then, people talk of Ram Nam. Advaniji has given clarification about it but Shailendranath Shrivastava has clearly said that if you have to live in India, then you will have to recite Ram Nam. People are being forced to adopt a religion. The Rath Yatra raised communal passions of the people and as a result of which we are witnessing communal riots and people are being killed. Congress Party and Bhartiya Janata Party are deriving political mileage out of it and fanning communal riots. Riots have to be checked with a heavy hand. I would like to request the Government to take steps to punish these powers particularly those responsible for inciting these riots. These riots should be controlled by punishing the quality.

SHRIMUNNAN KHAN (Balrampur): Sir, India is the largest democratic country in the world. Today, the entire country is burning due to communalism. The main reason behind it is not the issue of Mandir or Masjid. It is due to some inherent weaknesses in our democratic system. I would like to say through you that the present electoral system of our democracy is responsible for this to a certain extent. Casteism gets greater impetus during elections right from the election of Gram Sabha Pradhan to Member of Parliament and it creates communal tension and elections are also responsible for huge expenses in our country. I would like to suggest to the Prime Minister that the present electoral system should be reformed to put an end to communalism in this country. Arrangements should be made to hold elections on the basis of allowing Parties of National and Social ideologies only and effective laws should be made to protect the places of worship. The citizenship of these foreigners like Khurana and Advaniji should be with-

drawn as these people are inciting communalism... (*Interruptions*) Hon Sir, this communalism should be stopped which is being fanned through newspapers, pamphlets and wall slogans and the communalists, who incite the riots should be identified and punished and the losses sustained by the people during the communal riots should be recovered from them. The working class of the nation is penic-stricken. No work is being done. No development work is being done. Labourers, farmers, traders, shopkeepers etc. are not able to do their work. production has come to stand still. People are sitting in their homes. Something must be done for their protection. These people should be provided better dwelling units. Either the weaker sections should be provided with licenses or all the licenses in this country should be cancelled. The poor should be enrolled in the Armed Forces of the country. Upholding of national honour, fearlessness among the people of all classes of the nation and advancement in the field of agriculture and commerce are fundamental of national glory.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened the whole debate with great anguish. Any Indian will feel ashamed or whatever happened during last few days. I do not want to blame anybody. As the leader of this House and as the Prime Minister of India, I take the whole responsibility upon myself. I admit, if a single Indian dies it is a matter of shame for us. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to tell those friends quite humbly that the whole malady has not come into existence just in a month and a half. This is an old malady. We are trying to solve it, but it has become incurable. I would not go into the figures. We are not satisfied by the figures relating to the number of riots and the number of the deaths occurred. As I said, it is a matter of shame. We will have to go deep into the causes of these riots. What are our feelings and emotions in this regard? When I listened the speeches of Shri Inderjit and Shri Saifuddin I was somewhat satisfied that the sentiment of the people is the root cause of the riots which creates estrangement be-

tween brothers. Religion is not responsible for riots but it becomes dangerous when it is used for political ends. If religion is an instrument of developing a relationship between God and man, then it is religion alone which can lead a man to elevation. When religion finds a place in our social and religious life and influences the nature and disposition of man it becomes very dangerous and this malady is in our country. This is an old malady. This country was divided on the basis of religion and this is our history. Our Deputy Prime Minister made a mention of the time when the country was divided. That time also there were people who had intense emotions. There were other forces—the forces of majority, in whose minds the same kind of emotions were predominate. We do not know anything. We do not want to name any party or any leader because the atmosphere is not such. We may create tension and cause the death of people. So we do not want to name any person.

There is no hesitation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit in humble words that when there is a slogan like—

"Babar Ki Santaan, Chhodo
Hindustan"

the sentiment becomes evident?.....It shows how much of hatred and malice is there against each other. The people who are raising these slogans are our brothers. We have no objection when it is said that there is religious equality in our country. There should be no discrimination among different religion, whether it is the religion of majority or of minority. But it is said that why the minorities are not given same and similar chances for progress, and why special assistance is being given to please them and thus politics of vote is being played. I would like to say most humbly that they have not understood the basic principles of our constitution. In our constitution there is equality for all religions, but there is a provision for providing special facility to minorities in our Constitu-

tion? This was done by the founding fathers of Constitution to remove the fear of disrespect from the minds of the minorities and to create confidence in them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to repeat that it is not a new thing for our country only. Minorities all over the world have this fear, whether the minority is linguistic, religious or ethnic. The responsibility of removing this fear from the minorities is the duty of majority and the Government. Mr. Deputy Speaker, if we are not ready to discharge this duty. I would like to say to this House through you that we are not discharging our national duty. We would understand this. This is associated with bigger sentiment and the memories of that are not sweet. I want to repeat these memories only to know the reality. The country was divided into two. Who opted for Pakistan? Wealthy Muslims and those who were working on higher posts went to Pakistan. Only poor Muslims remained here. In a society where the sources and opportunities are limited, only those people get chances who get a chance by recommendations. There is no difference between a Hindu and a Muslim in our Country. Higher castes and backward castes get the same treatment. The people who are highly placed in society give more shelter to the people of their own caste. This is the human nature. This is prevalent world over and India is no exception to it. At that time all the affluent people left leaving poor Muslims here. Nobody was there to recommend these remaining poor Muslims. So if we look at it please do not tell us afterwards that I am asking for votes in the elections. I would only like to inform this House that in Government services prior to 1947.....(Interruptions) if you want to speak, you may, I will speak later on. I have no desire to discuss it with you.

Sir, if you have a look at the figures prior to 1947, whether these figures are related to Government service or trade or Industrial establishments, the number of minority communities gradually decreased. I have got great respect for my friend, (Shri) Vijay Kumar Malhotra, whom I want to say that the figures he gave are self-contradictory. The

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person who produces more children increases poverty. The more backward person produces more children. Whether he is a Harijan, a Muslim or a person living in slums (Jhuggi-Jhopri) who has no hope for the future. It is not that if the number of Muslims becomes 13 crores, they can push back 85 crores. If we look at the problems of minority from this point of view we will arrive at a wrong conclusion. I also admit this that at times the leaders and the masses of our minority community talk in rage. I have repeatedly said that it happened in the entire world. We will take wrong political decision if we go by the dictionary meaning of the word minorities. If the people of minority classes speak in anger that should not be considered a challenge, it is their internal voice their internal feelings which they want to express. I would like to say humbly that majority class of this country should understand their feelings. They are also our brothers. They are not the offsprings of Babar. Babar came here with 10,000 people. 10,000 people cannot multiply into cores of people, they were our brothers. These people were ignored, insulted and condemned by us who were converted as Muslims. Therefore, we should not look at the history in this way and if we do so, we would be responsible for destroying history. I agree that some time certain questions are raised. Whether Ram can be issue of our dispute. Anybody who lives in India feels that Rama was a unique and great personality of our civilisation and our culture. We can say that he was the personality of which any Indian can feel proud. So how can a person kill his own brother in the name of Rama. I do not know as to where it is written that Rama was born within 1 yard of land. I do not want to go into disputes. If our Muslims brother allow us to construct temple here, then we would have no objection but no where in Hinduism it is mentioned as such. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Mathli Sharan Gupta had said in Rajya Sabha that:

Ram tum Manav ho, Ishwar nahi ho
 Kaya.

Vishwa mein Rame hue, sabhi Kahin

nahin ho Kya.

Tub me nirishwar hoon, Ishwar Shamna
 kare,

Tum Norottam ho, Maun Tum mein
 Rama kare,

It is our opinion. Lord Rama is in every temple and mosque, he is everywhere including you and us. Rama is in every thing this is the Hindu religion. which Hindu sect says that for a piece of 1 yard land and in the name of Rama people will be killed in this country. If a political leader or religious leader says..(Interruptions) Please remember, we can not change the civilisation and culture of thousands of years. We can be the member of parliament but we cannot be the makers of Indian culture. We can also not be the scripture writer. Indian culture is like continous flow of Ganga. It has only one speciality that is we accepted the people of every religion. We have never condemned anyone. We did not use weapons against anyone to assimilate them with us. We have never forced anyone but we always adopted the path of persuasions. Therefore I tried that the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi should be sorted out through mutual negotiation. We felt that Indian culture has equally affected Hindus and Muslim. Indian culture is not the property of anyone. It is the achievement of crores of people who have taken birth in Bharat, our mother land. Who can say that Taj Mahal is not a part of our culture and who will deny that Red Fort is not an unique monument of our culture. If it is true to whom we want to separate from us. Do we want to develop our body by cutting a part of our body. Neither our culture will be develop nor our country will make progress by it. This is the basic question before us. Therefore, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the people of this country through you that they may not try to create any disputes on this issue. We have many other issues for discussion. We have many issues like economic issue to discuss, we should not raise any issue between the human beings. We should not create differences between Ram and Rahim, If we do so, will it enhance the prestige of our country. I have no hesitation to say as our friend Safuddin Sahib has said that he is a

young man and he has more enthusiasm whereas I may not having that much enthusiasm. I know that no Chief Minister can stop it. At the time when riots take place, firing and stabbing incidents take place hardly 100-200 or 500 police men are there to maintain law and order situation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, there can be my weaknesses. If Prime Minister, visits any place, whatever you do, all police force is utilised for the security of Prime Minister and no body goes to the riot-affected areas. My assessment can be wrong, do not say that I am always right but I would like to say to my elder leader of Muslim league that we might be informed that so much force is on duty there but out of them 500 or 1000 are deputed for the security of Prime Minister then there may not be a single policeman to care for the injured crying in lanes. It can be a wrong decision from administrative point of view but I have not taken this decision due to lack of resources or because of the fear that one may kill me. But every man has his weaknesses perhaps it can be my weakness, I would not feel hesitation in accepting it but it does not mean that I had no information about riots. Wherever riots have taken place, we have contacted either the Chief Minister of the district magistrate or the S. P. of that place after every hour.

Saifuddin Sahib talked about Aligarh incidents. I know that at many places officers were negligent and he knows it but he does not mention about another aspect that the district magistrate and S.P. were transferred from there within 4 hours. I was very much aware of it and steps have been taken in this regard. It is not a fact that we have not taken any step, wherever it was possible to send force and police by aeroplane, we have done that.

It is also said that promises have been made, I do not know how many promises have been made. The people raised the issue about forming the riot police but there are some problems in doing so. Our colleague Shri Subodh Kant has said many times that there is a problem in it as many State Governments, excuse me I do not want to crisis

anyone or threaten anyone, perhaps many state Governments are not ready for it and people have no faith in them. Then how can they work. Some days ago a proposal came to us. The proposal was that just as we have national security guard and during emergency they can be sent in any part similarly if this House approves then we would like that our officers may think of forming a riot police so that wherever riots may take place, this police could be sent there within 3 hours, but House's support and permission of state Governments are must for it. If you approve it, then the matter will not take anytime, this riot police can be formed before commencement of the next session. But you have to give acceptance for it and should ponder over it. But do not think that I am saying something new. National security guards are already there. The central police deals with the high-jacking cases or such other dangerous incidents. Where ever they take place in the country similarly if we may think over it and I feel that we should think over it, if riots take place anywhere the responsibility of dealing with it should be that of the Centre and State Governments should give their assistance for it but magistracy should be there and police should be given full authority to tackle the situation. Some conditions can be imposed that police will not stay at the same place for more than 3 or 7 days. It will come back after controlling the situation. Such conditions can be imposed. What will be the machinery which should remain impartial. We have to take decision regarding holding of test, recruitment and other procedural things. It will take a lot of time. Today there are many police organisations with us, we can make such arrangements by taking some people from them.

So far as the question raised by Shri Indrajit in connection with judges is concerned, we can say that we can think over it and can take any decision with mutual discussions or we can take decision through judiciary. This issue was criticised very much and has been said that Congress President approved it and I was bound to accept it. Daily newspapers and eminent newspapers

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also criticised it and wrote editorials on it. that Shri Chandra Shekhar accepted it due to pressure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can ask from Justice Krishna Ayyar, Vergesese Saheb and Swami Agnivesh, They are my old friends. They are neither our supporters nor they are the members of any party even then first of all they approved this proposal. Same proposal was made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in refined form and I also accepted that we should think over it and consider it. There can be some objections if supreme court takes decision on it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir somebody asked whether both parties are ready to accept it but there is no doubt that no body has opposed it. We have tried to consult the leaders of both parties, at least Babri Masjid Samiti has said that we would accept the decision of the court. We will accept the decision. I hope that the people of Vishwa Hindu Parishad also will also make such announcement. This is the only way to save the country and to develop country. If such decision is taken once then it can also be suggested that no changes can be done at other worship places. The date may be from 1947 or 1950 when constitution was implemented. It should be done by moving a proposal in Parliament or amendments may be made in the Constitution. It should be finally sorted out. If we are not able to do so we will not have escape from it and we would like to assume you that we are determined to do it and we will do whatever is required for it. There is nothing more important than the life of a man. I feel that few people may die due to bullets of the police, but nobody will die due to stabbings. After all for what is this political power? This political power is the collective power of the people. The man has entrusted his power to the rules and the Government, when he found himself unable to protect himself. Our protection lies in the collective power, collective energy and the political power encourages the strength of the collective power. If this it would be a great thing if the political power is not used in the country of Ghandhiji and Budha. But if there are some compulsions and man is after the

blood of other man, then the Government would not sit idle. I am surprised to hear the news from different places that army is being sent there and such and such Government is being dismissed. But neither the army is being sent anywhere nor any Government is being dismissed, all have there limitations. All have to work under their limitations. Government of India has its own limitations and we have no right to interfere in the working of state Government but wherever State Government violates its limits it becomes the responsibility of Government of India to do its duty with regret and sometimes it has also to take strong steps for it. We know it very well and similarly Governments duty is to give protection to the people but if some body threatens the security of another man then it becomes the responsibility of the Government to bring such people on right path by making them afraid of law and to maintain order I feel that we would have to test the powers of religion so far as the question of communal riots is concerned. Religion should not be used for raising the passions of the people through objectionable slogans. In fact, I know the fear and pain of the people I would also like to appeal to them that in anger we must not say anything which may give any excuse to others. There are certain forces which are always in search of a pretext to start riots. I would appeal to you, urge you not to allow any excuse to such forces. I want to assure you that the Government is eager to protect your interest. I would like to say to the people that it does not mean that the minority or anybody is above law or the Constitution. I am surprise and pained at the attitude of some people, our friend Khurana Saheb and Vijay Kumar Malhotra Saheb know about my attitude during communal riots in Delhi.

I don't want to mention those things in my speech but when it is alleged that Government have failed and remained inactive...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What did the Delhi police do during the Delhi riots.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the

House that there are several speakers in the House who say that when I became the Prime Minister there was peace all around, there was no tension and all were happy and no sooner I became the Prime Minister, than the disturbances started. Did all this happen in merely one and a half months?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was your Government.

SHRICHANDRA SHEKHAR: It was our Government, that is why I say this, I take it as a national responsibility. Therefore I am not prepared to level any charge against anybody. I reiterate what I said earlier that one who is tied to the past cannot forge ahead in the future. We cannot build a new future by repeating previous mistakes I would like to submit to the House that in order to build a new future we should assure the minorities that the entire country, the Government there to protect them. All the Members of this august House should resolve that they would live like brothers. I don't have much knowledge of the rules and regulations of this House but if all the Members say in one voice that they will protect the minorities, that we will live like brothers, then there would be no communal riots. That way we will be serving our country and will raise the dignity of the House. If the message of unity goes from here it will help maintaining unity and integrity of the country. Shri Santosh Mohan Dev of Congress (I) suggested that a motion should come from the chair which all of us must support. It will help develop a new sense of confidence in the minds of people, and communal tension will come to an end and a new beginning will be made. I also welcome it.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: What about the cassettes?

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: In this connection I don't want to mention a particular person. The cassettes which are being dis-

tributed are very bad. We have been repeatedly urged to take some legal action in communication with these cassettes. The police cannot seize them, cannot go from village to village to seagethen because they are very small and can be carried in the pockets. If we seize them, these will be played in the courts. So we have not seized them whatever has been said in the cassettes is not proper in any way. It will be better if the circulation of these cassettes is stopped- (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: What action is been taken by you in respect of those cassettes which are being played in Kashmir? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not say that these are the only cassettes. But they are more objectionable. The people who play them live across our borders they have no representation. in this House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Kashmir is within the boundaries of our country

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Have you ever heard the cassettes which are played in Kashmir. They have a number of objectionable things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I know that whatever is happening in Kashmir is really very unfortunate. However we are taking measures in that regard. Indrajit Gupta is anywished we are not taking any action in to the what is happening in Delhi. But we do not want to repeat here what we had to do in Kashmir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention one thing more before I conclude. Many Members including of course, Shri Vijay Kumar were concerned over the vigorous propaganda being done by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Secondly, Chaudhary ji has pointed out that a news its in certain newspapers appeared that Muslim doctors killed 28 persons in a hospital in Aligarh. This is totally baseless there is no truth with. This news created riots in Vanarasi.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Kanpur also.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: In Kanpur also, riots erupted what can be done in this connection. After all, press is free, and eminent intellectuals are involved in it. But my bad luck is—(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: In Kanpur, riots took place due to a conspiracy—(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during riots a lot of rumors spread, but at least 3 to 4 newspapers published this irresponsible news item. Through this House, I would humbly request such press people not to indulge in such activities, otherwise action will have to be taken against them which will be painful both for them and for us. They must not repeat it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I respect Rajmata ji. She had stated that hundreds of dead bodies packed in bags were thrown in the Saryu river, in Ayodhya. I have been constantly urging the people to give me the names of even ten such persons so that we could enquire into the matter. Similarly one of the most respected Muslim leaders said that 1500 Muslims were killed and buried in Bijnor. Such responsible statements are being made by responsible persons. Rajmata ji must have heard it from somewhere else. I have twice urged those who made these statements to give me the names of even ten persons whose dead bodies were thrown in the Saryu river; or even 5 persons whose dead bodies were not handed over to their relatives. But till this day, I have not received any information in this respect. We too, have certain constraints.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the House that I am from that category of people who have very little self restraint. However, in view of the prevailing bad circumstances if I also do not restrain myself, the situation may further deteriorate. Therefore, my self restraint patience should not be considered as my weakness. I am silent lest the situation may

worsen. The persons who consider this silence as my weakness are mistaken. I do not want any confrontation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I assure you that whatever steps are required will be taken in order to maintain law and order and to create a sense of confidence in the minds of minorities, and I am confident that the House will cooperate with me in this connection.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Will the Prime Minister set up a Committee to go into and settle the allegations and counter-allegations being levelled in this House? (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I agree with the Member and I am ready to do this. I entrust this responsibility to Shri Advani. He may give the names of any five Members of this House and I am prepared to set up a five member committee under his chairmanship. I will also accept the report which they may submit after examining the whole matter—(Interruptions)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I think that it would really be very good if the Government is prepared to hold an enquiry in regard to the happenings of Oct 30 and November 2 in Ayodhya, because the whole issue is related to them and the Prime Minister.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I understood what Shri Advani has stated. However, I cannot announce that in the House, but the Government of Uttar Pradesh will probably not object to this. In regard to the incident in which you said that dead bodies were thrown—(Interruptions)

I am ready to bring all the aspects in the purview of that committee, including the faction responsible for creating tense atmosphere—(Interruptions)

I am ready to enquire into all these aspects.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: One of the aspects to be enquired should be

as to what the Government did in this regard....(Interruptions)

SHRICHANDRA SHEKHAR: I am ready for this also.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what about the enquiry?

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail): The incidents sight from 'Rathyatra' to Ayodhya should be enquired into.

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): I would like to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to one thing. It is a very important matter. The Prime Minister has agreed to institute an enquiry in the whole gamut of the communal violence. It is a very good thing. And he has given the responsibility to Mr. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition. But I do not know whether Mr. Advani has agreed to accept the responsibility. I would like to suggest that on this matter let all opposition parties be consulted and the method and modality of conducting this enquiry be established. This should not be done in such a hurry and in a huff. That is my humble request.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before extending support to the Mulayam Singh Government we had put a condition that a high level judicial enquiry would be held in regard to the Ayodhya happening and the riots taking place in Uttar Pradesh, and this was agreed to. However, no judge has been appointed so far. Through this House, I urge the Hon Prime Minister to appoint a judge immediately.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am ignorant of the pact between them and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.....(Interruptions) But I would humbly tell Bajpaiji that today Shri Mulayam Singh has announced the enquiry. Probably he has written to the Chief Justice of High Court to appoint a judge for this purpose.

This step has been taken in view of your demand. I don't have details. However I have this much knowledge and I will inform you after I get the whole information.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the hon. Prime Minister should announce here that a Supreme Court judge or a judge of similar rank will be appointed to enquire into all the riots....(Interruptions) what abjection do you have in regard to the Supreme Court judge?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: We don't have any.....(Interruptions).....Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am advising Shri Madan Lal Khurana to leave the Ram Janam Bhoomi issue to the Supreme Court, why doesn't he agree.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these riots should be enquired into by a Supreme Court Judge. Why do you laugh. A Judge of the Supreme Court should enquire into these riots.....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House through you that in the enquiry announced by the Uttar Pradesh Government will not only cover the Ayodhya incidents but all the other communal riots which took place in the state.....(Interruptions) I must submit through you, Sir, if any Parliamentary Committee is to be constituted for enquiring into these riots, it should also enquire as to whether present Constitution permits any State Government to organise attacks on another state. This aspect should also be enquired into.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I also want to say that these riots should be enquired into by a Supreme Court Judge.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Can a State Government direct its administrative officers in writing to organise people to attack on another state.....(Interruptions).....This aspect should also be covered by that enquiry.....(Interruptions).

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Not only in Uttar Pradesh, but these riots took place in Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh also. An enquiry should be made by a Judge of Supreme court in this regard. If the reasons behind these riots which took place in the last 3-4 months, have to be ascertained this matter should be caused to be enquired into by the Supreme Court.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Has the Prime Minister deputed Chandraswamy to look into the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: This is not so, I haven't assigned any such job to Shri Chandra Swami from my side. Shri Chandra Swami is a saint.....(*Interruptions*) lot of people in the country are taking interest in this issue and Chandra Swami is also interested in this matter in the same way.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Chandraswami is not a Member of the House and the Prime Minister has no right to characterise him as a Sadhu. Therefore, Sir, that should be deleted.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Yes, it may be deleted.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not take much time of the House, as it is already late.....(*Interruptions*) I feel somewhat assured because the response of Shri Advani to the speech of the hon. Prime Minister seems to me to be quite optimistic. Shri Advani has himself asked for an enquiry into this matter and naturally the enquiry can be made by the Court, not by one of us.....(*Interruptions*) Therefore, response of Shri Advani to the Prime Minister's speech has given me a hope that may be

Shri Advani will understand now the validity of the Court, which is highest authority in this country.....(*Interruptions*)

Now I will not be impertinent because I have to appeal to Shri Advani in the end. When the Hon. Prime Minister raised this and spoke on it with open heart, I am happy to note that he did not choose the part of confrontation and did not criticise any of the political parties.....(*Interruptions*)

The Hon. Prime Minister has kept the doors of negotiations open. I request Shri Advani to restrain Shri Khurana. Sir, I had 2-3 important points to make, I am happy that Shri Chandra Shekhar has mentioned in his speech that he is keeping the doors for talks open. I welcome the talks that has taken place between him and Rajmataji or Shri Advani, because all disputes can be settled, if the doors for talks are open. The response shown by Shri Advani though it was not very open, may disperse the clouds of darkness.

I call your attention to one or two points and in the end, I will deal with Shri Advaniji.....(*Interruptions*)

Please rest assured that I won't criticise anyone.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Malhotra is an educated person, but he has made certain statements which are not correct, and which are there in the record. For example, he has stated about the population. I had been a student of economics and I figures also. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan come under the Hindi belt or Hindi belt, where the total population is only 2.9 per cent of the entire population. Kashmir where the Muslims are in majority joins with Kerala in view of the population. So the facts should not be ignored. In the same way, Shri Malhotra stated that so many Hindus and so many Muslims had been killed. This is wrong. Blood has only one colour, whether it is shed in Ayodhya, in Kashmir or in Punjab. It is the question of human lives and we should express our concern for that and the B. J. P. should pay

attention towards some things. I don't want to go into details, as it is already late. Yesterday, as soon as the Governor of Kashmir released, 18 innocent persons from the jail, the B. J. P. leader of Jammu district gave a statement, that it was a wrong action of the Government. This means that wherever a muslim gets relief, the B. J. P. feels irritated. Shri Advani has got an important post. In democracy, the role of the leader of the opposition is not less important than the role of the ruling party. Therefore, Shri Advani should look into the matter. This is in the records, how Shri Chaman Lal Gupta opposed the Governor in Jammu, although a Committee is there. This is a very wrong thing.

In the same way, you say that cassettes have been released in Kashmir, which is wrong. Whether the cassettes are in Kashmir or in Ayodhya, there can be many. I myself have two of them.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think this is a serious objectionable expression. This communal situation should not be compared with the Kashmir situation. He wants to give an impression outside that Kashmir is a communal problem. It is not a communal problem; it is the problem of insurgency. So, the Hon. Member should understand the implications of both these things. I am sorry that in one problem, he tries to bring another problem. This is altogether a different situation. Whatever is being done in Kashmir, has nothing to do with the Muslims or Hindus.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I request that the B. J. P. should keep an eye on its policy and should not add fuel to the fire by uttering such things in Kashmir. I have difference of opinion with the Hon. Prime Minister on the question of cassettes, two of which, I have presented here and there are more.

At least a Parliamentary Committee should look into the cassettes of there contents. The Prime Minister wants that the Supreme Court should enquire and give its judgment on the whole issue including the Ayodhya dispute under Article 138 of the Constitution of India. I support his contention.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not followed the procedure. Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is speaking to get the motion defeated.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Lastly I would like to make a submission to Shri Advani. If his objective is to ensure unity of the country, then that objective is dear to the hearts of all Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Jains. Therefore, to bring about that kind of integrity in the boundary, I request him to forget the past and take a vow that from today, from tomorrow morning solution to the Ayodhya dispute would be found only through negotiations, through the Supreme Court verdict. Let us take a pledge today that we will unitedly wage a war against extreme poverty, which is the bone of the country. If you are prepared to lead that struggle, we are prepared to follow you. I am satisfied with the Prime Minister's speech and I am not pressing the motion.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as the appeal is concerned, it is perfectly in order. Later on, we can adopt any resolution from the Chair. That is different. Let us not mix up this resolution with adjournment-motion.

As you know very well, as far as rule 339 is concerned, it very clearly says that even if the mover wants to withdraw the adjournment-motion, even if there is one voice opposing it, there is single dissenting voice, in that case, the motion has to be put to vote.

We do not want to mix up Prime Minister's appeal with the adjournment-motion. Adjournment-motion has its own place and it has to be voted upon. As far as the general appeal is concerned, the whole House will be one with him. Separately a resolution has to be passed.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as the procedure in respect of this motion is concerned, what Dandavateji has said is precise. So, even if the mover wants to withdraw the motion, it has to be put to the vote of the House.

But I feel in a way, what this morning my friend, Harish Rawatji did or what Mr. Saifuddin Soz has done now only emphasised the responsibility of those who bring into being a Government and it is the right thing. I am not saying, it is a wrong thing. But it only emphasised the role of the Congress Party and its allies as that of supporting party and they cannot assume the role of an Opposition Party. This adjournment-motion has served a very useful purpose from that point of view also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is called dual membership!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A suggestion was given that unanimous resolution in this respect should be moved by the Chair and passed by this House. Such a resolution can be passed with the full agreement of the Members of the House. Such a resolution could also be out of joint with the adjournment-motion. Hence on some other occasion, if possible and necessary, we avail of such a resolution.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is a precedent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is not a single occasion on which it was passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was passed on a motion under rule 193.

Now, there is a dissenting voice. So, I

put the adjournment-motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you very serious about the division?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 1]

20.00 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri L. K.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ali, Shrimati Subhashini

Argal, Shri Chhaviram	Dome Dr. Ram Chandra
Baig, Shri Arif	Fernandes, Shri George
Baitha, Shri Mahendra	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Bala, Dr. Asim	Giri, Shri Sudhir
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Basu, Shri Anil	Hannan Mollah Shri
Basu, Shri Chitta	Hansda, Shri Matilal
Behera, Shri Bhajaman	Harsh Vardhan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Heera Bhai, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shrimati Malini	Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar
Bopche, Dr. Khushal Parasram	Jangde, Shri Resham Lal
Brahmbhatt, Shri Prakash Koko	Jaswant Singh, Shri
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta	Jatav, Shri Than Singh
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Jena, Shri Srikanta
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Chavda, Shri Khemchandbhai Somabhai	Jorawar Ram, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin	Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Kale, Shri Sukhdeo Nandaji
Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari	Kalka Das, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh
Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab	Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand
Datta, Shri Amal	Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Desmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao	Khanoria, Shri D. D.
Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal
Dikshit, Shri Narsingh Rao	Kundu, Shri Samarendra

Lodhi, Shri Ganga Charan	Phundkar, Shri Bhaoosaheb Pundlik
Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao	Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan
Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar	Prasad, Shri R.S.
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Prem Pradeep, Shri
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Raghavji, Shri
Montosh, Shri Paul R.	Rai, Shri Lalbaboo
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Meena, Shri Nandlal	Rajveer Singh, Shri
Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Ram Dhan, Shri
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Misra, Shri Satyagopal	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Munda, Shri Karia	Ray, Shri A. K.
Naik, Shri Ram	Roy, Shri Haradhan
Nitish Kumar, Shri	Sai, Shri A. Larang
Pacherwal, Shri Gopal	Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman
Pal, Shri M.S.	Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad
Pal, Shri Rupchand	Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje
Pandey, Prof. Yadu Nath	Selvarasu, Shri M.
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Shah, shri Babubhai Meghji
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	Singh, Shri Har Govind
Paswan, Shri Chhedi	Singh Shri Pratap
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Singh, Shri Ram Naresh
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad
Patel, Shri Ram Chandresh	Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad
Pathak, Shri Harin	Singh, Shri Ramdas

Singh, Shri Tej Narayan

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Tarif Singh, Shri

Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan

Thakore, Shri Gabbhaji Mangaji

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Tiwari, Shri Janardan

Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak

Tyagi, Shri K.C.

Birender Singh, Rao

Uma Bharati, Kumari

Brahm Dutt, Shri

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.

Chand Ram, Shri

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Yadav, Dr. S.P.

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh

Charles, Shri A.

Yadvendra Datt, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad

NOES

Agarwal, Shri J.P.

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh

Amat, Shri D.

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Chennithala, Shri Ramesh

Antony, Shri P.A.

Chidambaram, Shri P.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Chowdhary, Shri Dasai

Asokaraj, Shri A.

Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan

Baga Reddy, Shri M.

Das, Shri Bhakta Charan

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Dennis, Shri N.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Deora, Shri Murli

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Bansi Lal, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep

Dhawan, Shri Harmohan

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Gadgil, Shri V.N.

Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Nanasaheb

Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Devjibhai

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodiya

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte

Jag Pal Singh, Shri

Jai Parkash, Shri

Jamuna, Shrimati J.

Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.

Jawali, Dr. Basavaraj

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kalimuthu, Dr. K.

Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Keshari Lal, Shri

Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali

Kotadia, Shri Manubhai

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Jagdish Singh

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mallik, Shri Mangaraj

Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.

Mathew, Shri Palai K.M.

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal

Muraleedharan, Shri K.

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Muthiah, Shri R.

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Nandi, Shri Yellaiah

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Nayak, Shri Nakul

Netam, Shri Arvind

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Palanisamy, Shri K.C.

Pande, Shri Rajmangal

Pandian, Shri D.

Panja, Shri Ajit

Patel, Shri Arjunbhai

Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das

Patil, Shri Basavaraj

Patil, Shri Prakashbapu Vasantrao

Patil, Shri Shankarrao

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.	Shakeelur Rehman, Dr.
Purohit, Shri Banwarilal	Shakya, Shri Ram Singh
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Sharma, Shri Dharm Pal
Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam	Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev
Rakesh, Shri R.N.	Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Shingada, Shri D.B.
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Silvera, Dr. C.
Ramadass, Dr. R.	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Rama murthy, Shri K.	Singh, Shri Dhanraj
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Singh, Shri Dharmgaj
Rao, Shri K.S.	Singh, Shri K. Manvendra
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	Singh, Shri Lalit Vijoy
Rao, Shri R. Gundu	Singh, Prof. N. Tombi
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Singh, Shri Uday Pratap
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Deo, Shri A.N.
Reddy, Shri B.N.	Sinha, Shrimat Usha
Reddy, Shri P. Narsa	Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu
Reddy, Shri R. Surender	Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath
Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din
Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant	Srikantaiah, Shri H. C.
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Sarwar Hussain, Shri	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer	Sunil Dutt, Shri
Sema, Shri Shikiho	Thambi Durai, Dr.
Shah, Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai	Thapa, Shri Nandu

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

20.01 hrs.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*CONTD.*

Thorat, Shri S.B.

**Statement giving reasons for immediate
legislation by the Finance (Second
Amendment Ordinance, 1990**

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

[*English*]

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the
Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and
English versions) giving reasons for im-
mediate legislation by the Finance (Second
Amendment) Ordinance, 1990.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha
Raja

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

20.01 1/2 hrs.

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

Seventeenth Report

Yadava, Shri Ramjilal

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

[*English*]

Yuvraj, Shri

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth
Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to
correction,* the result of the division is :

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow
at 11 A. M.

Ayes : 120

Noes : 171

20.02 hrs.

The motion was negatived

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December
28, 1990 Pausa 7, 1912 (Saka)*

**The following Members also recorded their votes:*

Ayes : Sarvashri Sivaji Patnaik, Ajay Singh, Joss Fernandez and Yamuna Prasad Shastri.

*Noes : Shri Devi Lal, Shri Oscar Fernandes, Shri Bega Ram Chauhan, Shri Balgopal
Mishra, Dr. Bengali Singh, Sarvashri T. Bala Goud, Sarvashri R. S. Prasad, Piyare
Lal Handoo, and Mohammad Singh.*
