

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 9, 1990/Chaitra 19, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, we congratulate the people of Nepal at this moment when they have achieved a great victory in the restoration of multi-party democracy.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We should welcome wherever democracy takes stride.

[English]

SHRISAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: The House is Happy that Nepal has got the multi-party democracy now.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We should welcome wherever democracy makes its mark. Advent of democracy is the best thing that has happened in Nepal.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The Government is coming forward with a statement.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Committee to Review Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme

*371. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme under the New Education Policy;

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

(c) the time by which the aforementioned Committee is likely to submit its report and final decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. Modali-

ties of the same have not yet been worked out.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: My question was whether the Government has decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalayas. The Minister says, yes. This scheme was launched in 1985, with the main intention of providing quality education to the weaker sections in the rural areas. At that time when the decision was taken the hon. Prime Minister was the Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of State Prof. M.G.K. Menon was in the Planning Ministry. Now, in the National Front manifesto they have termed it as an elitist scheme. About the implementation of the scheme, so far 261 schools have been opened. 18 per cent of the admission happens to be from Scheduled Castes and 12 per cent from Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your Question. You have to put two Supplementaries.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I am only putting my first Supplementary. I just wanted to know as to whether it is because of the new National Front party which is opposed to such a scheme, the Government is also opposing or whether they will make it clear to the country as to whether this Scheme benefits the rural backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I would also like to know from the Government as to whether this will be continued.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as already explained, we have planned to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. This will take note of what has happened in the past few years in terms of setting up these schools the admission policies, what we have actually accomplished, the problems that have been encountered in setting them up—and there have been many—which I am quite prepared to bring to your notice. This review will be taken on an objective basis with a view to understand how the Scheme, set up with certain objectives has actually been able to achieve these. This will be part of the review which has been promised of the National Policy on Education, 1986 as a whole. We

also have to keep in mind the fact that there is always, for any programme or scheme, a unit cost, namely what is the per capita cost. This analysis will have to take note of that also and we will then find out as to whether this is the best way of spending money or not, from the view point of priorities for education in the country. But, the Government have not taken a view, one way or the other, concerning the scheme except to say that it will be reviewed within the context of the National Policy on Education 1986 and this will be done.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: My second Supplementary is this. He only said that they have decided to review the policy. This Government is known as 'the Committee Government'! To solve any problem that faces, a Committee will be set up and it will go on. Therefore, here also they have decided to review that. I would like to know what are the terms and conditions that have been laid for the review committee and by which time the decision of the Committee will come before this House to give a final shape to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme still exists. As the hon. Member has pointed out, there are already 261 schools have been established. It is not as though these are being closed down. It is not as though they have not been supported. There was a certain set of objectives in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. There has been scheme for implementation which has been carried out in the past few years. This needs to be reviewed before expansion and further investments on new schools. The fact of the matter is that even though a very large number of schools—261 schools—have been set up, many of them are still in temporary accommodation; and Phase-I construction has lagged behind. I am sure that my hon. friend Shri P.M. Sayeed knows about this, because the very school for which he had always been arguing which is under Navodaya Vidyalaya School in Lakshadweep, located in Minicoy does not have a permanent building. We have therefore, to ensure that whatever has been

set up, is set up properly and that is being progressed. But on the other hand, the Scheme as a whole, whether in terms of expansion, or in terms of its priority.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: There should not be any uncertainty.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: There is no uncertainty, Sir. Since the Scheme is there, in terms of the Schools opened, and which will receive support to consolidate.

SHRI L.V. SINGH: May I request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the reasons that have necessitated the review of the present policy and the defects identified in the policy?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I have already indicated that we have set up 261 Navodaya schools over the past few years. Only a limited number of them have yet been able to move to what is called permanent accommodation. Many of them are still in temporary accommodation. We are still, in many cases, in the so-called zero phase, or phase-I of construction. The total number of teachers have not yet been recruited for the schools set up. Therefore, if one wants to talk of the scheme in terms of its success, we have to yet to accomplish all these basic needs. But in addition to this, what we have to take note of is that the objective was to have one Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district of the country. The original plan was to allocate Rs. 500 crore in the Seventh Plan which was just not possible. It was not possible for the Government then in position to allocate Rs. 500 crore. That is why these are in the present situation. Therefore, the whole thing needs a review.

MR. SPEAKER: Please remember that we are discussing the Navodaya Vidyalayas for the second time during question hour in the last fifteen days.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since this New Education Policy was propagated by the erstwhile Central Government, there has been a lot of

discussion on and criticism of it within the teaching community itself. So, now that the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme under the New Education Policy is being reviewed once again, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how does the Government propose to accommodate these criticisms, these discussions, these debates that have been going on within the teaching community.

And if a committee is formed for the review, how is this committee to respond to these?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question concerning the review of the National Policy of Education, 1986. I would like to assure the House through you that this review will be started soon. This is being finalised in terms of the membership, terms of reference and modalities of functioning. The review will take note of the various objections that have been raised as pointed out by the hon. Member. I would like to appeal one basic aspect. As far as education is concerned, it should not be considered as a matter which relates to one political party or the other. We are concerned with the future of India, with the future of our children and making sure that they get the right education.

In our Constitution, we had made a promise about universalisation of elementary education. We have not yet been able to fulfil it. We are also in a situation where we have got less than 40 per cent literacy in the country. So, the needs of early childhood education and universalisation of education, of removal of illiteracy are prime features to which we have to pay attention. The objection which have been raised with regard to priorities and the allocation of resources in different sectors will all have to be taken note of. I would like to assure the hon. Members through you Sir that all those who have views on the subject would be able to present them to this committee.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: From the reply given by Prof. Menon, do I understand that what will be reviewed is the work-

ing of the scheme—not the scheme itself but the working of the scheme? How it is working and if it is not working well, how to make it work well? That is one part of it, one way of looking at it. From the reply he gave, it appears that he wants to go into the details of how the scheme has been working. If that is so, will he kind clarify?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to make two points here, Sir. The hon. Member who has asked for clarification is one of our very distinguished Member, who plotted the national policy of Education 1986.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: He is author of the scheme.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Yes, I am aware of that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That's why he is feeling guilty.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I noted him in great respect, I would like to point out through you Sir to him that there are two components in respect of the clarification he has asked for. The first in any review is to look at what is being done and how it is being done. The effort would be examine whether the implementation is being done properly or whether there are flaws in it. That is one component. But there is a second aspect which relates to the priorities. When you have limited resources there is the question of, where you would invest the money? Would you put it on elementary education, or on literacy or on the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme or on university education or on vocationalisation of education which enables generation of employment opportunities? These are questions of prioritization which are important. The plan of action relating to the National Policy on Education 1986 had, as the hon. Member knows, addressed itself to some of these questions. But ultimately this is a question of the resources we have and the involvement we get into this and the priorities coming into the picture. All these aspects will give a sense of direction.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are you going to do about the very existence of the scheme?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would not like to pre-judge what the reviewing committee would do. We would certainly ask them to look at the orientation of the scheme from the viewpoint of priorities.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: In the past, we had always opposed the two types of education that have been continuing in our country. The first type is the general type and the second type is the elite type. We very much wanted a new education policy that would try to remove this disparity. Instead of that, we find that the Government is taking action to reinforce eliticism in schools in a big way. Now the point is by abandoning the idea of Navodaya Vidyalayas, whether or not the Government will take steps, on a war-footing, to see that all the schools are upgraded and properly helped so that real genuine education will be imparted to millions of students in our country.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: That is exactly the point which I had in mind when I replied to the earlier question asked by the hon. Member, Shri Narasimha Rao. I said that there is a real question of priorities. If you have limited money, where will you put it? Would you put it in making the single teacher schools into two teachers schools and expand the availability of school rooms in the vast number of rural schools or would you put it in Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme or in universities? It is this question of orientation which the new review committee will look into.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The general consensus is that these Navodaya Vidyalayas have failed and they are differentiating between different sectors of the society. Now that the Government has decided to review it, my question is, in order to avoid further wasteful expenditure, whether or not the Government will promise that no new Navodaya Vidyalaya will be opened till this review will be completed.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I can assure the hon. Member through you Sir that the basic decision is not to open any new Navodaya Vidyalaya until the review is completed. But I would also like to say that the existing Navodaya Vidyalayas will be given support to make sure that they are established properly, in terms of accommodation the right number of teachers and so on.

Research Articles on Electronics and Computer Technology

*372. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of research articles on electronics and computer technology published in India every month;

(b) whether there is a need for such articles originally written in Hindi being published in Hindi and to get some translated in Hindi so that research vistas in India may be widened for larger openings;

(c) whether Government propose to widen the scope of such research work by starting a journal on electronics and computer science research in Hindi; if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Technical and research articles on electronics and computer technology are

published in several journals and magazines in India. It is estimated that the average number of such articles published every month will be around sixty.

(b) to (d). Publications of research articles in Hindi or in the form of their translation into Hindi will help to widen the research base. Steps have been taken by the Department of Electronics to bring out information in Hindi relating to developments taking place in the country in this area. The Department of Electronics has been publishing from time to time scientific and technical articles in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government had, last week, given an assurance in this House that an elaborate scheme for development of technology in respect of Sanskrit and other Indian languages would be devised in the Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like to know whether the Government, is going to launch a research journal under this scheme which would have a blend of articles on electronics and computer technology? My question is simple. Is the Government going to launch any research-journal?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You know that points of order can not be raised during the question hour. You may ask your question and I shall ask him to reply.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Why is the Prime Minister absent? Is it not contempt of the House? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us listen to the reply of the question. You please take your seat. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A CHARLES: Rose..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, please take your seat.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to assure the House, through you, Sir, that as far as Government is concerned, the Department of Electronics have the programme which is referred to as Technology Development for Indian Languages. This aims at all actions being promoted to promote the whole area of Indian languages with regard to the field of informatics in general and computers in particular. We now have capabilities in the country for computer input and output based on the various Indian scripts and languages which are important. In addition to that, we have programmes which specifically relate to publication. The hon. Member in the primary question itself and later on in the supplementary had asked for information relating to research journals in Hindi. I would like to point out that it is one thing to publish books meant to educate children, adults or various levels in society to be able to understand the field of informatics and to make use of computers; and to have the capability of computer entry and output based on the Indian scripts and languages. But it is a completely different matter to have a research journal which is viable and can be functional in any individual Indian language. We know of the experience of the large number of research papers published in English, in journals published in the country that they have problems in terms of international standing, and getting widely known. The research journals have difficulties in terms of getting a sufficient number of good papers and so on. Therefore, in my view the first step is to publish books and review articles in Hindi and other Indian Languages to these educated in these languages to essentially understand the field, to be able to make use of the computers for various informatic services, and when the numbers of such individuals build up and there is adequate output of research, we will support research journals also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: The

Government has said in the reply, that about 60 research articles are published every month. I had asked whether the Government planned to publish, a research journal in Indian languages covering electronics and computer technology. I had asked a straight forward question and the reply could be either yes or no. But the hon. Minister has evaded it. There are scholars of the Indian origin throughout the world who wish to publish the research articles on electronics and computer technology in Indian languages. In case the hon. Minister does not have the details, I can give the names of 20 such scholars of the Indian origin who are citizens of England, America and Canada and who wish to publish the research articles on electronics and computer technology in the research journals. The hon. Minister may simply give the reply in yes or no and whether the Government is ready to publish the research articles of these scholars in such journals.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The direct answer to the question is that if there are adequate number of research articles of quality available for publishing in Hindi, Government would certainly be willing to extend necessary support.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: I am not getting reply. My question is very simple. Will a research journal in Hindi be published?

[*English*]

DR. A.K. PATEL: Sir, in this modern era, it will be very helpful for the students of primary classes if books on the development of technology of computers and electronics are published in the Indian languages. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether Government is prepared to form institutions—voluntary institutions—who can translate this technology in our national languages.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the answer is in the affirmative. I would like to point out for information that I have with me various books which have been brought out precisely for that level these are:—

'Computer Se Baat-Cheet',
'Computer Ek Parichay' and
'Electroniki Yudh Kala'.

(Interruptions)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to know from the Minister that.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: My question has not been answered.

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, through you I can assure the hon. Members that we are fully with them on the fact that as far as India is concerned, it has many languages. Hindi is an important official language. Informatics is a growing area. Therefore, we must have the capability in the Indian languages themselves. We will fully support programmes relating to this. There is no question about that. The only point is that what we plan to do first is to promote the publication of text books reviews and books to create awareness and based on the growth of this field in Indian languages. We will certainly support research work, and research publication in Hindi and other Indian languages; latter has to be viable. The first step therefore relates to the publication of appropriate books.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I am very happy to know from the Minister that attention is being given to bring out publications on computer technology and electronics in various national languages. Research is a very wide subject and so, we should have these publications not only in Hindi or English but in other languages also like Tamil, Malayalam and so on. I would request the

Minister to at least get these books translated in various national languages, and bring out these journals either monthly or annually. So, my specific question to the Minister is whether he will consider this request to bring out a journal in Indian languages or not.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to assure you that our intention is to carry out this programme in all Indian languages. The very first requirement, as I have said, is computer entry and output in Indian scripts. That is what one has been successful in doing.

The second point is that there is a major programme for translation which will relate to books, and review articles which will bring one up-to-date with technology development. But that is not normally referred to as research journals. A Research journal is one in which an individual can publish his or her own research where these are completely new ideas and like. Such journals require an adequate number of such articles.

[Translation]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question was whether on an average, more than 60 research articles in Hindi are being received every month on electronics and computer technology. Whether the Government propose to start a journal on electronics and computer science research in Hindi. The hon. Minister has tried to add another dimension to the question by saying that the publications would be brought out in various Indian languages. The hon. Minister probably thinks that Hindi cannot be the language of science, technology, electronics and computers. If that be the case the hon. Minister should have clearly said it, otherwise he should have given an assurance that....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA:

TAVA: May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government propose to start a journal on electronics and computer science research in Hindi and whether this publication would be brought out in other Indian languages later?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to assure the House that I personally believe and so does the Department of Electronics and all those who are concerned with this area that we will need to promote technical work, scientific work done through the medium of our own languages. This has now become possible in the computer field on account of the new technological capabilities which allow transliteration and computer inputs and outputs in Indian Scripts and we will later get on to translation. Certainly, the first steps have to be taken in the direction of providing adequate reading material, such as books, review articles and the like in Indian language. Hindi, certainly is a major language for the purpose—as recognised in the Constitution—and will be given its fullest priority in this regard.

Central Assistance for Development of Backward Areas

*373. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the backward areas identified in the country, State-wise:

(b) the amount sanctioned in the Sev-

enth Five Year Plan for development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government proposed to grant any special assistance for development of backward areas in Tamil Nadu in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Backward areas have been identified from time to time both by the Centre and the States in varying ways depending upon the choice of selected indicators of backwardness or 'special problem area' criteria used. An illustrative list of such identified areas, State-wise, is enclosed. (Annexure)

(b) Special and backward areas identified in Tamil Nadu's Seventh Five Year Plan are Western Ghats areas and Nilgiris district. During the Seventh Plan period, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 25.96 crores and Rs. 41.53 crores was allocated for the accelerated development of Western Ghats Areas of Tamil Nadu and district of Nilgiris Hills, respectively.

(c) and (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

ANNEXURE

List of Industrially Backward Districts in the country

Andhra Pradesh (14)

— Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Sri-kakulam and Warangal

Bihar (18)

— Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria and Madhepur

- Gujarat (11) — Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar and Dang
- Haryana (4) — Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
- Kerala (7) — Allappey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wynad and Idukki
- Karnataka (11) — Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur
- Madhya Pradesh (36) — Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangaabad, Jhabua, Khar-gone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Nar-simhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Sur-guja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Sehore District
- Maharashtra (14) — Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli
- Orissa (8) — Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani
- Punjab (5) — Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur
- Rajasthan (16) — Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhanu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur
- Tamil Nadu (9) — Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madhurai, North Arcot, Ramanahapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai district.
- Uttar Pradesh (41) — Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur Dehat, Pauri

	Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun and Nainital, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
West Bengal (13)	— Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur
Assam	— Entire State
Himachal Pradesh	— Entire State
Jammu & Kashmir	— Entire State
Manipur	— Entire State
Meghalaya	— Entire State
Nagaland	— Entire State
Sikkim	— Entire State
Tripura	— Entire State
Arunachal Pradesh	— Entire State
Goa	— Entire State
Mizoram	— Entire State
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	— Entire U.T.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	— Entire U.T.
Daman & Diu	— Entire U.T.
Pondicherry	— Entire U.T.
Lakshadweep	— Entire U.T.

Note: The district/area would include the district/area as it existed on 1.10.1970 prior to its reorganization areas carved out of these districts thereafter continued to be industrially backward.

List of Backward Districts

(Although the names of districts are mentioned against the various programmes, in many cases they do not cover the entire district but cover parts of the districts)

I. Hills Areas	Districts
1	2
1. Assam	1. North Cachar
	2. Karbi Anglong
2. Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris
3. Uttar Pradesh	1. Almora
	2. Dehradun
	3. Nainital
	4. Tehri Garhwal
	5. Pauri Garhwal
	6. Chamoli
	7. Pithoragarh
	8. Uttar Kashi
4. •West Bengal	Darjeeling District (3 Sub-divisions of Salar, Kalimpong and Kurseong)
5. Western Ghats	
1. Maharashtra	1. Dhulia
	2. Nasik
	3. Thane
	4. Raigad
	5. Ratnagiri (North)
	6. Ratnagiri (South)
	7. Kolhapur
	8. Sangli
	9. Satara

1

2

2. Tamil Nadu

3. Karnataka

4. Kerala

10. Pune

11. Ahmednagar

1. Nilgiris

2. Coimbatore

3. Periyar

4. Madurai

5. Tirunelveli

6. Ramanathapuram

7. Kanyakumari

1. Belgaun

2. Chickmagalure

3. Kadagu

4. Dharwar

5. Hassan

6. Mysore

7. North Kanara

8. Shimoga

9. Kannda

1. Cannanore

2. Kozhikodo

3. Wynad

4. Malapuram

5. Palighat

6. Trichur

7. Idukki

1	2
	8. Ernakulam
	9. Kottayam
	10. Quilon
	11. Trivandrum
5. Goa	Goa

Additional Growth Centres Allocated to States

Sl. No.	(a) State	No. of Growth Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
7.	Karnataka	3
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6
10.	Maharashtra	5
11.	Orissa	4
12.	Punjab	2
13.	Rajasthan	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8
16.	West Bengal	3
		61

1	2	3
<i>(b) State/Union Territory</i>		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
2.	Goa	1
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Manipur	1
5.	Meghalaya	1
6.	Mizoram	1
7.	Nagaland	1
8.	Pondicherry	1
9.	Tripura	1
		9

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that certain selected indicators and criteria are applied for identifying the backward areas. He has not spelt out, how it will be done.

The main cause of industrial and economic backwardness is neglect of vast areas which are not industrially so far covered and more and more concentration of industries is there in the same area on grounds of feasibility and availability of infrastructural facilities. This has, therefore, resulted in regional imbalances. This trend has to be halted.

Will the Minister give an assurance in this House that in the Eighth Plan, one new industry in every industry in every industrially backward district will be set up and also will he assure the House that a detailed matrix will be worked out for identifying the backward areas and especially, an authority accountable to Parliament for constant monitoring of the steps taken to remove backwardness?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I accept the suggestion, for consideration.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: May I identify Madurai as a backward area? Dindigul was a part of Madurai district. Now it has been made as a separate district. This district has been named after Anna, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, with political considerations in mind, has changed the name of Anna district into Quaid-e-Milad District, thus flaring up communal riots in the district. This district is not known for any communal riots. Therefore, it has become a problem area. The textile industry is the predominant industry in Dindigul. For improving the social condition of the people in Dindigul, i.e. the Anna District, will the Government set up a heavy industry there in the Eighth Plan?

For developing the Western Ghat, the funds have been allocated, but roads in Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu are still in poor condition. If proper work is undertaken, you can convert the whole backward area into an

area of tourist attraction. What steps the Government propose to take in order to see that backward areas are fastly promoted? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Henceforward, I will not allow a Member to read, when he puts supplementary questions.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though the question was lengthy, I could catch the substance of the question. He is perhaps asking whether specific areas are going to be identified as backward areas in Tamil Nadu. For the information of the hon. Member, I may tell him that it has been the usual custom for the central as well as the State Governments to identify the backward regions, on the basis of well-defined criteria. From time to time, the criteria change. There was a Chakravarti Committee, and then the National Development Committee; and with the cooperation of the State Governments, the backward areas have been identified. Specifically, in response to his suggestion, I would like to tell him that the reply which is given already contains the details. But I should like to tell him that in Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri-Coimbatore areas, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanya Kumari have already been identified as backward areas.

As far as further districts are concerned, I have already given the list of various districts; they are contained there in the list already submitted. I can assure the hon. Member that from time to time, in the light of various suggestions made by the Members of Parliament, State Governments and the various local authorities, this list is always upgraded. And I can assure him that this will be upgraded; and whatever areas and districts are included, will be provided the infrastructural facilities for industrial development.

SHRIBHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: You have already said that the indicators to determine the backwardness of areas change

from time to time. In Orissa, as per the list given by you, there are eight places already mentioned. But Sambalpur which is a drought-prone area for the last 100 years and has reported starvation deaths (*Interruptions*) has not found a place in the list. Will the Minister indicate whether Sambalpur district will be included as a backward area in the 8th Plan period? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, can you restrain them so that I can reply? (*Interruptions*)

As I have already stated earlier, specific criteria have been named for identification of the backward areas. The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas has suggested certain criteria; and I am happy that the hon. Member agrees with some of the criteria I had suggested. These criteria are: (1) chronically drought-prone areas; (2) Desert areas; (3) Tribal areas; (4) Hill areas; (5) Chronically flood-affected areas and (6) coastal areas affected by salinity.

I am happy to state that the hon. Member has mentioned an area which, according to these criteria, would definitely fall under backward areas; and, therefore, in the 8th Plan period, we will definitely consider that.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that one of the indicators in determining a backward area is also based on the strength of the special problems faced in that area. (*Interruptions*) My submission is that the Naxalites' problem is also a special problem. In Maharashtra, there are some areas in Chandrapur and Bhandara which are backward areas, and they also have special problem in the form of Naxalite trouble. I want to know from the hon. Minister: during the finalization of the 8th Plan period, will the Government agree to provide some extra funds to these areas? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The detailed allocations to the 8th Plan are yet to be allocated.

I do not have the capacity to anticipate allocations and make the advance. In case they are violated, I will be held for breach of privilege. I will only keep your suggestions in mind and make the necessary suggestion to the concerned authority.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The hon. Minister has promised to set up industries in the backward areas. The criteria given by him include perpetually flood affected areas and the hill areas. Uttar Pradesh has many hill areas and especially in the Eastern U.P., Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia are permanently flood affected areas. Will he give an assurance in the House that for developing backward areas and the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, he will put up at least one industry each in these areas?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In anticipation of the identification of the backward areas, if the hon. Minister goes on assuring all the members that everywhere industries will be established, it will not be possible. But I can give you a firm assurance that on the basis of those defined targets which I have mentioned over here and which were even upgraded, we will examine all the cases that we have mentioned; and due justice will be done.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Through our efforts we will include more and more backward areas; that we will do. Normally, the areas are de-limited in terms of districts. There are complaint that even in some States the districts are of a very big size. Therefore, a more scientific approach is called for. Does not hon. Finance Minister have a list of backward block and backward sub-division in the country, apart from a list of backward districts?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member is right. Sometimes even the entire district is not backward but a part of the district is treated as backward. He wants to know whether I can give a list. The district-wise and the area-wise list is very big. If I were to give you a list even with regard to a part of the district, it would have been a big

volume. Therefore, I will lay on the Table a list with regard to that.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: I want the hon. Minister to make the necessary corrections. At page 1 of list of industrially backward districts in Maharashtra in the second line the word 'Colaba' is written. I am sure it is by mistake. What must have been meant by it is district Raigad. So, Colaba should be deleted and Raigad be substituted for it.

Then kindly see page 3 under the heading Western Ghats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was identified as backward; that is why it was written as Colaba.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: When it was identified, it was not because of Colaba; but because the district was backward and it was not Colaba but Raigad. On page 3, item no. 5 relating to Western Ghats, the word Raigad and not 'Colaba' is as item no. 4. So, what I say is right. Item no. 5 is put as Ratnagiri (North); the word 'North' should be because it is no more so far for 10 years deleted. Then on page 3 in place of item no. 6 also in place of Ratnagiri (South), Sindhudurg should be added as it has been so named since 1981. Then item no. 5 will be read as Ratnagiri and item no. 6 will be read as Sindhudurg. Kindly carry out the necessary corrections and conform to factual positions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Those names will be changed; but even then the backwardness remains. So, it will be removed, and that will also be removed.

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Kindly do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am in agreement with you.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Through you I would seek the undivided attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a very important problem which I am going to bring to your notice. In India 11 States are

below the national per capita income average. The gap between haves and have-nots is increasing. The indicator which you have mentioned, to identify backwardness is a faulty one. The indicators which are given in the answer, to identify the backward States are faulty ones. I would like the hon. Minister to bear with us while considering the case of Orissa. We have now taken a revolutionary step by increasing the minimum wage to Rs. 25. By that we are going to sustain a loss of Rs. 400 crores and we have to find the resources for this amount of Rs. 400 crores. Then, our non-Plan deficit this year is more than Rs. 521 crores. Since it is a backward State and this is a welfare measure I would like the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of Orissa and give this Rs. 400 crores to us and also to fill the gap of Rs. 521 crores which is the deficit on non Plan account.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. member has raised a number of issues. There are some issues which are beyond the question of backwardness. But, for his information, I may give him some very good information, that the modified Gadgil Formula—please take note that it is not Shri Gadgil in our House—has already kept in mind the fact that the per capita of certain States will be below the national average. Therefore, they have made a provision that whenever assistance has to be given on the basis of population on 60 per cent basis, or per capita tax effect 10 per cent, and especially when the per capita income is less than the national average in that case 20 per cent per capita income and the tax effect for one year will be taken into account. So, we will be trying to face all the difficulties in one pact by the necessary assistance.

As far as the deficits and the huge amounts are concerned, about the non-Plan expenditure, I may tell him, that I am not competent to make on the spot assurance. We will have to consult the Planning Commission and also other authorities. About taking into account Orissa, I may inform him that a similar situation is there in other States also, like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and some States in the South.

Therefore, we will have to take a consistent approach and we will try to review the position.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Amongst the backward areas certain areas are also to be taken into consideration. I would like to know from hon. Minister whether in the backward areas there are certain industries like the hotel industries which are eligible for subsidy and for the last one year that subsidy has been withdrawn. That is the effect of this budget. The previous defeated Ministers have had agreed to re-introduce this subsidy from December, 1989. If that also the view of the present Government and if so I may mention that subsidy is to be given for industries like hotels, tourism and others. I want to know whether the subsidy will be re-introduced and if so when?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you want to know the contribution of the present Government, the central investment subsidy which was already abolished has been introduced through this Budget and you can rest assured that that will be available to the small scale industries setup in backward and rural areas throughout the country.

[Translation]

Opening of Colleges in Rajasthan Tribal Area

*374. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to open a degree college in Kushalgarh (Rajasthan) to cater to the need of higher education amongst large number of tribal students there who for want of this facility are deprived of career prospect opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Rajasthan Government would be provided assistance to open degree college?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government/University Grants Commission do not provide financial assistance for opening new colleges.

[Translation]

SHRI HEERA BHAI: Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply that there is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to open a degree college in Kushalgarh. The Centre had assured the Chief Minister of the previous Government in Rajasthan that a degree college will be opened there very soon. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any such plans.

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as the answer is concerned, I gave the position from the view point of the Central Government. It is true that there were a number of representations which have been made since October 1985 by MLAs, by the Pradhan of the Panchayat Samithis for opening a college in Kushalgarh. This has been looked at by the State Government of Rajasthan. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan at that time had declared on 23rd June 1989 that a college will be established in Kushalgarh, later it was stated that it was not possible to do so on account of constraint of resources. The proposal, therefore, is pending with the State Government. The basic feature which I would like to bring to your notice, Sir, is that it is State Governments, Universities and in some cases private managements which are concerned with the setting up colleges. The

Central Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) does not directly set up such colleges. UGC has a scheme for providing assistance when such a college exists and there are detailed guidelines to relating such assistance.

[Translation]

SHRI HEERA BHAI: The reply given by the hon. Minister is not correct. The previous Government in Rajasthan had sent a proposal to the Central Government for opening a degree college at Kushalgarh. The Central Government has not granted its approval till now. That is a tribal area and the inhabitants are illiterate. Will the approval for opening a degree college in Kushalgarh be granted soon?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, I have already pointed out that the Central Government does not setup colleges. That is the basic position. However, assistance can be provided once a college is opened by any of the bodies that I have referred to. And there are guidelines of the University Grants Commission for the purpose. I fully recognise the nature of Kushalgarh being a Tribal Adivasi area with a high degree in terms of illiteracy.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the University Grants Commission has imposed a ban on opening colleges in Rajasthan? If so, the time by which this ban would be lifted? Is it not true that Banswara is an extremely backward area? The State Government had sought the permission of the Centre to open a college there. At the time of elections, the previous Government had announced that this college would be opened, in order to win the electorate. Are any steps being taken to open this college for the benefit of children who want to go in for higher studies?

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether the Central Government is taking any steps to open a college there?

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as the Central Government is concerned, there is no question of a ban. It is a question of a college being opened by the authorities who normally open colleges and thereafter for the college to be affiliated to a University, which is the body to give such affiliation only then does to the Central Government namely the University Grants Commission come in for support. That we will certainly provide.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The hon. Minister was in the Planning Commission. Now he comes over here with some bureaucratic answer. One would have expected him to respond to the demand made so eloquently and so loudly by three Members from Rajasthan. He sits by the side of the Finance Minister. Can he not possibly ask the good offices of the Finance Minister and then offer to do his best in order to find funds from the Centre on account of the fact that that area is hopelessly backward and help the local government and other authorities and persons interested in the educational development of the backward areas in Rajasthan and see that early steps are taken to start a college there? He goes on answering that because the local government has not sent it, it has not provided money, therefore, he cannot do it. That sort of an answer can come from the UGC or any other officer and not from a Minister.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: May I assure the House that the education of those who come from educationally backward areas and from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, will be given the highest priority by Government. There is no doubt about that. But there is a certain way in which an organisation like a college has to be set up. It is in this regard that I have attempted to answer the question raised. If I give you number, it will bring out what the hon. Member has said that Rajasthan and certainly as far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned is among the most backward educationally. It has much lower figure for a variety of parameters such as literacy rate particularly of woman and so on. And this needs to be rectified. But as far as setting up of a college is concerned, there is a need for a certain minimum number of students who are available. For example, the total number in Class 11 in Kushalgarh is only 190 students. This is rather small for having a college in its own right.

Indo-Pak Talks on Siachen Issue

***375. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the genesis of Siachen Glacier dispute between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the outcome of talks held recently between the representatives of the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a). Siachen Glacier is located in the northern part of J & K. The area being a part of J & K State, is an integral part of India Where we have always exercised control. According to Pakistan the area is a part of the so called 'Northern Areas of Pakistan', where they claim to have exercised control since 1947.

(b) At the last round of Defence Secretary level talks on the Siachen area, held in Rawalpindi in June, 1989, both sides agreed to work towards a comprehensive settlement of the issue, based on the re-deployment of forces to reduce the chances of conflict, avoidance of use of force and the determination of further positions on the ground so as to conform with the Simla Agreement and to ensure durable peace in the area. The two sides agreed to meet again to discuss the issue further.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that there have been several intrusions by Pakistan in the Siachen Sector. How many times has the attempt been made and what steps has the Government taken in this regard. (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: There is a constant conflict in the area between the two sides. There is a constant shooting, but no intrusions actually have taken place. So the present situation is that both sides have to meet and to demark the line because that is a little uncertain as to who occupies which area.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the answer is very dangerous... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Minister of the state for Defence.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, will the Government tell about the mechanism of this Supervision?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***National Wasteland Project**

*376. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many States in the country have been selected under the National Wasteland Project for making it "green";

(b) whether any region of Maharashtra State is included therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Wastelands Development Programme was launched in 1985 for undertaking wastelands development through afforestation and tree planting and it is being implemented in all States of the country, including Maharashtra.

*[Translation]***Poverty Alleviation Schemes**

*377. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any new schemes to raise the living standard of people living below the poverty line in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the role of the State Governments in it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is committed to rapid alleviation of poverty in the country. The 'Right to Work' when incorporated as a basic right will ensure minimum incomes to the unemployed poor. During the year 1990-91, a beginning is being made with an Employment Guarantee Scheme for select areas.

The approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan which is being evolved aims at pursuing the following objectives:

(i) Strengthening the federal structure.

(ii) Decentralisation of authority.

(iii) People's participation.

(iv) Greater bias for the development of the rural sector.

(v) Sharper focus on women's role in economic activity.

(vi) Employment.

Details of schemes and the role of the State Governments would be incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan document.

*[English]***Border Violations**

*378. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places on Indian borders where territorial violations have been made by foreign countries during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to contain these violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) While there has been no violation of India-Pakistan border by Pakistani troops during the last three years, there have been some cases of unprovoked firing by them across the Line of Control and in the Siachen Glacier area in J&K.

Insofar as the India-China border is concerned, in the last three years, there have been no Chinese encroachments in the Western and Middle sectors. As regards the encroachments in the Eastern sector, of 1986, there are differences of interpretation of the Line of Actual Control, between India and China, and the issue is being discussed in the Joint Working Group on the boundary question.

There are no reports of territorial infringements along the India-Nepal, the India-Bhutan, the India-Bangladesh or the India-Myanmar borders.

(b) Our Armed Forces maintain constant vigil to safe guard the security of our borders.

[Translation]

Buildings for Primary Schools in Bihar

*379. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools opened in Khagariya District, Naugachia block and Barari Assembly constituency in Bihar under 'Operation Black-board' and the number of such schools which are still running without buildings;

(b) whether Government propose to provide buildings for such schools; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Central Government had launched the Scheme of Operation Blackboard in 1987-88 with a view to providing all primary schools existing as on 30th September, 1986 with the minimum essential facilities comprising: i) an additional teacher in single teacher schools; ii) two reasonably large all weather rooms, with a deep verandah, alongwith separate toilet facilities for boys and girls; iii) essential teaching learning material including blackboards, maps, charts, small library, toys and games and some equipment for work experience. Central assistance is provided to State Governments for teachers' salary and Teaching Learning Equipment. The State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for locating funds for construction of school buildings. The Scheme does not deal with opening of new schools.

2. According to information furnished by Government of Bihar, Khagariya, Amoli and Barari Blocks have been covered under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard. No new schools have been opened in them after they have been covered. Naugachia block in Bhagalpur district has not been covered. The position about the number of schools covered and schools without Buildings prior to implementation of Operation Blackboard was as follows:

<i>Name of the Blocks</i>	<i>No. of schools covered</i>	<i>Schools without Buildings</i>
Khagariya	74	7
Amoli	82	12
Barari	113	24

The State Government has informed that out of these 43 buildingless schools, buildings have been constructed for 30 schools and for the remaining 13, funds have been made available to the District Collectors.

Problems in Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur

*380. SHRISANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding problems prevailing and irregularities being committed in Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Subjects on which representations/complaints have been received, include disciplinary action; conduct of individuals; filling up of vacancies; eviction from factory accommodation; expenditure incurred on Civil works and Vehicles; load position in the factory; and placing of orders by Defence Establishments with private suppliers.

Complaints against the individuals have

been enquired into and disposed of as per orders/rules.

[English]

Low Representation of SC/ST in Class I Services

*381. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for low representation of SC/ST in class I services of Union Government;

(b) whether Government propose to review its reservation policy by extending it to promotions in Class I services by selection method;

(c) the principles laid down by Government for classifying the class of officers in Undertakings; and

(d) on what principles, the maximum of scale has been taken as classifying factor instead of minimum of scale/total of minimum of gross pay in a scale for purpose of extending the concept of reservation for SC/ST in services?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Representation of SC/ST in Group 'A' Services/posts in Government is relatively less than the prescribed percentage of reservation when compared to similar percentages

at other levels of services/posts in Government mainly because for direct recruitment to reserved vacancies, adequate number of SC/ST candidates possessing the required qualifications and experience are not always available. Also where posts are filled by promotion, suitably qualified candidates are at times not available in the feeder categories for filling reserved posts. With the introduction of reservation for SC/ST in promotion by seniority subject to fitness method at all levels from 1972 and the special efforts made to upgrade the skills of SC/ST candidates, the representation of SC/ST in Group 'A' posts has shown gradual improvement over the year.

Government do not have any proposal under consideration to review its reservation policy by extending it for promotion in Group 'A' Services by selection method.

As the classification of posts in different Public Sector Undertakings is neither identical nor similar to that in vogue in Government, for purposes of reservation, posts in Public Sector Undertakings have been grouped as 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' categories having regard to certain pay levels as the criteria for such grouping of posts.

The maximum of the scale of pay has always been adopted as the criterion for classification of posts for all purposes including appointments, disciplinary matters etc. The same practice has been followed for purposes of reservation also.

Visits of Vice-Chancellors Abroad

*382. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visits abroad by Vice-Chancellors of Central and State Universities during the last three years and the current year, yearwise and University-wise;

(b) the names of the countries so visited and the purpose and period of each visit; and

(c) the total expenditure so incurred, year-wise and University-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF THE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Information regarding visits abroad of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement. The expenditure on many of these visits was met by the organisers of the conference, seminars, etc. The information given in the Annexure pertains only to the expenditure met by the concerned University. The Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities do not need approval of the Central Government for visits abroad and Central Government, therefore, do not have information about foreign visits of Vice-Chancellors of State Universities.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	1987	1	Saudi Arabia	Invitation from Imam Mohd. Bin Saud, Islamic University, Riyadh (September 1987)	Rs. 20,000.00	
		1988	1	Australia	Attended Quinquennial Conference of Association of Commonwealth Universities—3.2.88 to 14.2.88	Rs. 14,000.00	
		1989	1	Canada	Attended ACU Council meeting in Montreal and Ottawa as member of the Council of Association of Commonwealth Universities—1.4.89 to 8.4.89	Borne by ACU and Canadian Universities	
		1990	Nil	—	—	—	
2.	Banaras Hindu University	1987	1	Belgium	Attended Gordon Conference on Dynamic Instability in Brussels—30.8.87 to 6.9.87	Rs. 17,130.00	
		1988	1	Federal Republic	Accompanied as a member of UGC delegation, headed by the	Rs. 3,216.45	paid by the

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1989	1	France	Under INSA-French Academy of Science Exchange Programme 20.3.89 to 31.3.89	Rs. 5,073.00 by way of 50% air fare paid by the University and the remaining expenses met by INSA	
		1990	Nil	—	—	—	
3.	University of Delhi	1987 (2)	1	USSR	Visited as the Soviet Land Nehru Award Winner, 1985. From 19.6.87 to 26.6.87	Expenses met by organisers	
			2	USSR	Attended meeting of Indo-USSR Committee to finalise details of a joint project on Cultural Plurality and National Integration—30.6.87 to 11.7.87	Expenses met by the ICSSR and the Academy of Science jointly	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1988 (8)	1	Australia	Attended Executive Heads Conference and Congress of the Association of Commonwealth Universities—4.2.88 to 12.2.88	Rs. 28,913.00	
			2	Australia	Delivered a series of lectures at the University of Sydney—13.2.88 to 19.2.88	Expenses met by the organisers	
			3	Japan	Participated as a Commentator in the International Symposium on Regional Information Systems (IRIS '88) organised by the Japan Association for Planning Administration—29.3.88 to 10.4.88	Expenses met by the organisers	
			4	China	Attended the International Seminar on Current Policies for Higher Education Reforms organised by National centre of Educational Development and Policy Research/State	Expenses met by the organisers	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Education Commission, China from 21.6.88 to 25.6.88		
5	Australia				Attended the 26th International Geographical Congress organised by the IGU—21.8.88 to 26.8.88	Rs. 13,970.00	
6	Switzerland				Attended the University Presidents Conference on the role of the University in the Nuclear Age organised by the Tufts University at Talloires from 12.9.88 to 16.9.88	Expenses met by the organisers	
7	France				Meeting with Prof. Kayser of Toulouse University in connection with celebration of the French Revolution 29.9.88	Expenses met by the hosts	
8	USSR				Attended the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Coop. in Social Science—	Expenses met by ICSSR and Soviet Side	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1989 (5)	1	Australia	21.9.88 to 25.9.88 Participated in the International Expert Meeting on the project on 'Cultural Identity and Urban Development' in Canberra—21.4.89 to 28.4.89	Met by the organisers	
			2	Korea	Held discussions on matters of mutual interest and visited academic institutions in Korea—3.6.89 to 16.6.89	Met by the organisers	
			3	U.K.	Consulted source material in the British Museum on Characteristics of colonial higher education as it was operationalised in the Indian Sub-Continent—12.9.89 to 20.9.89	Only per diem expenses were met the UGC	
			4	France	Participated in the First Annual Streering Meeting of the	Met by the organisers	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Talloires Group of University Vice-Chancellors on world Peace at Tufts European Campus—21.9.89 to 26.9.89		
			5	West Germany	Held discussions for collaboration in the areas of Mutual interest—27.9.89 to 30.9.89	No expenditure was incurred by the University	
		1990	Nil	—	—	—	
4.	University of Hyderabad	1987	1	Kenya	Attended and presented a paper at the 5th International Conference on Community Education—27.7.87 to 31.7.87	Rs. 10,928.75	
		1988	1	Australia	Attended the 14th Commonwealth University Congress/Conference 7.2.88 to 12.2.88	Rs. 695.60 incurred by the University for miscellaneous expenditure	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1989	1	USA	Attended South Asian Language Analysis Round Table from 2.6.89 to 4.6.89 and visited several universities in USA after the conference from 5.6.89 to 4.7.89	Rs. 59,279.20	
		1990	Nil	—	—	—	
5.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	1987	3	1. UK	Attended the Expert Group on Distance Education from 21-25, February, 1987	Met by Commonwealth Secretariat	
				2. UK	Visited under overseas Development Administration Programme 9.5.87 to 19.5.87	Met by British Council	
				3. Thailand	Attended the Conference on Asian Association of Open Universities	IGNOU met part expenditure of Rs 2263.00 The rest was met by Asian Association of Open Universities	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1988	5	1 U.K.	Attended Meeting of the expert Committee on Commonwealth Cooperation—21.2.88 to 28.2.88	Met by Commonwealth Secretariat	
				2. U.K.	Attended meeting of the Expert Committee on Commonwealth Cooperation	—do—	
				3. U.K.	Attended meeting of the expert Committee on Commonwealth Cooperation	—do— IGNOU incurred expendr. of Rs. 8,788 00 for visit to Oxford Cambridge while in UK	
				4. U.K.	Attended the Selection Committee for selection of President, Commonwealth of Learning—21.10.88 to 25.10.88	Met by Commonwealth Sectt. IGNOU spent Rs. 7,547.00 for stop over at Paris on return for	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							discussion with UNESCO/UNDP
		1989	Nil	5. Thailand	Attended the meeting of the Asian Association of Open Universities as its Secretary-General—25.6.88 to 2.7.88	—	Met by the Asian Association of Open Universities
		1990	Nil		—	—	
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1987	3	1. Zimbabwe	Attended 45th meeting of the Administrative Board of association of Universities from 5.4.87 to 11.4.87	Rs. 910.00	towards D.A.
				2. U.K.	Participated in the 8th International Congress of Radiation Research 19.7.87 to 24.7.87	Rs. 3,794.30	
				3. USA	Participated in a conference on Palestine organised by the Division of Palestine Rights, United Nations 7.9.87 to 9.9.87	Met by organisers	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		1988	3	1. Australia	Attended the Conference of Association of Commonwealth Universities and 14th Quinquennial Congress of Commonwealth Universities from 3.2.88 to 13.2.88	Rs. 21,756.00	
				2. USSR	Visited under Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme from 12.5.88 to 22.5.88	Payment was made direct by UGC	
				3. Tunisia	Visited under Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme from 1.6.88 to 8.6.88	Rs. 19,970.00	
		1989	3	1. Australia	Participated in the Planning meeting for the 6th United Nations International NGO meeting on the question of Palestine—20.3.89 to 21.3.89	Expdr. borne by the United Nations	
				2. Japan	Attended 22nd Asian Pacific University Presidents Conference 6.8.89 to 10.8.89	Met by the organisers	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1990	Nil	3. Iran	Accompanied as a member of UGC delegation under Indo-Iranian Cultural Exchange Programme—11.12.89 to 17.12.89	Expenditure met by UGC	
		1987	1	Pakistan	Attended inauguration of Aga Khan Medical College Hospital 2.4.87 to 7.4.87	Met by the hosts	
		1988	1	Australia	Attended the Conference of Executive Heads and 14th ACU Congress at Perth—1.2.88 to 12.2.88	Rs. 10,859.00	
		1989	1	USSR	Nominated by UGC under its Cultural Exchange Programme—30.3.89 to 13.4.89	Rs. 17,292.00	
		1990	Nil				

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	North Eastern Hill University	1987	Nil	—	—	—	
		1988	1	Australia	Attended the meeting of Association of Commonwealth Universities 7.2.88 to 12.2.88	Rs 30,529.62	
		1989	1				
		1989	1	New Zealand	Attended the meeting of Asian Social Sciences Research Council One Week in February, 89	No expenditure incurred by the University	
		1990	Nil				
9.	Pondicherry University	1987	1	Thailand	Attended meeting of Federation of Asian Scientific Societies Meeting—Five Days	Rs. 21,000.00	
		1988	2	1. Australia	Attended Commonwealth Vice-Chancellors Conference—9 days	Rs. 29,000.00	
		1988	2	USSR	Accompanied as a member of UGC delegation under Cultural	Met by UGC and Government of	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					Exchange Programme—Two weeks	USSR	
		1989	2	1. Singapore	Chaired the meeting of the Asian Society for Computers—Four days	Rs. 10,000.00	
				2. G.D.R.	Accompanied as member of UGC delegation to Summer Seminar on Socio-Economic Strategies in East Berlin—Two weeks	Expdr. borne by the Government of GDR and UGC	
		1990	Nil		—	—	
10.	Visva Bharati	1987	3	1. USA	Participated in the 125th Birth Anniversary Celebrations of Rabindranath Tagore and also attended Symposia on Tagore—10.5.87 to 9.6.87	Organised by the University of California and other Institutions and sponsored by the Centre for South East Asian Studies	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				2. GDR	Visited as a member of the delegation led by Vice-Chairman UGC to review the Indo-GDR agreement on Higher Education and sign a new agreement between the two countries—6.9.87 to 14.9.87	Met by Organisers	
				3 U K.	Visited on an invitation by Tagore Society, London—18.9.87 to 21.9.87	Met by organisers	
		1988	2	1. Australia	(i) Attended the ACU Conference of Executive Heads of Commonwealth Universities, and (ii) Attended 14th ACU Quinquennial Congress —4.2.88 to 5.2.88 and —7.2.88 to 12.2.88	Rs. 7,150.00	
				2. Japan	(i) Participated in the 'Festival of India' held in Tokyo;	Sponsored by the Deptt. of Culture,	

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Visit	Number of Visits	Name of the countries visited	Purpose and period of each visit	Total Expenditure incurred	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					and		Government of India
					(ii) Visited Osaka to address the inauguration of the Indian Cultural Centre in Osaka—20.5.88 to 21.5.88		
		1989	1	U.K	To participate in Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Festival at London from 27.10.89 to 14.11.89	No expenditure by the University	
		1990	Nil		—	—	

Desiltation of Chilka Lake

*383. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale silting of Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests for desiltation of Chilka lake;

(c) if so, the cost estimated for the desiltation of that lake; and

(d) the amount to be given by the Union Government for implementing that programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 12.60 crores over a period of five years including maintenance.

(d) The amount required was too large to be accommodated within the limited provision of the wetland scheme. The Government of Orissa was informed accordingly.

Manning Economic Departments by IES and ISS Officers

*384. SHRI M.G. SEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic and other related questions are decided by Government departments usually manned by IAS officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not manning

these Departments by officers from IES/ISS Services?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Posts in all Central Government Departments/Ministries including those dealing with economic and other related subjects are manned by officers drawn from organised Group 'A' Services. All India Services and from amongst professionals, Scientists and technologists. The appointments to various posts are made keeping in view the suitability, background and experience of the officers and the requirements of the posts. Officers belonging to the IES/ISS are also considered for appointment to the posts wherever they fulfil the aforesaid criteria.

Priorities of Ongoing Projects

*385. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to redefine the priorities for completing various central ongoing projects;

(b) if so, the reasons for redefining the priorities;

(c) whether the Planning Commission is drawing a list of projects and programmes for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the projects and programmes likely to be affected by re-defining of priorities?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It is the practice at the time of the formulation of each Five Year Plan, that all Central ongoing projects, programmes and schemes are reviewed keeping in perspective the relative priority given to each sector of the economy, in the approach conceived for the next Five Year Plan. This process is on as

part of the preparation for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission decides on broad priorities and inter-sectoral allocation of funds in terms of Heads of Development and Sub-Heads of Development, each of which covers several projects/programmes, in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments, taking into account the requirements of different schemes/projects. Funding of individual Central projects is undertaken by the concerned Ministry/Department, as per authorisation in the budget depending upon the requirements of these projects/schemes, consistent with the level of progress achieved and the priority assigned for its completion

Development of Western Ghat

*386. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the development of hilly areas;

(b) if so, the schemes included therein;

(c) whether Government are implementing the Western Ghat Development Programme as a part of the strategy for development of hilly areas; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up and proposed in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hill Area Development Programme was mooted by the Central Government to strengthen and supplement the efforts being made by the State Governments for the development of such areas. The Centre has been providing Special Central Assistance and technical and other inputs to the States for drawing up and implementing ecologi-

cally sound programmes for the development of such areas on a sustained basis.

(c) and (d). The Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) was introduced in 1974-75 as part of the programme for the development of the hill areas. The present emphasis in the WGDP is on programmes for ecological development of the area, which include afforestation, pasture development, soil conservation, agricultural and horticultural development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries and sericulture.

Environmental Policy

*387. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved and started implementation of a comprehensive environment policy to provide environmental safeguards for irrigation, multi-purpose and flood control projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Environmental assessment of irrigation, flood control and multi-purpose river valley projects has been in force since 1978 for providing necessary environmental safeguards. The main parameters to be included in the Environmental Management Plan of a River Valley Project are:

- Catchment Area Treatment;
- Command Area Development;
- Rehabilitation of affected population;
- Rehabilitation of flora and fauna;

- Reservoir Induced Seismicity;
- Compensatory Afforestation;
- Relocation of buildings and monuments of historical and archaeological importance;
- Health aspects including control of water-borne diseases; and
- Disaster Management Plan.

Commercial Application of Super Conductor Device

*388. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's first super conductor device with commercial applications is likely to be fabricated within a year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Some prototype devices based on super conducting materials are in the process of development in various institutions/laboratories in the country. The question of commercial applications will be taken up after the laboratory prototypes are fabricated, evaluated and further engineered/upscaled.

Modernisation of Ishapore Rifle Factory, West Bengal

*389. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to consider the need for modernisation and up-dating of the technology in Ishapore Rifle Factory and some other Ordnance Factories in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad features of the project chalked out; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various Projects for production of Small Arms, have been sanctioned at Ishapore Rifle Factory, at a cost of Rs. 85 crores. In so far as other factories in West Bengal viz. Gun and Shell Factory, Cosipore, O.F. Dum-Dum and Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore are concerned, new projects involving modernisation for production of Armaments and Ammunitions items, at a total cost of Rs. 22 crores have been sanctioned.

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

Expansion of Educational Opportunities in Rural Areas

*390. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of expanding educational opportunities in rural areas and the courses made more relevant to enable the students and rural youth to understand issues like land and water use, land-reform laws, environmental preservation and general health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time

by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). As part of the effort to promote equality of educational opportunity, Government propose to expand educational facilities in the rural areas during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. Strategies for this expansion at different levels of education are being worked out.

Issues like land and water use, land reform laws, environmental preservation and general health are already dealt with in the curriculum for Social Sciences and Science at different stages of school education. Topics related to water use, environmental preservation and general health form part of the curriculum for the environmental studies at the primary stage. The Science curriculum at the upper-primary and secondary stages also deal with topics dealing with health and nutrition, protection of the environment and preservation of the eco-system. The topics related to land and water use and environmental preservation are dealt with in the curriculum in Geography for Classes VIII to X. Topics on land reform are included in the curriculum for Sociology for Class XII.

Setting up of Adarsh Pathshala in H.P.

3917 SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned two Adarsh Pathshala in Himachal Pradesh with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) if so, on which date Government

have sanctioned the fund to these Adarsh Pathshala; and

(c) the total number of staff sanctioned by the Screening Committee to the Adarsh Pathshala, Jangla and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government have decided to recognise Himachal Saraswati Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jangla and S.D. Snakator Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Doghi as Adarsh Pathshalas in Himachal Pradesh.

In the case of Himachal Saraswati Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jangla, all formalities up to that of constitution of Managing Committee have been completed. Pending constitution of the Managing Committee, formal orders for recognition and release of funds based on such recognition, have not been issued.

S.D. Snakator Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya has not completed the formalities of transfer of assets in the name of the President of India. So, in regard to this institution also, it has not been possible to issue formal orders for recognition or release of funds.

(c) The Screening Committee does not sanction staff. Pending issue of formal orders for recognition of the institution, the question of sanctioning of the staff for the Adarsh Pathshala Jangla, does not arise.

Admission in Sainik/Military Schools in Kerala

3918. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that the students of Kerala who seek and get admissions in Sainik Schools and military schools lose their precious one year of education, since the age for admission to the above said schools are calculated as on July 1st of every year

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly

(c) whether it is proposed to calculate the age as on June 1st of every year as is done in the case of admission to all other schools in Kerala and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) A complaint of general nature has been received very recently in this regard and is being looked into

(b) to (d) Suitable remedial action as required will be taken on the basis of the examination

20 Point Programme in Orissa

3919 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the progress made by Orissa in implementation of the 20-Point Programme as per the latest review point-wise, and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)

(a) and (b) As per the latest review Orissa has secured the 7th position amongst the States in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme during April 1989 to February 1990. The details of the progress achieved by Orissa in the implementation of 27 selected items which are monitored on a monthly basis is attached in Statement-I. The details of funds allotted in the State Plan Sector in 1989-90 is attached in Statement-II

STATEMENT-I

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Orissa during April '89 and February '90

Point/Item	Unit	Target		Achievement		%age
		Annual	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
IA IRDP	'000 Families	140.3	126.3	123.8		98
IB JRY	Lakh Manday	612.1	530.5	314.3		59
IC SSI Units Reg.	Nos	2000	1833	1613		83
5 Surplus land distribution	Acres	1500	1350	1249		93
6 Bonded Labour	Nos	1706	1461	950		65
7 Drinking Water Supply (Villages)	Nos	5358	4822	3369		70
8B PHC	Nos.	168	140	172		123
8C Sub-Centre	Nos.	501	417	0		0
8D Immunisation of children	Lakh Nos	6.71	5.93	5.98		101

Point/Item	Unit	Target		Achievement		%age
		Annual	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9A	FP Sterilisation	'000	209.0	184.6	133.1	72
9B	EQ Sterilisation	—do—	77.7	71.0	67.0	94
9C	ICDS Blocks	Nos	90	89	95	107
	commulative					
9D	Anganwadis	Nos	7487	7444	7543	101
11A	S.C. Family	'000	85.0	75.1	54.8	73
11B	S.T. Family	'000	177.8	105.6	82.6	78
14A	House Sites	'000	15.0	13.6	20.0	147
14B	Construction assistance	Nos	3333	3022	3200	106
14C	Indira Awas Yojana	Nos	5707	5174	2371	46
14D	EWS Houses	Nos	2500	2267	2170	96
14E	LIG Houses	Nos	2000	1813	2130	117

Point/Item	Unit	Target		Achievement		%age
		Annual	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	April '89 Feb. 1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
15	Slum Pop.	Nos.	10,000	9067	9107	100
16	Tree Plantation	Lakh	1600	1588	1686	106
18	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	50	46	20	43
19A	Vill. Electrified	Nos	785	657	667	102
19B	Pumpsets energised	Nos	4300	3684	4962	135
19C	Imp. Chullahs	Nos	60000	49600	43498	88
19D	Bio-gas Plants (States)	Nos	3000	2400	8157	342

STATEMENT-II*Twenty Point Programme in Orissa**(Rs. Lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Allocation for 89-90 in State Plan Sector</i>
1	2	3
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty	
	IRDP	2026
	JRY	2531
	C.D. and Panchayats	207
	V and SI	1483
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	293
3.	Better use of Irrigation	18454
4.	Bigger Harvests	6073
5.	Land Reforms	1265
6.	Safe Drinking Water	1805
7.	Health for all	875
8.	Two child Norm-Nutrition	500
9.	Education	7958
10.	Justice to SC/STs	940
11.	Opportunities for Youth	468
12.	Housing for People	100
13.	Improvement of Slums	30
14.	Forestry	2255
15.	Protection of Environment	71
16.	Concern for Consumer	8
17.	Energy for Villages	860
	Total	48202

Note: The amount for implementation of 20-Point Programme derived from different heads of State Annual Plan and as such no separate allocation are made for 20-Point Programme.

Rolling Plan to Contain Growing Population

3920. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of expert projections that India's population could be double or triple during the next four or five decades:

(b) whether Government propose to have a rolling plan to absorb such level of expanding human resource input; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to some projections made by some Expert Groups/Experts, India's population could under certain assumptions, double during the next four or five decades.

(b) and (c). At the formulation stage of Five Year Plans, a perspective for 10-15 years is kept in view for projecting population and their likely distribution according to sex, age-group, rural and urban. A development perspective for a period of 10-15 years is also prepared keeping in view the aspects of utilisation of the expanding human resources

input. The growth of population is under constant review for policy purposes.

Terminal benefits to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees

3921. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terminal benefits admissible to the different categories of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on date; and

(b) the details of residential facilities extended to the teaching and non-teaching employees posted in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Details of terminal benefits admissible to different categories of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are furnished below:

I A. Employees who joined on or after 1.1.86 and those who joined earlier and have opted for GPF-cum-Pension Scheme:

i) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG)

As admissible under CCS (Pension) Rules

ii) Service Gratuity/Pension

iii) Family Pension

I B. Employees who joined before 1.1.86 and have opted to continue under Contributory Provident Fund Scheme:—

i) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG)

ii) Management contribution at prescribed rates to CPF.

II. Besides above, the following other terminal benefits are admissible to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees:—

- i) All employees are entitled to encashment of leave at their credit on the date of retirement/death subject to a maximum of 240 days;
- ii) Benefits, as admissible, under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees Group Insurance Scheme for the members of the Scheme,
- iii) Travelling Allowance to Home Town as per rules on retirement.

(b) Residential facilities are extended to the teaching and non-teaching employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya posted in Delhi wherever available in the schools

Delay in Settlement of Pension Cases

3922. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding delay in setting pension cases of retired Central Government personnel;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during 1989 and the current year;

(c) the number of complaints which have been settled and those which are still pending; and

(d) when the pending cases are likely to be settled?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The system of sanction and payment of pension operates on a decentralised basis. With a view to minimising delay in sanction of pensions instructions were issued in January, 1987 making Heads of Departments Office accountable for strict compliance of the

Government orders for ensuring authorisation of pension and gratuity provisional or final—by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employees who did not receive Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement were advised to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. During the years 1989 and 1990 (upto 4.4.90) 56 complaints were received, out of which 35 complaints have since been settled. The concerned authorities have been directed at appropriate level to ensure immediate settlement of pending cases. The instructions of the Government for ensuring sanction of pension provisional or final on the date of retirement on superannuation are brought to the notice of concerned Ministries/Departments from time to time.

Wild Life-cum-Bird Sanctuary in Delhi

3923. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wild life-cum-bird sanctuary is proposed to be set up in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating area to be covered, cost thereof and the time schedule for the completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have set up a sanctuary covering an area of 10.75 square kilometres of land in Gaon Sabhas of Asola, Sahurpur and Maidangarhi villages. A Project for development of this sanctuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 crores with project period upto 1992 is being implemented by them. The project covers habitat improvement and activities like construction of boundary walls, buildings, water supply, etc.

Special Recruitment Drive for Reserved Posts of Section Officers/Under Secretaries

3924. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Section Officers and Under Secretaries reserved for Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in the Union Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to hold special drive by conducting examinations for the above posts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As far as Central Secretariat Service is concerned the number of reserved posts for STs lying vacant are as follows:

Under Secretaries Section Officers	:	4
(a) Direct Recruitment	:	2
(b) Promotion (Seniority Quota)	.	9
(c) Promotion (Limited Departmental Examination Quota)	:	28

(c) and (d) Action has been taken to fill up the reserved vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade as per the normal procedure. The examination for filling reserved vacancies in the Under Secretaries' Grade has not been held in view of the pending Court Case relating to the question of promotion for Section Officers' to the Under Secretary grade of the Central Secretariat Service.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen of Calcutta

3925. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories Board, Calcutta has not yet implemented schemes of rehabilitation for ex-servicemen of three forces;

(b) whether as a result thereof/ the directly recruited Supervisors in Ordnance

factories who belonged to the category of ex-servicemen have not been promoted to the post of Chargemen even after completion of three years service;

(c) whether these Supervisors are now stagnating in one post for about a decade or so; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and remedial steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The rehabilitation Schemes have been implemented.

(b) to (d). The general orders relating to re-employment of Ex-servicemen do not provide for any weightage for military service towards seniority for the purpose of promotion. However, cadre review, undertaken for improving promotion prospects of employees, including that of Supervisors would benefit the re-employed Ex-servicemen also.

[*Translation*]

Preservation of Art, Culture and Historical Places of Bundelkhand Region

3926. SHRIGANGA CHARAN LODHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted by Government to protect and preserve the art, culture and historical places of Bundelkhand region; and

(b) the details of the outcome thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains in Bundelkhand region declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 are being preserved and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Necessary repairs are carried out as per requirements and archaeological norms. Among the outstanding examples of the works carried out by the ASI mention may be made of the monuments at Khajuraho, Datia and Jhansi. In respect of other monuments and sites not so declared, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are concerned.

[*English*]

Nehru Yuva Kendras in Rajasthan

3927. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount allocated for Nehru Yuva Kendras in Rajasthan during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) 27.

(b) Rs. 61.51 Lakhs were released to the Nehru Yuva Kendras in Rajasthan during 1989-90.

Proposal for CTV Tube Plants

3928. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some colour picture tube plants in the country;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and are pending clearance with the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Colour Picture Tube as an electronic component is a de-licensed item. However, if aspects relating to foreign collaboration, capital goods, location policy etc. are involved, specific approvals are called for. Eleven (11) parties have applied for approval in this context for manufacture of

colour picture tubes. Action on 3 pending proposals is being taken.

Smuggling of Uranium

3930 SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 250 g of uranium was recovered from smugglers in U.P. in the last week of February, 1990;

(b) whether Government are aware of the smuggling of uranium from India to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested on this count during the last three months, and

(d) the steps taken to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Information is being collected?

(b) No instance of smuggling of uranium from India to Pakistan has come to notice

(c) Does not arise

(d) Strict security measures exist in the Uranium Mines and Mill Complex at Jaduguda under CISF personnel who are on duty round the clock.

Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, Bangalore

3931. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the time by when it is expected to be set up and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics is proposed to be established at Mysore.

(b) A nucleus of the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics is already functioning from temporary accommodation in the DRDO campus in Bangalore. It will be shifted to Mysore when the campus is established. Some systems using Artificial Intelligence techniques are under development for certain specific defence applications.

Regional Residential Women Polytechnic in Orissa

3932. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up residential women polytechnics in the country on regional basis in the Central Sector;

(b) whether the proposal of setting up of such a polytechnic in Orissa is still pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Voluntary Agencies Associated with Redressal of Public Grievances

3933. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up under which voluntary agencies will be associated with redressal of public grievances requiring immediate attention in the interest of improving the quality of administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The idea of involving voluntary agencies in redressal of public grievances and carrying out administrative reforms is being given shape to in several Ministries/Departments. Ministries/Departments, the work of which involves interaction with members of the public or identified target groups, like Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Welfare, Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, Department of Rural Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports have already associated a number of voluntary organisations in various fields of their work.

Commercial Production of Biotech Products

3934. SHRIDILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the details of the biotech products which can be commercially produced by 1995;

(b) the capital expenditure envisaged for each such product;

(c) the names of Indian agencies/institutes which are currently involved and the present status of commercialisation and anticipated dates of commercialisation for each products; and

(d) whether any foreign agency has been or is being proposed to be involved in this venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The biotech products which can be commercially produced in India by 1995 would include the following:—

1. Human and Animal Health Care Products

- Vaccines.
- Diagnostics.
- Blood Products.
- Bioactive Therapeutic Molecules.
- Animal Birth Control Injection.

2. Agriculture

- Hybrid High Yielding Seeds.
- Tissue Culture Raised Plant Materials.
- Biopesticides.
- Biofertilizers.
- Fresh and frozen embryos of elite cattle and buffaloes for improving milk production and

draught efficiency through embryo transfer technology.

3. *Products and Processes by Use of Microorganisms*

- Industrial enzymes, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and oils and plant growth hormones.
- Industrial chemicals like ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, glycerol, acetic acid and amino acids like lysine and methionine.

4. *Miscellaneous items*

- Oligonucleotides.

— Restriction enzymes.

— Modified polymers.

(b) Biotechnology based manufacturing is generally expected not to be very capital intensive. The capital expenditure for each group of products would vary considerably depending upon the specific products contemplated to be manufactured.

(c) Several institutes are involved in these projects. The following would indicate the major institutes involved in research/implementation of various groups of products.

Sl. No.	Groups of Products	Institutes/agencies involved
1	2	3
1.	HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS	
	— Vaccines	Indian Vaccines Corpn. Ltd., Gurgaon. Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corpn. Ltd., Bulandshahr. Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Indian Immunologicals Ltd., Hyderabad. National Institute of Immunology, Delhi. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
	— Diagnostics	National Institute of Immunology, Delhi. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh.

Sl. No.	Groups of Products	Institutes/agencies involved		
1	2	3		
	— Blood Products	Institute of Research in Reproduction, Bombay.		
	— Bioactive Therapeutic Molecules	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha.		
		KEM Hospital, Bombay.		
		Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.		
		Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.		
		National Chemical Laboratories, Pune		
		National Institute of Immunology, Delhi		
	— Animal Birth Control Injection	National Institute of Immunology, Delhi.		
		Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore		
		National Chemical Laboratories, Pune.		
		Tata Energy Research Institute, Delhi.		
2.	AGRICULTURE			
	— Tissue Culture raised plantlets			

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Groups of Products</i>	<i>Institutes/agencies involved</i>
1	2	3

— **Biopesticides**

Delhi University, Delhi.

Anna University, Madras.

Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai.

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

Bhabha Atomic Research Institute, Bombay

Tamil Nadu Agriculture Research University, Coimbatore.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.

Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore.

Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar.

G.B. Pant Agriculture University, Pantnagar.

National Dairy Development Board, Anand

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

— **Frozen embryos of cattle and buffaloes for embryo transfer technology.**

Sl. No.	Groups of Products	<i>Institutes/agencies involved</i>		
1	2	3		
3.	PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES BY USE OF MICROORGANISMS — Industrial enzymes, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and oils and plant growth hormones	National Institute of Immunology, Delhi.		
		Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar.		
		Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Bangalore.		
		Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi.		
		Bose Institute, Calcutta		
		Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.		
4.	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS — Oligonucleotides, restriction enzymes, gels and modified polymers.	National Chemical Laboratories, Pune.		
		Centre for Biochemicals, Delhi.		
		Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore		
		Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.		

(d) While several of the products referred to have been developed indigenously, M/s Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd., Gurgaon, which is being setup presently for the production of tissue culture based viral vaccines such as Polio, Measles and Rabies has the French Vaccine Unit M/s Institute Marieux as a joint venture partner.

Paper to States at Concessional Rates

3935. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Union Government for the quota of paper for books and note books at concessional rate; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the subsidy scheme, concessional white printing paper is allotted to the States/Union Territories, including Orissa, for the printing of schools text books, exercise books and examination answer sheets. For the year 1989-90, 2148 MTs. of paper was allotted out of which 338.1456 MTs. were supplied to the Government of Orissa.

[Translation]

Examination Centre at Patna

3936. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make Patna a examination centre for all examinations for recruitments in Government services and Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Patna is already an examination centre for the various all India examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission.

In the Public Sector Undertakings only Board level appointments to senior level posts are made by the Government. No examination is held for such appointments. Recruitment to other posts below the Board level is made by individual public sector undertakings under their own arrangements.

[English]

Annual Plan Outlay for Kerala for 1990-91

3937. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total annual plan outlay for Kerala for 1990-91 with sector-wise break up?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The total agreed Annual Plan outlay for Kerala for 1990-91 is Rs. 635 crores with sector-wise break-up as shown in the attached statement.

STATEMENT*(Rs. lakhs)*

<i>Head/Sub-Head of Development</i>	<i>Agree outlay</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities	
Crop Husbandry	2885
Soil and Water Conservation	190
Animal Husbandry	427
Dairy Development	355
Fisheries	1100
Forestry and Wildlife	1840
Food Storage and Warehousing	15
Agricultural Research and Education	550
Agricultural Financial Institutions	300
Other Agricultural Programmes:—	
Marketing and Quality Control	235
Cooperation	700
<i>Total (I)</i>	8597
II. Rural Development	
a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1234
b) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	47
<i>Rural Employment</i>	
a) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1445
b) Other Programmes (Spl. Employment Programme for Rural unemployed)	1000

1	2
Land Reforms	55
Other Rural Development Programmes:—	
Community Development and Panchayats	644
<i>Total (II)</i>	<u>4425</u>
III. <i>Special Area Programmes</i>	110
IV. <i>Irrigation and Flood Control</i>	
Major and Medium Irrigation	6230
Minor Irrigation	1650
Command Area Development Programmes	965
Flood Control (Incl. Anti-sea erosion etc)	550
<i>Total (IV)</i>	<u>9395</u>
V. <i>Energy</i>	
Power	13550
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	50
<i>Total (V)</i>	<u>13600</u>
VI <i>Industry and Minerals</i>	
Village and Small Industries	3485
Industries (other than V and SI)	4091
Mining	60
<i>Total (VI)</i>	<u>7636</u>
VII. <i>Transport</i>	
Ports and Light Houses	375
Roads and Bridges	4400

1	2
Road Transport	800
Inland Water Transport	400.
<i>Total (VII)</i>	<u>5975</u>
VIII. <i>Communications</i>	
IX. <i>Science, Technology and Environment</i>	
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	500
Ecology and Environment	135
<i>Total (IX)</i>	<u>635</u>
X. <i>General Economic Services</i>	
Sectt. Economic Services	108
Tourism	300
Survey and Statistics	101
Civil Supplies	10
<i>Total (X)</i>	<u>519</u>
XI. <i>Social Services</i>	
<i>Education</i>	
General Education	824
Technical Education	1205
Sports and Youth Services	165
Art and Culture	175
Sub-Total (Education)	2369
*Includes provision for weights and measures.	
Medical and Public Health	1700

1	2
Water Supply and Sanitation	4500
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	1580
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects)	529
Information and Publicity	100
Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	770
Labour and Employment	343
Social Security and Welfare	115
Nutrition	62
<i>Total (XI)</i>	11988
XII. General Services	
Stationery and Printing	120
Public Works (incl. Jails)	500
<i>Total (XII)</i>	620
<i>Grad Total</i>	63500

Comprehensive Programme for Poverty and Employment

3938. SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have a comprehensive programme to remove poverty and unemployment and for the social and economic upliftment of the poor and down trodden; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-

WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government expects to have a comprehensive programme to remove poverty and unemployment and for the social and economic upliftment of the poor and down trodden. Details would be incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan document.

UPSC Examination Centres in Punjab

3939. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up

examination centres of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up any new examination centre of UPSC in Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). At present, the Union Public Service Commission are having a regular Centre for their examinations in Chandigarh which caters to the candidates from the States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. There is no proposal under consideration of the Commission, at present, to start another Centre for their Examinations in the State of Punjab.

Airlift Facility to Civilians Working in Defence Headquarters

3940. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to provide airlift on payment basis to the families of defence service personnel between mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and vice-versa;

(b) if so, the details of charges towards the airlift for the service personnel families;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the said facility in respect of the civilians and their families working in Defence Headquarters desirous of visiting Andaman and Nicobar Islands during leave availing LTC facility;

(d) if not, reasons thereof; and

(e) whether such a permission will help boost tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) A provision exists only in the case of families of defence service personnel posted to No. 1 Staging Post at Car Nicobar for airlifts on payment basis between the mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and vice-versa.

(b) The charges towards airlifts are levied on a seat basis and are collected from the service personnel in advance of the commencement of the journey.

The charges are as follows:—

Fixed Wing:

Full of half standard Air Fare, as the case may be if the two stations are connected by regular Air Service.

In case the two stations are not connected by regular air service, the rate is seventy-nine paise per mile which works out to 49 paise per Km. plus 25% fuel surcharge from each passenger.

Rotary Wing

<i>Type of Helicopter</i>	<i>Rate per passenger per Km.</i>
Alouette	Rs. 16.90
MI-3 VIP	Rs. 8.20
MI-8 Non-VIP	Rs. 3.05

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, civilians as well as service personnel are entitled to travel by air while availing Leave Travel Concession. The reimbursement is restricted to their normal entitlement.

Anganwadi Centres in Delhi

3941. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres in Delhi; and

(b) the number of male and female teachers separately working in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The total number of Anganwadi Centres in the Union Territory of Delhi, as on 28.2.90, was 2,930.

(b) Each anganwadi centre is managed by an Anganwadi Worker, assisted by a Helper. Both of them are voluntary, part-time, honorary female workers.

Threatened Plants of India

3942. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Botanical Survey of India has brought out a booklet "Threatened plants of India";

(b) if so, whether Government are planning to preserve these plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof in terms of plans and money allocated to each State; and

(d) whether Government is seeking the support of voluntary organisations for preserving these threatened plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Following steps have been taken for protection of endangered species of plants:

- i) Trade and commerce in endangered species of flora and fauna is regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- ii) 69 National Parks and 399 Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up which help in protection of threatened species of plants and animals and their diverse habitats.
- iii) The Botanical Survey of India is cultivating several endangered plant species in their experimental gardens.
- iv) A scheme for Captive Breeding of Endangered Species of Plants has been introduced in the Botanical Survey of India recently.

There is no scheme for providing funds to the States or for funding voluntary organisations for preserving the threatened species of plants.

[Translation]

Construction of Tunnel in Rohtang Pass

3943. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Geological Survey of India has conducted a survey to construct a tunnel at Rohtang Pass in Lahol Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the views of Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which this tunnel is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is keen in taking up the Project. Steps are being taken to undertake a feasibility study of the tunnel by M/s RITES.

(c) It is too early to state the period of completion.

[English]

Funds for Reclamation of up Ravines

3944. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government has requested for release of funds for reclamation of the dacoit-infested ravine areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the working group set up by Planning Commission in 1985 had recommended for allocation of Rs. 295 crores for reclamation projects in the ravines; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated for release of funds for the reclamation projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Working Group on Accelerated Development of Dacoity Prone Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had recommended for all the areas and programmes an allocation of Rs. 641.86 crores with the following Central State components:

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Programme Component	Proposed Outlay		
		Central	State	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ravine Reclamation	82.70	Nil@	82.70
2.	Road/Bridge construction	100.00	179.00	279.00
3.	Rural Electrification	59.49	220.67	280.16
Total:		242.19	399.67	641.86

@ The States, however, should strengthen infrastructure in related fields, viz., earth-moving and ground water harvesting equipment

(c) Keeping in view the Annual Plan proposals of U.P. Government and its request for release of funds, following releases have been made so far:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1987-88	167.87
1988-89	435.00
1989-90	525.00

Central Investment in Kerala

3945. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether central investment in Kerala has dropped from 3.28 per cent in 1974 to 1.62 per cent in 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps contemplated to increase the central

investment in Kerala; and

(c) the details of central projects proposed to be taken up in the State?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The estimates of Statewise expenditure of the central plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan and for the first three years of the Seventh Plan are indicated in the attached statement. The estimates indicate that the percentage share in central investment in Kerala has gone up from 2.33% during the Sixth Plan period to 2.70% for the first three years (aggregate) of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Central plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries. The fruits of these programmes/projects are also spread all over the country.

(c) Information regarding the projects benefitting Kerala would be available when the Eighth Plan details are finalised.

STATEMENT

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5404.57	9.37
2.	Assam	2190.07	3.80
3.	Bihar	4162.40	7.22
4.	Gujarat	3130.33	5.43
5.	Haryana	618.63	1.07

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	368.46	0.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	501.58	0.87
8.	Karnataka	1999.47	3.47
9.	Kerala	1346.22	2.33
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4710.56	8.17
11.	Maharashtra	4901.16	8.50
12.	Manipur	125.20	0.22
13.	Meghalaya	71.01	0.12
14.	Nagaland	87.92	0.15
15.	Orissa	2855.08	4.95
16.	Punjab	656.67	1.14
17.	Rajasthan	1675.35	2.91
18.	Sikkim	34.47	0.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	3167.09	5.49
20.	Tripura	135.93	0.23
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4302.20	7.46
22.	West Bengal	3480.04	6.04
23.	<i>Total States</i>	<i>45024.41</i>	<i>79.64</i>
1.	Andamand & Nicobar	30.21	0.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	0.09
3.	Chandigarh	52.86	0.09
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.65	0.01
5.	Delhi	1170.95	2.03

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	162.04	0.28
7.	Lakshadweep	4.04	0.01
8.	Mizoram	30.13	0.05
9.	Pondicherry	30.63	0.05
<i>Total U.Ts.</i>		<i>1535.20</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Unallocated		10204.26	17.70
<i>Total (A+B)</i>			
<i>States & U.Ts.</i>		<i>57663.87</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Note: (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 Crores) includes off shore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.

(ii) The total Central Plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available in the Statement is (including the unallocated portion) for Rs. 57664 crores.

(iii) The data had to be compiled in a short time from a number of sources. A more precise and detailed Plan-wise compilation has been taken up in consultation with the Ministries; that will take considerable time.

(iv) As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to

base such an exercise as, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

(a) Railway investments on newlines, gauge conversions and electrification have been broken up state-wise based on approximate length completed in each-State.

(b) The remaining 80% of Railways Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route Kilometres falling in each State.

(c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been allocated on the basis of the number of landings in each State.

- (d) Expenditure of Air India on acquisition of air has been allocated to four international air-ports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.
- (e) Regarding Shipping, the State-wise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic earned by the major ports in each of the maritime State.
- (v) As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where

the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can have only limited relevance in such cases.

- (vi) Housing and Urban Development includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual releases amount to Rs. 675.87 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO. Besides information on Stationery and Printing is still awaited.

Statewise break-up of Central Plan Expn.—1985-86 to 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Est. 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)
3.	Assam	713.69 (4.43)	621.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)
4.	Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1384.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)
5.	Gujarat	1109.99 (6.89)	1573.98 (8.20)	1585.63 (7.81)	4269.60 (7.68)
6.	Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200.71 (1.25)	298.54 (1.56)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U.Ts</i>	<i>Actual Exp. 1985-86</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87</i>	<i>Budget Est. 1987-88</i>	<i>Total for the three years</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.07)
9.	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.89 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)
10.	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 (13.07)	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)
12.	Maharashtra	1302.28 (8.09)	1522.80 (7.93)	2020.66 (9.95)	4845.74 (8.72)
13.	Manipur	34.33 (0.21)	50.21 (0.26)	69.04 (0.34)	153.58 (0.28)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Est. 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Meghalaya	24.50 (0.15)	26.49 (0.14)	34.36 (0.17)	85.35 (0.15)
15.	Mizoram	13.38 (0.08)	22.13 (0.12)	16.45 (0.08)	51.96 (0.09)
16.	Nagaland	27.60 (0.17)	30.08 (0.16)	55.46 (0.27)	113.14 (0.20)
17.	Orissa	1176.75 (7.31)	951.76 (4.96)	1126.29 (5.55)	3254.80 (5.85)
18.	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)
19.	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Est. 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)
21.	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75 (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)
22.	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)
24.	West Bengal	974.70 (6.05)	1234.13 (6.43)	1288.73 (6.35)	3497.56 (6.29)
Total States		15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09
1.	A & N Islands	16.62 (0.10)	63.62 (0.33)	18.63 (0.09)	98.87 (0.18)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts</i>	<i>Actual Exp. 1985-86</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1986-87</i>	<i>Budget Est. 1987-88</i>	<i>Total for the three years</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chandigarh	13.50 (0.08)	12.19 (0.06)	11.58 (0.06)	37.27 (0.07)
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.79 (0.01)	2.10 (0.01)	1.70 (0.01)	5.59 (0.01)
4.	Delhi	366.14 (2 27)	442.38 (2.30)	528.19 (2.60)	1336.71 (2.40)
5.	Goa Daman & Diu	56.58 (0.35)	53.10 (0.28)	39.42 (0.19)	149.10 (0.27)
6.	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Est. 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Pondicherry	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)
	Total (U.T.s)	463.96	585.56	615.81	1665.33
	Total Allocable AMT	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12488.83
	Grand Total	19108.48(a)	23666.23(b)	25275.54(c)	68050.25

Note:— Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

(a) The Actual Expenditure (1985-86) figures, in the case of 'Rural Development' were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.

(b) The totals include:

(i) Actual Expenditure, 1986-87 for "Communications"; and

(ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development"

(c) The totals include:

(i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 for "Communications"; and

(ii) Budget Estimates, 1987-88 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development"

NOTE

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

- (i) In the case of Railways where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/ K.M. of the track passing through a particular State.
- (ii) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.
- (iii) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circlewise.

As Central investments in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

Preservation of Ajanta and Ellora Cave Paintings

3947. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra is progressively deteriorating as regards painting preservation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of damage; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to preserve these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps are taken:—

- (i) Removal of dust and chemical treatment is carried out regularly.
- (ii) Insecticidal treatment and fumigation is done periodically.
- (iii) & (iv) Filletting and strengthening of the painted surface is carried out wherever necessary. Controlled lighting is provided in the painted caves to avoid deterioration of the paintings.

Per Capita Income

3948. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the cumulative change in the index during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) the estimated per capita income vis-a-vis saving and investment capacity per head during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(d) the per capita income of other developing countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The latest estimate of per capita income released by the Central Statistical Organisation relates to the year 1988-89. Similar estimate for 1989-90 will be released in February 1991. The estimates of per capita gross income, saving and investment (i.e. capital formation) at current prices are Rs. 4328.

Rs. 1026 and Rs. 1169 respectively. The percentage increase in the per capita gross income for 1988-89 over 1980-81 (the base year of the New Series on National Accounts Statistics) works out to 140.

(d) The available estimates are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>1988</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Afghanistan	N.A.
2.	Algeria	2450
3.	Argentina	2640
4.	Bangladesh	170
5.	Benin	340
6.	Bhutan	N.A.
7.	Bolivia	570
8.	Botswana	N.A.
9.	Brazil	2280
10.	Burkina Faso	230
11.	Burma	N.A.
12.	Burundi	230
13.	Cameroon	1010
14.	Central African Rep.	390
15.	Chad	160
16.	Chile	1510

1	2	3
17.	China	330
18.	Colombia	1240
19.	Congo, People's Rep	930
20.	Costa Rica	1760
21.	Cote d'Ivoire	740
22.	Dominican Rep	680
23.	Ecuador	1080
24.	Egypt, Arab Rep	650
25.	El Salvador	950
26.	Ethiopia	120
27.	Gabon	2970
28.	Ghana	400
29.	Greece	4790
30.	Guatemala	880
31.	Guinea	350
32.	Haiti	360
33.	Honduras	850
34.	Hong Kong	9230
35.	Hungary	2460
36.	India	330
37.	Indonesia	430
38.	Iran, Islamic Rep	N.A.
39.	Iraq	N.A.

1	2	3
40.	Israel	8650
41.	Jamaica	1080
42.	Jordan	1500
43.	Kampuchea, Dem.	N.A.
44.	Kenya	360
45.	Korea, Rep.	3530
46.	Kuwait	13680
47.	Lao PDR	180
48.	Lebanon	N.A.
49.	Lesotho	410
50.	Liberia	N.A.
51.	Libya	5410
52.	Madagascar	180
53.	Malawi	160
54.	Malaysia	1870
55.	Mali	230
56.	Mauritania	480
57.	Mauritius	1810
58.	Mexico	1820
59.	Morocco	750
60.	Mozambique	100
61.	Nepal	170
62.	Nicaragua	N.A.

1	2	3
63.	Niger	310
64.	Nigeria	290
65.	Oman	5070
66.	Pakistan	350
67.	Panama	N.A.
68.	Papua New Guinea	770
69.	Paraguay	1180
70.	Peru	N.A.
71.	Philippines	630
72.	Poland	1850
73.	Portugal	3670
74.	Romania	N.A.
75.	Rwanda	310
76.	Saudi Arabia	6170
77.	Senegal	630
78.	Sierra Leone	240
79.	Singapore	9100
80.	Somalia	170
81.	South Africa	2290
82.	Sri Lanka	420
83.	Sudan	340
84.	Syrian Arab Rep.	1670
85.	Tanzania	160

1	2	3
86.	Thailand	1000
87.	Togo	370
88.	Trinidad and Tobago	3350
89.	Tunisia	1230
90.	Turkey	1280
91.	Uganda	280
92.	United Arab Emirates	25720
93.	Uruguay	2470
94.	Venezuela	3170
95.	Viet Nam	N.A.
96.	Yemen Arab Rep.	650
97.	Yemen PDR	430
98.	Yugoslavia	2680
99.	Zaire	170
100.	Zambia	290
101.	Zimbabwe	660

N.A. = Not available (These figures have not been published in the World Bank Atlas used as source for compilation of data).

[*Translation*]

come and expenditure of various States during the last three years;

Per Capita Annual Income/Expenditure

3949. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) whether there has been any decrease in per capita income during last three years; and

(a) the per capita average annual in-

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The estimates of per capita annual state income are given in the annexed statement. The estimates of per capita expenditure as part of the state income accounts are not compiled by the respective state governments.

(b) The per capita income of Orissa declined during 1987-88.

(c) The decline in the per capita income of Orissa was mainly on account of fall in agricultural production.

STATEMENT

Statement: per Capita state income at Current Prices 1986-87 to 1988-89 According to new (1980-81) Series

Sl.No.	State	(Rupees)				
		1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)	1988-89 (Q)		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2394	2734	3211		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3781	4348	NA		
3.	Assam	2420	2589	2756		
4.	Bihar*	1844	1966	NA		
5.	Goa	5901	6284	NA		
6.	Gujarat	3543	3592	NA		
7.	Haryana	3950	4278	5274		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2955	3217	NA		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	2344	NA	NA		

Sl.No.	State	(Rupees)				
		1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)	1988-89 (Q)		
1	2	3	4	5		
10.	Karnataka	2922	3213	3602		
11.	Kerala	2519	2754	3054		
12.	Madhya Pradesh*	1999	2373	2739		
13.	Maharashtra	3974	4535	5155		
14.	Manipur	2619	2728	2897		
15.	Meghalaya	2478	NA	NA		
16.	Mizoram	3165	NA	NA		
17.	Nagaland	3034	3363	NA		
18.	Orissa*	2036	1983	NA		
19.	Punjab	4944	5619	6227		
20.	Rajasthan	2074	2197	2923		

Sl.No.	State	(Rupees)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	(P)	(P)	(Q)	3	5
21.	Sikkim	3472	NA	NA		
22.	Tamil Nadu	2888	NA	NA		
23.	Tripura	2177	NA	NA		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2167	2371	2698		
25.	West Bengal	2769	3089	3423		

P: Provisional

Q: Quick Estimates

*: Relate to Old (1970-71) Series.

NA: Not available as the same have a time lag of one to two years in their compilation by the respective State Governments.

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respect State Governments.

[English]

Literacy Rate

3951. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures relating to literacy among men and women, State-wise; and

(b) the details of programmes relating to Literacy Mission introduced two years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The literacy data is collected through decennial census operations. A statement indicating state-wise, the male and female literacy rate, according to the last census conducted in 1981, is attached.

(b) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) which was launched in May, 1988, aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the age-group 15-35 by 1995. The important programmes/activities initiated since the launching of NLM include:-

(i) Review and re-organisation of the on-going programmes so as to bring about a qualitative change.

(ii) Creation of environment conducive to literacy programmes on a massive scale through mass media, folk and traditional media, and other means.

(iii) Launching of mass campaigns

for complete eradication of illiteracy in the states of Goa and Kerala, Union Territory of Pondicherry and several selected districts, block, villages etc, in other States/UT.

(iv) A larger involvement of students, educational institutions, non-student youth, ex-servicemen etc. in literacy activities;

(v) Innovation and research in techno-pedagogic inputs for adult education in selected technology demonstrations districts;

(vi) Designing in innovative and integrated learning technique directed towards a process of self-learning and ensuring confidence of the learners from the beginning;

(vii) Mobilisation and involvement of larger number of voluntary agencies in the programme;

(viii) Production of bilingual primers conforming to the felt needs and interests, particularly of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes;

(ix) Production of films on empowerment of women, and their telecast through the Doordarshan;

(x) Providing a linkage between basic literacy and post-literacy and continuing education through creation of a new institutional framework in the form of Jana Shikshan Nilayams.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/States/UTs</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
	India*	46.89	24.82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.36	20.39
2.	Bihar	38.11	13.62
3.	Gujarat	54.44	32.30
4.	Haryana	48.20	22.27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	53.19	31.46
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.29	15.88
7.	Karnataka	48.81	27.71
8.	Kerala	75.26	65.73
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39.49	15.53
10.	Maharashtra	58.79	34.79
11.	Manipur	53.29	29.06
12.	Meghalaya	37.89	30.08
13.	Nagaland	50.06	33.89
14.	Orissa	47.10	21.12
15.	Punjab	47.16	33.69
16.	Rajasthan	36.30	11.42
17.	Sikkim	43.95	22.20
18.	Tamil Nadu	58.26	34.99
19.	Tripura	51.70	32.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	38.76	14.04

1	2	3	4
21.	West Bengal	50.67	30.25
22.	A & N Islands	58.72	42.14
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.94	11.32
24.	Chandigarh	69.00	59.31
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.32	16.78
26.	Delhi	68.40	53.07
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	65.59	47.56
28.	Lakshadweep	65.24	44.65
29.	Mizoram	64.46	54.91
30.	Pondicherry	65.84	45.71

*Excludes Assam where census could not be held.

Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Biosphere Reserve for Thar Desert

3952. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans for establishment of Biosphere Reserve for Thar Desert;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will cover the socio-economic needs of the concerned communities/tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A project document was initially prepared by an expert team for this purpose for an area of 3100 sq. km. in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of Rajasthan of which 600 sq. km. will constitute the core area. The State Government was requested for concurrence for this project. This is still awaited. A seminar on Thar Desert Biosphere Reserve was organised at Jodhpur on 11.02.1990 when it was noticed that large areas of the proposed Desert Biosphere Reserve have rich deposits of minerals like limestone and lignite and that a substantial area will come under the command of the Indira Gandhi Canal system. In view of this the State Government have been requested to constitute a multi-disciplinary team for

identifying a suitable area for the Biosphere Reserve and formulate a proper management plan. The socio-economic aspects of the local communities/tribes are also proposed to be studied under this Biosphere project.

Task Force on Super Conductivity

3953. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any task force for the research in the field of high temperature super conductivity; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the recommendations made by the task force so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

The programme Management Board (PMB) for Super conductivity, constituted in 1987 two Task Groups, one on Basic Research and another on Applications, to evolve and recommend various research and development programmes in the area of high temperature superconductivity, and to provide technical directions. The Basic Research Task Group is headed by Prof. R. Vijayaraghavan, Scientist, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, and the Applications Task Group by Dr. P.K. Iyengar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. Active scientists and technologists in the superconductivity area are among the members of the two Task Groups.

(b) Based on the deliberations and recommendations of the two Task Groups, the PMB has initiated the National Super-

conductivity Programme (NSP) since the financial year 1988-89, which, by March 1990, involves 33 institutions/organisations in implementing 42 Basic Research projects, 23 Technology Development and Applications projects and 4 short term studies.

Construction of Naval Base by Sri Lanka

3954. DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Naval Base under construction in Kachcha Thivu Island by Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter the security threat posed by the naval base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) While there are reports that the Sri Lanka Government are assessing the feasibility of establishing a Naval Base at Kachcha Thivu Island, no construction activity by Sri Lanka has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government of India always keep a close watch on the developments in the neighbourhood that may have a bearing on the security of the country and take adequate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

Equatorial Space Centre at Thumba

3955. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the space programme during the current year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop further the Equatorial Space Centre at Thumba, Trivandrum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Space Programme during the current year is aimed at continuing the activities related to satellite and launch vehicle projects and programmes for:

- Sustaining the space segment for remote sensing activities by launching remote sensing satellites following the operational Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A). IRS-1B launch is scheduled for June 1991.
- Sustaining the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System to provide services in the areas of domestic communication, TV broadcasting, radio networking, meteorological and data relay. Activities for the launch of INSAT-1D in June of this year, which will replace INSAT-1B, and continuing work on the second generation INSAT class satellites, INSAT-II Test Spacecraft (A&B);
- Continuing the work on improving the launch capability to launch satellites of 150 kg. class through development of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D3) and to achieve capability to launch 1000 kg. class Remote Sensing Satellite through development of Polar Sat-

ellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and initiating actions to further augment the capability to launch INSAT class satellites;

- Sustaining the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) through various application Projects/Programmes and utilising data from the available and future remote sensing satellites;
- Supporting space-related activities in research and educational institutions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Satellites Proposed to be Launched

3956. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the purpose of all Indian satellites in Orbit now including all relevant information regarding the satellites; and

(b) the details of other satellites proposed to be launched over the next three years and the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Details of the Indian Satellites currently operational in orbit are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Satellite	Launch details	Purpose & present status
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-1A (IRS-1A)	Successfully, launched from USSR on March 17, 1988	IRS-1A is the first indigenously developed operational remote sensing satellite consisting of state-of-the-art imaging instruments using Charge Coupled Devices (CCDs). The satellite is meant for taking remote sensing imageries of earth's resources over the Indian Region. Presently the Satellite is sending high resolution imageries which are being received at the IRS ground station at Bangalore. These imageries are being used for various applications such as monitoring of forest, delineation and categorisation of the extent of wasteland at village level, identification of underground water tables for drilling borewells, yield estimates of major crops, flood/drought monitoring etc.
2.	Indian National Satellite-1B (INSAT-1B)	Built by Ford Aerospace Corporation of USA to Indian specifications. Launched from USA by Space Shuttle on August 30, 1983	INSAT-1B satellite is in operational services for the last about 6 1/2 years. This provides telecommunications, TV broadcasting, Radio net-working Meteorological earth obser-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Satellite</i>	<i>Launch details</i>	<i>Purpose & present status</i>
1	2	3	4

vation and data collection and Disaster Warning Services.

(b) Details of satellites proposed to be launched over the next three years are given below:

<i>Satellite</i>	<i>Launch Vehicle</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1B)	Soviet Launch Vehicle	1991-92	Second indigenous operational satellite in IRS series and identical to IRS-1A meant for applications of remote sensing data in the survey and assessment of earth's resources.
2. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1E) (Engineering Model of IRS-1A)	Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV D1)	1991-92	Indigenous satellite similar to IRS-1A satellite meant for applications of remote sensing data in the survey and assessment of earth's resources.
3. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C)	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D3)	1991	Indigenous satellite for carrying out experiments for investigations of ionospheric phenomena.

<i>Satellite</i>	<i>Launch Vehicle</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1	2	3	4
4. Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1D)	US Delta Launch Vehicle	1990	To provide continuity to INSAT services.
5. Indian National Satellite (INSAT-II-A) (Test Spacecraft)	European Ariane Launch Vehicle	1991-92	To provide continuity INSAT services.
6. Indian National Satellite (INSAT-II-B) (Test Spacecraft)	European Ariane Launch Vehicle	1992-93	To provide continuity INSAT services.

Cadre Review in Defence Accounts Department

3957. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4415 regarding cadre review in Defence Accounts Department and state:

(a) whether the cadre review proposals for Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' in Defence Accounts Department have since been finalised and submitted to the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when it is likely to be submitted;

(d) whether there is any further proposal from Defence Accounts Department to surrender the posts in Group 'B' and 'C' to create the posts in Group 'A'; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cadre Review proposals are under active consideration but it is not possible to indicate precisely when they are likely to be finalised.

(d) and (e). According to the guidelines, cadre review exercises should be, as far as possible, on no cost basis and matching savings should invariably be indicated.

Appointment of Member of Faculty of Management

3958. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two year programmes aimed at training middle level public sector executives has only 18 students in both years against the sanctioned strength of 30 in each in the faculty of Management Studies under Delhi University;

(b) whether 12 full time faculty members have been appointed recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Indian Express; Delhi of 8.3.1990 criticising the appointments;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The number of students enrolled for the two-year MBA Programme offered by the Faculty of Management Studies in the University of Delhi is 19 for both the years against the sanctioned strength of 30 students for each year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The break-up of the recently appointed faculty members is as follows:

Professor		1
Reader		5
Lecturers		6

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main points of criticism include:

- (i) Low enrolment in the MBA Programme in Public System Management;
- (ii) Appointment of additional faculty members at a time when some teachers have urged a review of the Programmes; and
- (iii) Controversy regarding appointment of some teachers.

(f) According to the information furnished by the University, the MBA Programme in Public System Management was introduced in July, 1988 for employees sponsored by Public Undertakings. Only candidates who are successful in the entrance test and interview are admitted to the programme. As the programme gets exposure and different Public Systems Management groups become aware of it, response is likely to pick up. Meanwhile, the University has decided to revise the programme. According to the University, the recent appointment of teachers in the Faculty of Management Studies have been made on the basis of prescribed qualifications as per the procedure provided by the Statutes of the University.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Pollution By Cement Plants

3959. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement, aluminium and thermal power plants in Sonbhadra District of Uttar Pradesh are causing serious environmental pollution;

(b) whether this pollution is causing damage to crops and making water poisonous;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The emissions from cement and aluminium plants and the thermal power plants of the U.P. State Electricity Board in Sonbhadra District of Uttar Pradesh are in excess of the prescribed standards.

(b) Government is not aware of damage to crops and water being rendered poisonous due to this pollution.

(c) and (d). The Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board has taken action on the defaulting units under the various provisions of the pollution control legislation.

[*English*]

Fort Cochin Kerala as Heritage Zone

3960. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage has decided to declare Fort Cochin, Kerala as a heritage zone; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve the heritage of Fort Cochin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage has submitted a proposal to the Government of Kerala identifying some

areas in Fort Cochin and Mattancherry in Kerala to be declared as a "Heritage Zone" and recommending a programme of action. It is for the State Government to take appropriate action thereon.

Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

3961. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh are lying pending clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests:

(b) if so, the details of the projects and since when they are pending; and

(c) when clearance is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Only two irrigation projects, namely, Construction of Minor Irrigation Tanks in Chittoor District and Creation of a Reservoir Across Dharacalva in East Godavari District are awaiting forestry clearance. The Minor Irrigation Tanks project was referred in November, 1989 but site inspection report is still awaited. Dharacalva project was first referred in 1986 but could not be processed due to non-furnishing of details. It has been again referred to the Ministry in March, 1990.

(c) A decision is taken within six weeks of the receipt of complete details of a case.

Development of Cantonment Areas in Himachal Pradesh

3962. SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the improvement/development schemes drawn up and being implemented in Cantonment Areas of Himachal Pradesh including setting up of Central Schools and improving health services etc., and

(b) the progress made so far in respect of the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Various schemes relating to water supply, sewerage, construction of latrines, provision of fire fighting measures, provision of street lighting, repair of roads, baths and culverts etc., are under various stages of implementation in the cantonments located in Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Education

3963. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of national income incurred on education during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the percentage of total national income likely to be incurred on education during 1990-91 and the percentage of the amount earmarked for education likely to be incurred on pre-primary education, on primary education, on middle education and on higher education separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Actual Expenditure of the Education Departments was 3.7 % of the national in-

come (NNP) in 1987-88 and 3.6 % of (NNP) in 1988-89 (Revised Estimates). Estimates of national income for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 are not available. Hence, percentage of national income provided for education in 1989-90 and 1990-91 and breakup under various sub-sectors of education during 1990-91 can not be worked out. The expenditure on education of the Centre and State Education Departments have been

	<i>Rs. (Crores)</i>
1987-88 (Actual)	9646.43
1988-89 (R.E.)	11198.74
1989-90 (B.E.)	13510.04

Compensation for the Land Acquired for Army Cantonment in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh

3964. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of compensation for land acquired for the Hema and Barechha Ranges of army cantonment in Mhow of Madhya Pradesh, has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Compensation amounting to Rs. 11,75.12,131.00 has been deposited with the District Collector for the acquisition of land for Beircha Field Firing Range. The acquisition proceedings for the Hema Field Firing Range have not so far been finalised. The question of payment for this range does not, therefore, arise at present.

[English]

Report of National Wasteland Development Board

3965. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12-Member Committee headed by the Vice-Chairman of the National Wasteland Development Board set up in April, 1989 for looking into the problem of conservation vis-a-vis development has submitted its Report; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the principal recommendations contained in the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Committee has not submitted its report so far. However, Shri Duleep Matthai, Chairman of the Committee, has submitted a report on 22.2.1990 which has been endorsed by two other members of the Committee.

Completion of Delayed Central Projects

3966. SHRIBABANRAODHAKNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of any project in the Railways (New Lines and conversions), Industry, Steel and Mines and Surface Transport (National Highways) and Irrigations (Water Resources) costing over Rs. 20 cores which were included in the Union Budgets in 1981-82 or 1982-83 (Sixth Plan) or earlier and were taken up for construction and which have not been completed even on 31st March, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons for the extremely slow execution alongwith the estimated cost at the time of inclusion in Budgets (Regular or supplementary) and as on date alongwith the cost over runs; and

(c) whether efforts would be made to ensure their speedy execution and the targets fixed in this regard in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving details of the projects, sanctioned on or before 31st March, 1983 and which are not likely to be completed till 31st March, 1990 (Name, Execut-

ing Agency, Date of Original Sanction, Original Sanctioned Cost, Latest Anticipated Cost, Cost overrun and Anticipated (targetted) Date of Commissioning), is attached.

The reasons for slow execution of these projects, as reported by the project executing agencies in their regular reports to MPI Monitoring System, inter-alia, include change in scope, delay in equipment supply, fund constraints, delay in linked projects, people's agitation against environmental damage, inadequate mobilisation by the contractors etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made to ensure speedy execution of the projects. The targets fixed (Anticipated Date of Commissioning) in regard to the completion of each of these projects are indicated in the statement referred in answer to Question (b) above.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgn.	Anticipated date of commi- ssioning	Cost (Rs. Crores)		% cost over run W.R.T. Original
				Approved	Anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECTOR : RAILWAYS						
GAUGE CONVERSION						
1.	GUNTUR-MACHERLA, SCR, A.P.	74/03	90/06	8.24	69.00	737
2.	MANMAD-PARLI VAJNATH, SCR MAHARASHTRA	74/03	N/F	28.00	40.87	45
3.	MYSORE- BANGALORE, SR KARNATAKA	79/03	N/F	14.00	58.76	319
4	VARANSI- BHATNI, NER U.P.	78/03	N/F	13.91	80.80	480

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgn.	Anticipated date of commi- ssioning	Cost (Rs. Crores)		% cost over run W.R. T. Original
				Approved	Anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEW LINES					
5	JAMMU TAWI- UDHAMPUR, NR J & K	81/03	N/F	50.00	112.00	124
6	KARUR-DINDGUL- TUTICORIN, SR T.N.	82/03	N/F	42.86	166.01	287
7	KORAPUT- RAYAGADA, SER ORISSA	82/03	91.03	112.10	322.00	187
8	KOTA CHITTOR GARH-NEEMACH, WR RJ/GU	31/03	90/06	41.09	145.00	252
9	LALABAZAR- BHAIRABI, NF AS/MZ	78/03	90/06	10.76	38.98	262

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgn.	Anticipated date of commi- ssioning	Cost (Rs. Crores)		% cost over run W.R.T. Original
				Approved	Anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	NANGALDAM- TALWARA, NR PB/HP	81/03	N/F	37.68	100.00	165
11	RAMPUR-NEW HALDAWANI, NER U.P.	74/03	N/F	12.98	56.00	331
12	ALLEPPEY-KAY AMKULAM, SR KERALA	82/03	91/03	11.10	35.58	220
13	CHITRA DURG- RAYADURG, SR KARNATAKA	81/03	N/F	16.92	32.54	92
14	BAGAH-CHHITA- UNI	74-75	N/F	6.74	40.90	507
15	HOWRAH-AMTA/ CHAMPADANGA	74-75	N/F	10.72	30.43	184

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgn.	Anticipated date of commi- ssioning	Cost (Rs. Crores) Approved	Anticipated	% cost over run W.R.T. Original
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SECTOR :INDUSTRY						
	CCI					
16	NAYAGAON CEMENT EXPN. PROJ M.P.	81/04	90/04	89.40	189.00	111
17	YERRAGUNTALA CEMENT EXPN. PROJ. A.P	81/04	92/01	75.72	191.25	152
	DCSL					
18	DAMODAR CEMENT & SLAG PROJ. MADUHUKUND W.B.	82/10	90/04	21.99	37.70	71

Sl.No.	Project (District) (State)	Date of Govt. Approval Orgn.	Anticipated date of commi- ssioning	Cost (Rs. Crores)		% cost over run W.R.T. Original
1	2	3	4	Approved	Anticipated	7
SECTOR: STEEL						
RINL						
19	VIZAG STEEL PROJECT VIZAG A.P.	79/06	92/02	2256.00	7332.77	225
SAIL						
20	BHILAI:4MTY EXPANSION BHILAI MP	70/03	90/05	937.70	2288.63	144
21	BOKARO: 4MTY EXPANSION BOKARO BIHAR	70/03	89/12	947.24	2198.40	132

NILL

- Notes: (i) The Anticipated (targetted) Date of Commissioning of the projects indicated N/F under column (3) have not been fixed because of the fund constraints and will depend on the availability of the funds.
- (ii) Projects at S.No. 22, marked @, has suffered due to people's agitation against environmental damage. Abandonment of the project is under consideration of the Govt. Hence targetted date of completion can not be given.

Development of All Regions

3967. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating some alternative model of planning for the balanced development of all sections of people and of all regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Balanced development of all sections of people and all regions is expected to be realised through:

- (i) Strengthening of the federal structure,
- (ii) Decentralisation of authority,
- (iii) People's participation,
- (iv) Greater bias for development of the rural sector,
- (v) Sharper focus on women's role in economic activity, and

(vi) Promotion of employment opportunities.

Self Employment Under 20-Point Programme in Karnataka

3968. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been improvement in the segment of self employment by implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a self-employment programme covered under the 20-Point Programme. The details of the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Karnataka for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given below:

(Unit: Thousand Families)

	Target	Achievement
1986-87	145.5	134.0
1987-88	161.2	159.6
1988-89	137.7	154.0

Institutions for Indian Philosophy

3969. SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions which exclusively impart education on Indian Philosophy and culture;

(b) the details of the institutions in which

it is being imparted as an optional subject; and

(c) the achievements of the institutions in imparting the education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). According to the information available in the University Grants Commission and

Indian Council of Philosophical Research, no institutions are known to them which exclusively impart education on Indian Philosophy and Culture. Indian Philosophy ordinarily form parts of all courses in philosophy at the under-graduate and Post-graduate level. On the basis of information furnished by UGC, statements in respect of Indian universities teaching Indian philosophy at Master's and Ph.D. level are given in Statement-I, universities teaching culture in Statement-II and the universities teaching philosophy/Indian philosophy is given in Statement-III.

STATEMENT-I

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU		
Madras	Dr. Radha Krishnan Instt. for Advance Study in Philosophy	M.A. (Indian Philosophy, M. Phil, Ph. D.
UTTAR PRADESH		
Banaras Hindu University	Philosophy	B.A. (Hons), M.A. (Philosophy and Indian Philosophy), Ph. D.)

STATEMENT-II**Teaching of Culture in Indian Universities (University Teaching Departments). 1987-88**

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Osmania	Culture (with combined Deptt. of A.I.H.C. & Arch).	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Sri Venkateswara	Indian Culture	M.Phil., (Indian Culture)
Telugu	Culture (Under History Culture & Arch.)	Ph.D., M.Phil.
Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning*	(i) Indian Culture & History (ii) At Prasanthimilaya Campus	M.A. M.Phil. M.A. (History & Indian Culture).
HARYANA		
Kurukshetra	Culture (as a part of Deptt of A.I.H.C. & Arch.,	M.A., M. Phil, Ph.D.
Haryana Agril.	(i) Hindi & Haryanvi Culture	Course for U.G. students of various colleges Diploma in

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
GUJARAT	(ii) Folk Culture (Not a Deptt.)	in folk culture.
Gujarat Vidyapeeth*	M.D. College of Social Science. Deptt. of History and Culture.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., M.Phil.
MADHYA PRADESH		
Bhopal	School of Comparative Language & Culture Deptt. of History and Culture	M.A., M.Phil. Ph.D. B.A. (Hons).,,
Vikram	Culture (As part of A I H C)	M.A., Ph D , M Phil
Dr H S, Gaur	Culture (Combined with A I H.C.)	M Phil
MAHARASHTRA		
Nagpur	Culture (As part of the Deptt of A.I.H.C and Arch.)	M.A., Ph.D.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>		<i>Courses Offered</i>
	1	2	
	Poona	Culture (As part of the Dept of Archaeology)	M.A. (Archaeology Science and Ancient Indian Culture), Ph.D.
MEGHALAYA	N.E.H.U.	Literary & Cultural Studies (PG Centre at Shillong).	Certificate in linguistics.
PUNJAB	Punjab	Culture (As part of A.I.H.C. & Arch)	M.A., Ph.D.
	Punjab Agril.	Under Faculty of Basic Sciences & Humanities, Journalism, Language and Culture.	M.A., Ph.D.
RAJASTHAN	Rajasthan	Indian Culture (with combined Deptt. of History).	M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., Diploma in Indian Culture.
	Banasthali Vidyapeeth*	History of Indian Culture	M.A. (History of Indian Art and Culture), P.U.C., B.A., Ph.D.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU		
Bharthidasan	Religion & Culture (Not a Deptt.)	M.Phil.
UTTAR PRADESH		
Allahabad	Culture (combined with Deptt of ancient Arch. and History)	B.A., M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.
Avadh	Indian Culture (Under History & Indian Culture)	M.A., Ph.D.
Banaras Hindu	A.I.H.C. and Arch.	B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ph.D.
Sampurnanand Sanskrit	Bharatiya Vidya Sanskriti	Sastri, Acharya.
WEST BENGAL		
Calcutta	(i) Culture (as part of A.I.H.C.)	M.A.
	(ii) Islamic History and Culture	M.A.
Viveka Bharati	Culture (with combined Deptt of A.I.H. and C).	As part of M.A. (A.I.H. and C).

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
Vidya Sagar	Tribal Culture (Under the Deptt of Anthropology).	M.A., M.Sc., (Anthropology with Tribal Culture).

*Institutions Deamed to be University.

STATEMENT-III*Philosophy/Indian Philosophy/Thoughts*

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Andhra	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil
Hyderabad	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Nagarjuna	Karl Marx Centre for Scientific Socialism	M.Phil.
Osmania	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Sri Venkateswara	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Sri Satya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning*	(i) Philosophy	B.A., M.A.
	(ii) P.G. Centre at Anantpur and Pradnthinilayam	M.A. (Philosophy) integrated course in Philosophy (at P.N. Campus)
ASSAM		
Gauhati	Philosophy	M.A.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
BIHAR		
Bhagalpur	(i) Philosophy	M.A.
	(ii) Gandhian thought	M.A.
	(iii) P.G. Centre at Bhagalpur	M.A. (Philosophy)
Bihar	Philosophy	M.A.
K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	Darshan	Not Available.
Magadh	(i) Philosophy	M.A.
	(ii) P.G. Centre at various Distt.	M.A. (Philosophy)
L.N. Mithila	Philosophy	M.A.
Patna	Philosophy	M.A. Ph. D., D. Litt.
Ranchi	(i) Philosophy	M.A., Ph. D.
	(ii) P.G. Centre at Jharia	M.A. (Philosophy)

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
GOA	Goa	M.A. (Philosophy)
GUJARAT	Gujarat	M.A. (Philosophy), M.Phil
	Gujarat Vidyapith*	M.Phil in Gandhian Thought Peace Research, Reconciliation between Sc. & Non- Violence, BA MA Ph D
HARYANA		
	Kurukshetra	M A., M Phil , Ph.D
KARNATAKA		
	Bangalore	M.A., Ph.D , M.Phil
	Karnataka	M.A., Ph.D, Dip. in Gandhian Studies, Ph.D.
	Mysore	M.A.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
KERALA		
	(ii) Gandhian Studies	Dip. in Gandhian Studies
Calicut	Philosophy	M.A., Ph.D.
Kerala	Philosophy	Ph.D.
Gandhiji	Gandhian studies	M.A.
MADHYA PRADESH		
Rani Durgawati	Philosophy	M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., M.Phil
Ravi Sankar	Philosophy (Not a Deptt)	M.Phil
Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	(i) Philosophy	B.A. M.A., Ph.D. D.Litt.
	(ii) Philosophy/Linguistics	B.A. M.A., Ph.D. D.Litt.
MAHARASHTRA		
Bombay	Philosophy	M.A. Ph.D., M.Phil.
Nagpur	(i) Philosophy	M.A., Ph.D., M.Phil.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
Poona	(ii) Gandhian Thought	P.G. Dip. in Gandhian Thought.
	(i) Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
	(ii) P.G. Centre at Amalner	M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
MEGHALAYA		
N.E.H.U.	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil
ORISSA		
Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	Sarvan Darshan	Acharya Course
Utkal	Philosophy	M.A., M.Phil
Garhwal	(i) Philosophy	B.A.
	(ii) P G Centre at Pauri, Srinagar	B.A., M.A., D.Phil.
Gorakhpur	Philosophy	M.A.
Kashi Vidyapith	(i) Philosophy	B.A., M.A.
	(ii) Under the Deptt. of Economics	Dip. in Gandhian Economics studies., M.A. (Gandhian

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
Lucknow	Philosophy	Economics Studies)
		B.A., B.A. (Hons)
		M.A., Ph. D. D. Litt.
Sampurnanand Sanskrit	(i) Tulnatamak Darshan (Tulnantamak Darshan & Darshan)	Shastri, Acharya
	(ii) Boudh Darshan	Shastri, Acharya
	(iii) Jain Darshan	Shastri, Acharya
Gurukul Kangri*	Philosophy	M.A
WEST BENGAL		
Burdwan	Philosophy	M.A. M. Phil.
Calcutta	Philosophy	M.A. M. Phil.
Jadavpur	Philosophy	U.G. & P.G. Degree M. Phil
North Bengal	Philosophy	M.A.

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Faculty/Departments</i>	<i>Courses Offered</i>
1	2	3
Rabindra Bharati	Philosophy	M.A. & B.A. (Hons)
Visva-Bharati	Philosophy & Religion	M.A., B.A. (Hons)
DELHI (U.T.)		
Delhi	(i) Philosophy	M.A., Ph. D., M. Phil
	(ii) P.G. Centre at South Delhi Campus	M.A.
Jawaharlal Nehru	Group of Philosophy	Ph.D., M. Phil, M.A.

*Deemed University.

Plantation on Roads

3970. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to plant trees on both sides of the roads, railway lines and canals throughout the country to maintain and improve ecological balance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Under the 20 Point Programme, tree planting is already being done along-side roads, railway lines and canals as well as in other public and private lands throughout the country. Details of targets and achievements during the Seventh Plan period are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>(in million Hects.)</i>					
Targets	1.45	1.71	1.79	2.00	1.71
Achievements	1.51	1.76	1.77	2.12	*

*Expected to be achieved.

[*Translation*]

Proprietary Rights to Tribals

3971. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest area in Rajasthan and the actual area thereof where trees are still seen today and area-wise and year-wise details of new trees planted during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to grant proprietary rights to tribals to ensure planting of trees and safety thereof, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(a) The recorded forest area in Rajasthan is 9.2% of the total geographical area of the state and the actual forest cover assessed by the Forest Survey of India based on 1985-87 Satellite Imagery is 12966 Sq. Kms. The yearwise and areawise details of trees planted during the last three years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plantation raised (in hectares)</i>
1986-87	72,785
1987-88	63,145
1988-89	64,717
	2,00,647

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(b) and (c). The National Forest Policy 1988 states that the vesting of certain ownership rights over trees in individuals, particularly from the weaker sections including tribals could be considered subject to appro-

prate regulations. The beneficiaries would be entitled to usufruct and would in turn be responsible for the security and maintenance of such trees.

Cost of Atomic Power Generation

3972 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of power being generated by various Atomic Power Station functioning at present in the country

(b) the per unit cost of the power generated by these stations and

(c) whether power generation in these stations is less in comparison to the amount invested on these plants and many Thermal Power Stations could have been set up with this amount and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON)

(a) The quantum of electricity generated by the nuclear power stations under commercial operation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period from 1.4.1985 upto 28.2.1990 is as follows —

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Electricity generated from 1.4.85 to 28.2.1990 (Million Kilowatt hours)</i>
1	2
TAPS-1	4399
TAPS-2	4427
RAPS-1	1302

1	2
RAPS-2	5959
MAPS-1	4987
MAPS-2	3339
Total	24413

TAPS — Tarapur Atomic Power Station

RAPS — Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

MAPS — Madras Atomic Power Station

(b) The tariffs for sale of electricity generated from the above nuclear power stations as of 1.3.1990 are as follows

TAPS — 46.20 paise/KWh

RAPS — 46.59 paise/KWh

MAPS — 52.24 paise/KWh

KWH — Kilowatt hour

(c) The capital costs of these stations are reflected in working out the tariffs for sale of electricity. The tariffs as above for the three nuclear power stations are comparable to that of the thermal power stations. The capacity factors of the above nuclear power stations for the period 1.4.1985 to 28.2.1990 are as follows

TAPS-1	64%
TAPS-2	64%
RAPS-1	14%*
RAPS-2	69%*

MAPS-1 49%

MAPS-2 41%

*Capacity factors are inclusive of steam supply from RAPS—1 and 2 to Heavy Water Plant, Kota.

The capacity factors as above are good except for RAPS-1 and MAPS-1 and 2. Both the units of MAPS suffered long periods of forced outages due to equipment failures and are operating temporarily at restricted power levels since June, 1989. Regular power level operation is expected to be restored in the later half of 1990. RAPS-1 was shutdown for repair of south end shield during the whole year 1986 and partially in 1985 and 1987. Later the power level of RAPS has been restricted to 50% of full reactor power since the year 1987 consequent on the repair on the south end shield. Average plant load factor of all India thermal power plants during the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 range between 52.4% to 56.5%.

[English]

Schemes for Weaker Section

3973. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has devised any strategy/scheme for ensuring appropriate levels of nutrition to the unemployed and other economically weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Planning Commission is in the process of preparing Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan. After the Approach is finalised, the details of the Plan will be worked out.

The Government is committed to give greater emphasis for employment, income generation and poverty alleviation programmes. Since the problem of malnutrition and undernutrition is closely related to poverty and unemployment these programmes are expected to reduce the levels of malnutrition and undernutrition of the vulnerable sections of the population including those who are unemployed.

Amendment to National Youth Policy

3974. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the present national youth policy; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Details are being worked out.

[Translation]

Pending work of Torna and Adan Block of Maharashtra

3975. SHRI BHAUSAHEB PUNDLIK PHUNDKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Torna and Adan Block in Buldhana and Akola districts of Maharashtra is pending due to involvement of forest land;

(b) if so, whether Government have

taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Proposals received from Government of Maharashtra for diversion of forest land for construction of Torna River Project and Adan River Project have been referred back to the State Government on 8.2.90 and 10.11.89 respectively as some essential information had not been furnished

[English]

New Nuclear Power Plants In Eighth Plan

3976. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand and set up additional nuclear power plants under the Eighth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the contemplated outlay for nuclear power under the Eighth Five Year Plan and how it compares with the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 2010 crores was provided in the Seventh Five year plan for nuclear power sector. The Eighth Five year plan outlays are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Military Camp land leased out in Kurukshetra

3977. SHRI GURDIAL SINGH SAINI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Military Camp land leased out in Shahabad Markanda in Kurukshetra district of Haryana, together with the area of land leased out individually, the particulars of leases, the dates, durations, rates and the terms of these leases; and

(b) whether a representation from Ex-servicemen Agricultural Co-operative Society of Shahabad has been received against the lease of Military Camp land and if so, the action taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Details of land leased out have been given in the Statement-I and terms of lease have been given in the Statement-II.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT-I

The Details showing area of land, Particulars of Lessees, the dates, Durations and Rates of Military camp land in Shahbad Markanda in Kurukshetra District

Sl.No.	Name	Area in acres	Date of Commencement of lease	Duration	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Om Prakash	6.181	24-11-89	1 year	1564.00
2.	Shri Sardari Lal	6.181	24-11-89	1 year	1564.00
3.	Shri Satya Pal	6.181	24-11-89	1 year	1564.00
4.	Shri Munshi Ram	6.181	24-11-89	1 year	1564.00
5.	Shri Amarjeet	6.181	24-11-89	1 year	1564.00
6.	Shri Satish Chander	6.186	24-11-89	1 year	1565.00
7.	Shri B.S. Virk	2.42	13-8-87	5 Years	535.00
Total:		39.511			

STATEMENT - II**TERMS OF LEASES**

The terms of lease agreement executed with each of the individuals referred to in Annexure-I are the same. These are as under:-

- (i) The rent will be paid yearly at the times and in the manner prescribed in the lease agreement.
- (ii) The land so leased will not be used for the purposes other than agricultural purposes.
- (iii) No improvements such as digging of wells, fixing of pumps, laying irrigation channels etc., will be done on the said land without the approval of Director, DE or any other officer empowered in this respect.
- (iv) On the expiry of the lease the said land will be surrendered to the Lessor peacefully.
- (v) The Lessee will not assign, under let, transfer or part with possession of the said land or any part thereof or any of his rights or interests therein.
- (vi) The leased land will be brought under cultivation within a period of two years from the date of commencement of the lease.
- (vii) The Lessor, after giving 30 days notice, can resume possession of the said land or any part thereof without making to the Lessee any compensation on account thereof save only a fair payment for the crops standing on the land on account of insufficient

period of notice or for any improvements made to the land with the sanction of the competent authority.

- (viii) The Lessee shall be known as temporary tenant and lease will run for a specified period.
- (ix) The lease shall be renewable at the sole discretion of the Lessor at the end of the present term of the lease for such term and on such rent the Lessor may fix.
- (x) In the case of death of the Lessee during the currency of the lease, the heir or the heirs of the Lessee will be permitted in writing by the DEO to hold the said land for the remaining tenure of the lease.
- (xi) If the rent is not paid within 30 days after the due date, or in the opinion of the Lessor there is any other breach of the lease on the part of the Lessee, the Lessor shall be at liberty to take possession of the said land and terminate the lease.
- (xii) In case the particulars furnished by the Lessee are found false, the lease would be liable to be cancelled without payment of any compensation and the Lessee would be liable to be proceeded against under the relevant laws.
- (xiii) The Lessee shall deposit an amount equal to yearly rent as security deposit which shall be liable to be forfeited in case the rent, payable in advance, is not paid within the stipulated period vide (i) above.

[English]

**Equitable Distribution of Work Among
Group 'D' Employees in Kendriya
Vidyalayas**

3978. PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chowkidars among the Group 'D' employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas have to perform much longer hours of duty as compared to other Group 'D' categories; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The working hours of Chowkidars start at the closing of Offices/ Vidyalayas on the duty day and end at their opening, the subsequent day. These working hours have been fixed taking into account the nature of, and the time at which, duty is to be performed by the Chowkidars.

**Percentage of Population Below
Poverty Line**

3979. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population living below poverty line during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the measures taken to raise them above the poverty line;

(c) the percentage of population brought above the poverty line during these years, State/U.T. wise; and

(d) the targets set for these years to bring them above the poverty line?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement of latest available estimates for the Year 1987-88 is attached. Estimates for the other two years are not available.

(b) A number of poverty alleviation programmes with emphasis on generation of employment and incomes in rural and urban areas as also special Programmes for the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., are being implemented for alleviation of poverty.

(c) The percentage of population brought above the poverty line during the period 1983-84 to 1987-88 in respect of States/ U.Ts are shown in Statement-I.

(d) Targets for these years were not fixed.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Percentage of population below poverty line</i>		<i>Improvement in poverty ratio (Percentage points) (Col.3 - col.4)</i>
		<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.4	31.6	4.8
2.	Assam	23.5	22.6	0.9
3.	Bihar	49.5	40.7	8.8
4.	Gujarat	24.3	11.7	12.6
5.	Haryana	15.6	11.7	3.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.5	9.1	4.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	13.3	3.0
8.	Karnataka	35.0	32.0	3.0
9.	Kerala	26.8	17.0	9.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	36.5	9.7
11.	Maharashtra	34.9	29.1	5.8
12.	Orissa	42.8	37.9	4.9
13.	Punjab	13.8	7.0	6.8
14.	Rajasthan	34.3	23.6	10.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	39.6	32.8	6.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.3	33.0	12.3

1	2	3	4	5
17.	West Bengal	39.2	27.6	11.6
18.	Smaller States & UTs	25.3	22.7	2.6
	All India	37.4	29.2	8.2

- These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd round and 38th round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.
- Statewise poverty ratios for 1987-88 have been estimated using the same methodology as was used for 1983-84. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Expert Group.
- The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the estimates.

Mandatory Public Liability Insurance

3980. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed to go into question of introduction of Mandatory Public Liability Insurance Scheme for ensuring immediate payment as minimum relief to the victims of accidents caused during handling hazardous chemicals has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendation of the Committee and when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Expert Committee and a proposal for a legislation to introduce the scheme of Mandatory Public Liability Insurance are under active consideration.

Seminar Organised by NCERT

3981. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3 day review seminar was organised by the N.C.E.R.T. in new Delhi recently on better work-experience training;

(b) if so, the details of other subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objectives of the Seminar were to discuss the problems with regard to acceptance and implementation of the Work Experience programme at different stages of school education in the States and Union Territories; to formulate fresh guidelines for effective implementation of the Work Experience Programme keeping in view the experiences gained by various organisation both governmental and non-governmental organisations in its implementation; and to share experiences and exchange ideas on "Earn While you Learn Scheme" being implemented in some States aimed at giving the Work Experience programme a pre-vocational focus.

(c) On the basis of the discussions held during the Seminar, fresh guidelines for effective implementation of the work experience programme at different stages of school education were evolved.

[Translation]

Declaration of Chetichand (Sindhi Divas) as a Public Holiday

3982. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to declare Chetichand (Sindhi Divas) as a Public Holiday; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b).

Chetichand is one of the 12 occasions for the purpose of selecting 3 optional holidays every year for Central Government administrative offices. Central Government operative offices as also industrial, commercial & trading establishments have the option to include Chetichand as one of the holidays, every year, within the permitted number.

[English]

Environmental Pollution due to Smoke from Vehicles in Delhi

3983. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment of capital is badly polluted due to emitting of smoke by DTC buses and other vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make any rule to check the emitting of smoke by the vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the ambient quality survey, the air pollution levels in respect of Sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are well within the prescribed limits. However, the levels of suspended particulate matter are above prescribed standards largely due to the natural dusty conditions. Vehicular emissions particularly of oxides of nitrogen and of carbon monoxide contribute to air pollution. About 47% of the vehicles in Delhi have been found to violate the prescribed emission standards.

(c) and (d). Gross emission standards for vehicles have come into force with effect from 1.3.1990 and are enforced.

[*Translation*]

**Clearance of Irrigation projects of
Madhya Pradesh**

3984. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAUSHIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects from
Madhya Pradesh Government pending with

Union Government for approval under For-
est Conservation Act, 1980 and since when;
and

(b) the time by which a decision will be
taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-
ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-
TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

STATEMENT

(a) and (b).

Sr No	Name of the Project	Period of pendency	Project status/Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) hydro Electric Project	More than six months	Certain studies have been initiated by State Government to assess impact of the project Final report in this regard is still awaited from State Government
2	Doomarpali Irrigation Project	0-1 month	Wanting essential details are being sought from the State Government
3	Mogha Irrigation Project	3-6 months	The proposal is being processed in the Minis try
4	Mohini Pick up Weir Project	3-6 months	The Proposal is being processed in the Minis try
5	Bhawaniipur Tank Project	3-6 months	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests has been requested to carry out site inspection His report is awaited
6	Gobindpura Irrigation Project	3-6 months	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests has been requested to carry out site inspection His report is awaited

Sr.No.	Name of the Project	Period of Pendency	Project status/Remarks
1	2	3	4
7.	Dholabad Irrigation Project	1-2 months	The proposal is being processed in the Ministry.
8.	Mogra Irrigation Project	0-1 month	The proposal is being processed in the Ministry.
9.	Dokariya Nalla Tank Project.	0-1 month	Proposal received on 27.3.1990. It is being examined.
10.	Paseeda Tank Project	0-1 month	Proposal received on 15.3.1990. It is being examined.
11.	Panda Tank Project	0-1 month	Proposal received on 15.3.1990. It is being examined.

[English]

National Income and per capita Income

3985. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the Gross National Income and per capita income during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the break-up for agricultural sector and industrial sector in the same period; and

(c) the Gross National Product of India vis-a-vis other developing countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The estimates of gross national income and per capita gross national income are as follows:

At current prices

<i>item</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
1. Gross National Income (Rs. crores)	258637	291789	346277
1.1 Agriculture	74405	83727	105191
1.2 Manufacturing industries	47687	54160	62991
1.3 Other industries	136545	153902	178095
2 Per capita gross national income (Rs.)	3359	3717	4328

The available estimates are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Estimates of Gross National Product of developing countries at current market prices

(US million \$)

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Algeria	58770	60889	58250
3.	Argentina	73108	75070	83040
4.	Bangladesh	16131	17433	18310
5.	Benin	1142	1421	1530
6.	Bhutan	171	202	N.A.
7.	Bolivia	3866	3283	3930
8.	Botswana	1015	1191	N.A.
9.	Brazil	268594	286666	328860

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Burkina Faso	1239	1593	1960
11.	Burma	N.A.	N A	N.A.
12.	Burundi	1143	1226	1200
13.	Cameroon	9629	10524	11270
14.	Central African Rep.	774	912	1080
15.	Chad	704	735	850
16.	Chile	16179	17074	19220
17.	China	314570	319905	356490
18.	Colombia	36495	36582	37210
19.	Congo, People's Rep	1813	1891	1950
20.	Costa Rica	3973	4422	4690
21.	Cote d' Ivoire	7442	8285	8590
22.	Dominican Rep.	4671	4942	4690

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Ecuador	10870	10447	10920
24.	Egypt, Arab Rep.	34014	31278	33250
25.	El Salvador	4002	4188	4780
26.	Ethiopia	5121	5707	5760
27.	Gabon	3253	2915	3200
28.	Ghana	5115	5342	5610
29.	Greece	39854	40277	48040
30.	Guatemala	7023	8008	7620
31.	Guinea	N A	N A	2300
32.	Haiti	2063	2198	2240
33.	Honduras	3362	3798	4110
34.	Hong Kong	38025	45934	52380
35.	Hungary	21483	23838	26030

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
36.	India	227007	247877	271440
37.	Indonesia	82644	76218	75960
38.	Iran, Islamic Rep.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
39.	Iraq	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
40.	Israel	26792	32434	38440
41.	Jamaica	2028	2263	2610
42.	Jordan	4110	4420	4420
43.	Kampuchea, Dem	N A	N A.	N.A.
44.	Kenya	6790	7414	8310
45.	Korea, Rep.	98289	121933	150270
46.	Kuwait	29472	27393	26250
47.	Lao PDR	643	N.A.	710
48.	Lebanon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	4
49.	Lesotho	576	596	690
49.A	Liberia	1009	1051	N.A.
50.	Libya	21688	21901	23000
51.	Madagascar	2387	2263	2080
52.	Malawi	1207	1176	1320
53.	Malaysia	29478	30138	31620
54.	Mali	1302	1555	1800
55.	Mauritania	755	818	910
56.	Mauritius	1259	1561	1890
57.	Mexico	152281	150261	151870
58.	Morocco	13134	14363	17830
59.	Mozambique	2857	2127	1550
60.	Nepal	2826	2843	3150

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
61.	Nicaragua *	2473	2911	N.A.
62.	Niger	1699	1757	2190
63.	Nigeria	72190	40301	31770
64.	Oman	8414	7866	7110
65.	Pakistan	34723	34427	37153
66.	Panama	4815	5091	N.A.
67.	Papua New Guinea	2430	2713	2920
68.	Paraguay	3791	3733	4760
69.	Peru	23224	29185	N.A.
70.	Philippines	32134	34590	37710
71.	Poland	77762	69862	69670
72.	Portugal	24176	29198	37260
73.	Romania	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SI.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
74.	Rwanda	1824	1944	2064
75.	Saudi Arabia	83270	90455	86527
76.	Senegal	2833	3553	4520
77.	Sierra Leone	1205	958	930
78.	Singapore	19260	20988	24010
79.	Somalia	1553	990	970
80.	South Africa	59445	65570	77720
81.	Sri Lanka	6297	6662	7020
82.	Sudan	6758	7667	8070
83.	Syrian Arab Rep	19088	18540	19540
84.	Tanzania	6280	4890	3780
85.	Thailand	41374	45664	54550
86.	Togo	782	984	1240

Sl.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
87.	Trinidad and Tobago	6425	4849	4160
88.	Tunisia	8276	9031	9610
89.	Turkey	57249	63982	68600
90.	Uganda	3430	4097	4480
91.	United Arab Emirates	21891	23398	23580
92.	Uruguay	5740	6574	7430
93.	Venezuela	59601	59073	59390
94.	Viet Nam	N A	N A.	N.A.
95.	Yemen Arab Rep.	5070	4966	5700
96.	Yemen, PDR	915	958	1000
97.	Yugoslavia	53546	58142	63070
98.	Zaire	5064	4991	5740

SI.No.	Country	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
99.	Zambia	1897	1676	2160
100.	Zimbabwe	5116	5302	6070

NA=Not available (These figures have not been published in the World Bank Atlas used as source for compilation of data)

Source: The World Bank Atlas 1988 & 1989.

Gap between rich and poor

3986. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between rich and poor is widening; and

(b) is so, the steps proposed to narrow down the gap?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The gap between rich and poor can be assessed with reference to consumption expenditure, data on which are available from National Sample Surveys. The ratio of per capita consumption expenditure (at current prices) of non-poor to poor does not indicate any increase for 1987-88 over 1977-78.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of University in Madhya Pradesh

3987. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for opening a Tribal University in Jaspur Town in Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh is pending for long time with Government for approval;

(b) if so, the action taken so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). No such proposal is pending with the Central Government or the University Grants

Commission.

[English]

Human Exploration of Mars

3988. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the programme of human exploration in Mars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take assistance from some foreign country;

(d) if so, details thereof and amount to be spent on this venture;

(e) whether the Indian Scientists are completely trained for this new ventures; and

(f) if not, the details of steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Excavations at Sarnath

3989. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rare idols of Buddha and

other idols belonging to Gupta period have been found during excavations at Sarnath;

(b) whether Government propose to construct a memorial at that place in Sarnath;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The archaeological site under the protection of Central Government contains valuable relics, both exposed and unexposed. The construction of any modern memorial in the area would militate against archaeological norms and prescriptions, with particular reference to the avoidance of any act which is likely to cause damage or injury to the site and monument.

[English]

Clearance for Ramakal Mettu and Chakkulathu Mettu Road

3990. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for forest clearance for construction of road connecting Western parts of Madurai district with Kerala namely, Ramakal Mettu and Chakkulathu Mettu sent by Government of Tamil Nadu is pending clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Tehri Dam Project

3991. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by Government to review the River Valley Projects had recommended to revoke the proposal regarding construction of Tehri Dam;

(b) if so, the conclusion of the inquiry conducted by the Committee;

(c) whether the work on this project would be stopped; and

(d) the amount already incurred by Government so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Tehri Dam Project has been examined by the standing Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

(d) Out of an estimated cost of Rs. 3008 crores, a sum of about Rs. 448.25 crores has

been spent so far.

[English]

Kerala Forest Research Institute

3992. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi within the purview of Union Government;

(b) whether Government have also submitted any memorandum in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A proposal was received from Government of Kerala for upgradation of Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi into a Centre of Excellence for Tropical Forestry Research. Clarifications have been sought from the State Government about the proposal.

Eucalyptus Trees

3993. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) from whom and when the suggestion regarding large scale plantation of Eucalyptus trees for afforestation was received; and

(b) the impact of Eucalyptus growth on environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Various species of Eucalyptus, native of Australia, were introduced in South India at the end of the 18th century by Tipu Sultan and later by the British in other parts of the country. Large-scale planting of Eucalyptus was started in the Third Five Year Plan period under the scheme of "Plantation of fast growing species" and other development schemes.

(b) Research conducted at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has indicated that Eucalyptus does not have adverse effect on environment. Food and Agricultural Organisation has reported in 1985 that scientific investigation does not indicate that Eucalyptus is bad for environment.

[Translation]

Population below poverty line in U.P.

3994. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people under poverty line in U.P. as on 31st March, 1990; and

(b) the number of people proposed to be brought above the poverty line during 1990-91?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The estimated total number of people under poverty line in Uttar Pradesh for the year 1987-88 is 422 lakhs. Estimates as on 31st March, 1990 are not available.

(b) While poverty alleviation is the abiding concern of planned development, State-

wise targets for bringing people above the poverty line are not fixed annually.

[English]

Employment to Ex-Servicemen of Rajasthan

3995. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to give suitable employment to the ex-service personnel;

(b) if so, the number of ex-service personnel of Rajasthan given employment either by the State Government or by the Union Government in Seventh Five Year

plan;

(c) whether the Union Government had given any direction to the State Government of Rajasthan in this regard at the beginning of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to send such a direction now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has provided reservation in favour of ex-servicemen in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings including Nationalised Banks as follows:—

	<i>Central Government Departments</i>	<i>Public Sector Undertakings including Nationalised Banks</i>
Group 'C'	10%	14 1/2%
Group 'D'	20%	24 1/2%

In addition, 10% of the vacancies in the posts of the level of Assistant Commandants in all Para-military Forces are also reserved for ex-servicemen. Further, ex-servicemen are eligible for relaxation in age and educational qualifications. In the services under the State Government of Rajasthan, the reservation for ex-servicemen in Group 'C' posts is 12.5% and in Group 'D' posts is 15%. In the State Armed Constabulary, 60% of the posts are reserved for ex-servicemen.

The total number of ex-servicemen provided employment in Rajasthan by Cen-

tral Government/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings and the State Government/State Government Public Sector Undertakings, Local Bodies and Private Sector Establishments during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (i.e. 1985 to 1989 upto June) is given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e). No specific directions to the State Government of Rajasthan alone have been given in this regard. However, the need to provide employment to as many ex-servicemen as possible has been impressed upon various State Governments including Government of Rajasthan from time to time.

STATEMENT

The Statement showing total number of ex-servicemen provided employment in Rajasthan

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 (upto June)
	1	2	3	4	5
Central Government	600	891	513	612	307
Central Government PSUs	196	61	259	203	188
State Government	479	1082	511	438	219
State Government PSUs	281	48	148	355	56
Local Bodies	239	11	116	234	22
Private Sector	212	432	476	583	205
Total :	2007	2525	2033	2425	997

[*Translation*]**Vedic Mathematics**

3996. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of introducing Vedic Mathematics in the curriculum of studies at different levels on experimental basis;

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived therefrom; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps in this direction to encourage Vedic Mathematics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan has taken up with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) the feasibility of introducing Vedic Mathematics as enrichment material for studies in the Schools System. NCERT is working on this.

[*English*]

Allocation to Orissa under plan expenditure

3997. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa under plan expenditure in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the above amount has

been allocated on the basis of population and backwardness of the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Plan outlay of Rs. 2700 crores was approved for Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Eighth Plan outlay is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). The size of the Plan outlay of a State is determined on the basis of available financial resources, which include (a) State's own resources and (b) Central Assistance. Central Assistance is allocated to the States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula, as approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980. For the purpose of allocation of Central Assistance, the States are divided into two categories viz. Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. The Central Assistance for Special Category States is pre-empted from the total divisible pool and the remaining amount is allocated among the Non-Special Category States like, Orissa on the basis of various principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula as will be seen from below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Weightage</i>
1. Population	60%
2. Per capita tax effort	10%
3. For States having per capita income below national average	20%
4. Special problems	10%
	100%

Advanced Technology for Commercial Production

3998. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major constraints in the translation of advanced technology particularly nuclear into commercial production of goods;

(b) whether the constraints related to global perceptions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Radiation exposure and its effects

3999. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether exposure to radiation at the Atomic Energy plants in India leads to Leukaemia and Gene Mutation in the father's sperm;

(b) whether the Government have warned, as in other countries, the prospective fathers to refrain from fathering a child not only while they are working in the plants but also for at least one year after leaving the plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Exposure to radiation beyond permissible limits whether from a Nuclear Power Plant or from other causes including natural environmental background may lead to cancer. The effect is probabilistic and cannot be distinguished from cancer induced by other equally well known agents such as pollutants, tobacco and socio-economic factors.

(b) Government have seen reports about opinion of a foreign expert about the need for counselling radiation workers. Government have not issued any warning to the fathers to refrain from fathering a child not only while they are working in the plants but also after leaving the plant, since there is no evidence for this affect at the limited doses to which the workers are exposed to and which is monitored.

(c) Does not arise.

Advancement of Thar Desert

4000. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an increasing pace of ecological destabilisation in Rajasthan due to the advancement of Thar Desert;

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate remedial measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The results of research conducted by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur and the analysis of Satellite imageries do not support the view that the Thar Desert is advancing. However, the

resources within the desert are showing indications of deterioration due to over exploitation and improper land use.

(b) and (c). A number of measures such as afforestation, pasture development, shelter belts, sand-dune stabilisation and water conservation are under implementation under the Desert Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Wasteland Development Programme to prevent ecological degradation.

Re-establishment of Telecommunication links with INSAT-1C

4001. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) were making efforts to re-establish telecommunication links with INSAT-1C which lost earth-lock in November last year;

(b) if so, whether they have been able to achieve success in the above matters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). INSAT-1C spacecraft lost one of its power buses on July 29, 1988 soon after its launch and has been operating since then at half the power only. The spacecraft had lost all redundancy in the vital systems. It had also been suffering from command received anomaly. During such periods, the spacecraft does not accept any commands sent from the ground. At the time of the loss of

lock of INSAT-1C on November 22, 1989, due to a Single Event Upset (SEU) of the Attitude and Orbit Control System (AOCS) caused by excessive solar radiation activity, the spacecraft was suffering command receiver outage. As the commands could not be sent into the spacecraft, the essential task of shedding of all the loads on the spacecraft to minimise the drain on the battery could not be achieved. Consequently the battery which is expected to provide power to the spacecraft till such time as the spacecraft can be brought to the safe sun acquisition mode got completely drained. Thus, the telemetry contact with the spacecraft was totally lost. As the temperature environment on the spacecraft got continuously degraded the command capability also became extremely limited.

When telemetry contact with the spacecraft was reacquired after a few days it was seen that the spacecraft subsystems were at extremely cold temperatures. Also due to the spacecraft reorientation the spacecraft power generation situation had worsened making it impossible to place it in the sun acquisition mode. Because of the temperature conditions, some of the subsystems have also failed and now it is not possible to retrieve the satellite.

It may be noted that from the very beginning with the serious loss of power, INSAT-1C has been considered as a 'total loss' for insurance purposes and an amount of US Dollars 68.316 million (about Rs. 111.00 crores) has been received from the Insurers against the total insured value of US Dollars 72.6 million. Nearly half the capacity of INSAT-1C was being used for about one year till the loss of lock occurred.

Expansion of Farm Forestry

4002. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of farm forestry during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outlay earmarked for this scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount proposed to be released to different States under that programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised. Hence, it is not possible at this stage to provide the details or the outlay.

Working Women Hostels

4003. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women hostels in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated during the current year for building more such hostels;

(c) the average rent charged in these hostels; and

(d) whether any special security arrangements are provided at these hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) A Statement showing State/Union Territory-wise distribution of 560 Hostels for Working Women sanctioned so far under the Central Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day-care Centre, is attached.

(b) A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been proposed in the Budget Estimates to start 70 additional Hostels for 3500 Working Women for the year 1990-91.

(c) The organisations/institutions running such hostels can charge rent/licence fee from the residents not exceeding 15%, 19% and 7 1/2% of their monthly emoluments for single bedrooms, double bedrooms and dormitories respectively. Alternatively, the rent/licence fee is chargeable as follows:—

S.No.	Type of Accommodation	Type of Cities	Rent/Licence fee per person
1.	Single Bedroom	A Class	Rs. 300/- per month
		B Class	Rs. 250/- per month
		Others	Rs. 200/- per month
2.	Double Bedroom	A Class	Rs. 200/- per month
		B Class	Rs. 150/- per month
		Others	Rs. 100/- per month

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Type of Accommodation</i>	<i>Type of Cities</i>	<i>Rent/Licence fee per person</i>
3.	Dormitories	A Class	Rs. 100/- per month
		B Class	Rs. 75/- per month
		Others	Rs. 50/- per month

(d) The Voluntary Organisations running such hostels and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are required to ensure the suitability of the locations of the hostels. The Hostel Management Committees., which include representatives of the

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, State Social Welfare Advisory Boards and the residents of the Hostel, are required to ensure the safety, security privacy and comfort of the residents of the Working Women's Hostels.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory-wise Distribution of Working Women's Hostels with a Day-care Centre for Children sanctioned up to 30.3.1990.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Hostels</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Gujarat	21
6.	Goa	2
7.	Haryana	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
10.	Karnataka	39

1	2	3
11	Kerala	101
12	Madhya Pradesh	61
13	Maharashtra	64
14	Manipur	8
15	Meghalaya	2
16	Mizoram	2
17	Nagaland	4
18	Orissa	23
19	Punjab	9
20	Rajasthan	34
21	Sikkim	2
22	Tamil Nadu	55
23	Tripura	—
24	Uttar Pradesh	20
25	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		<u>539</u>

Union Territories

1	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2	Chandigarh	4
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
4	Daman & Diu	—
5	Delhi	14

1	2	3
6.	Lakshadweep	—
7.	Pondicherry	2
TOTAL		21
GRAND TOTAL		560

Export of Defence Electronic Components to Hungary

4004. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to export sophisticated defence electronic components to Hungary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Plant in Orissa

4005. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose; and

(c) what are the other places in the country where Atomic Power Plants are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There is no proposal to set up an atomic power station in Orissa in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from the nuclear power plants at present in operation and under construction. It is proposed to increase the capacity at Kaiga, Tarapur, Rawatbhatta and open a new Station at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu.

Scientific Processes by CSIR

4006. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientific processes evolved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which were acquired by the industry during 1989 and the earnings thereof;

(b) the number of processes awaiting customers at the end of December, 1989; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ask industries to utilise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

The number of knowhow/processes developed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) that were licensed to industry during the year 1989 was around 120; the expected earnings from lumpsum premium from these processes would be around Rs. 100 lakhs.

(b) Of about 830 processes developed by the CSIR during the period 1975 to 1989 around 670 processes have been licensed to industry; Less than 20% of the processes are yet to find customers.

(c) CSIR has well established mechanisms to publicise its processes available to industry. CSIR is further enhancing its interaction with industrial organisations and industrial units to promote the use of its technologies.

Special recruitment drive for reserved posts of Upper Division Clerks/Assistants

4007. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Upper Division Clerks and Assistants reserved for Scheduled Tribes are laying vacant in the various offices of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to hold special drive by conducting examinations for the above posts to fill up the backlog vacancies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fill up the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As these posts are in decentralised cadres, this information is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d). The backlog is expected to be filled up through the normal annual recruitment examination at the direct recruitment level as part of the special drive for filling SC/ST vacancies.

Plots in Triveni Nagar in Kanpur cantonment area

4008. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have notified the cost of land premises at Hardinge Road, within Kanpur Cantonment known as Triveni Nagar now;

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

(c) whether some senior Government officials have also acquired illegal holdings there through their various nominees;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The Standard Table of Rent (STR) indicating the market value of the land is available for the period

ending 30.6.89. The market value, as per STR, comes to Rs. 980.40 per sq. mtr.

(c) and (d). Some employees of Central Government/State Government public Sector Undertakings have purchased plots in

Triveni Nagar. The list of such officials is given in attached Statement.

(e) Action under the provisions of Cantonment Act, 1924 and PPE Act, 1971 has already been initiated.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Address		Whether Govt. Servant or not	
	1	2	3	3
1.	Shri Banwari Lal Yadav	2/7	Govt. Servant in Income Tax	
2.	Shri Sheo Kumar Awasthi	2/26	" "	Bank
3.	Shri K.B. Sukla	2/45A	" "	Bank
4.	Shri Kalap Raj Singh	2/72	" "	Telephone
5.	Shri P.K. Gupta	2/30	" "	Income Tax
6.	Dr. Ashok Bajpai	2/67	" "	Govt. Hospital
7.	Shri Gyan Dutt Pandey	2/35	" "	Govt. Inter College
8	Shri D.C. Awasthi	2/69	" "	Bank
9.	Shri Munna Lal	2/45B	" "	Bank
10.	Shri R.P. Sukla	2/54	" "	Court A.D.M
11.	Shri Misraji	2/10	" "	Bank
12.	Shri A.K. Misra	2/1A	Govt. Servant in Bank	

S.No.	Address	Whether Govt. Servant or not
1	2	3
13.	Shri Hari Lal Verma 2/31	" " Bank
14.	Shri Satyendra Nath & Others 2/40	" " Bank
15.	Shri Anshari 2/1	" " Bank
16.	Shri Sargam Lal Yadav 4/18	" " Income Tax
17.	Shri P.N. Mehrrotra 4/28	" " Bank
18.	Shri Susheel Kumar Kapoor 4/50	" " Bank
19.	Shri Ghan Shyam Singh 4/6	" " Bank
20.	Shri Susheel Kumar Vaish 4/14	" " Bank
21.	Shri Rahman 4/13	" " Court
22.	Shri Vishwa Narain Tiwari 4/16	" " Court
23.	Shri Santosh Tiwari 4/39	" " Court
24.	Shri Raja Singh 4/40	" " Railways
25.	Dr. S.S. Agarwal 4/41	Govt. Servant in Family Planning

S.No.	Address	Whether Govt. Servant or not
1	2	3
26.	Shri Anil Mehrotra	Govt. Servant in Sales/Tax
27	Shri Arun Kumar Tripathi	" " Bank
28	Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma	" " Bank
29	Shrij P. L. Bajpai	" " Income Tax
30	Shri Balbir Singh Yadav	" " Railways

**Jurisdiction of Public Grievances
Directorate over Delhi Civic Bodies**

4009. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce any institutional and administrative changes in regard to various public dealing departments of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Delhi Water Supply Undertaking so as to bring about efficiency and speed and also to eliminate the scope for malpractices;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is proposed to bring the said bodies within the purview of the Public Grievances Directorate of Union Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The jurisdiction of the Directorate of Public Grievances is extended to a department or a Ministry or organisations overseen by it only after a positive assessment has been made justifying such extension. The agencies referred to in part (a) of the Question have their grievance redressal machinery and no assessment justifying the extension of the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Public Grievances to these agencies has been made.

International Seminar 2000

4011. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International 'Seminar 2000' was recently held in three different cities in India where top world scientists and academicians participated to discuss the blueprints of a Third World Plan to deal with global issues of survival and growth;

(b) if so, the broad features of some of the conclusions arrived at this Seminar; and

(c) the infrastructure set up by Government for followup action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No international seminar entitled "Seminar 2000", has been held; however an "International Seminar on Survival 2000" was held in three cities namely Calcutta, Hyderabad and Jaipur, organised by a private institution "B.M. Birla Science Centre".

(b) and (c). The conclusions of this seminar have not been formally brought to the notice of Government for any further follow up action.

Workshop at San Francisco on Biotechnology

4012. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Indo-US Biotechnology Workshop was held at San Francisco during 1987-88; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the particulars of the proposals received from the various U.S. Companies as a result of this workshop; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) Yes Sir, a Workshop on Biotechnology was held in San Francisco in February, 1988. A five member Indian official delegation and representatives of 13 Indian companies participated in it from the Indian side. The two-day Workshop was followed by visits by the delegates to the US Institutions. The Workshop was organised to bring together Indian and US entrepreneurs in Biotechnology as a means to promote industrial activity in this sector in India.

(b) and (c) Industry representatives individually visited Biotechnology Companies of their own choice after the San Francisco meeting. Some of them have received return visits from some US Biotechnology Companies subsequently. Considering the nascent stage of Biotechnology Companies worldwide, it is expected that such visit contacts should be useful for the development of Indian Biotech industry in the long run. The Government of India's role was limited to bringing together the prospective Indian and US entrepreneurs. It is for the industry to further negotiate and finalise any collaborative ventures. In addition there is a continuing exercise of the Department of Biotechnology to bring together educational and R&D institutions with industry for product/process development, improvement etc.

Illegal poaching in Indian exclusive Economic Zones

4013 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether incidents of poaching in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone by some

poachers from Thailand and Burma are increasing,

(b) if so, the number of such incidents of poaching detected in the last year, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) to (c) There has been some increase in the poaching activity in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone by Burmese and Thai vessels recently. During the calendar year 1989, 20 Burmese and 3 Thai vessels were apprehended by the Navy/Coast Guard for poaching in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. In the first 3 months of the current calendar year, 2 Burmese and 6 Thai vessels have been similarly apprehended. The apprehended vessels and the crew have been handed over to the local Police authorities for legal action.

Cultural Accord with Bulgaria

4014 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish cultural relations with Bulgaria

(b) whether any accord in this connection has been signed with that country, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (c) A Cultural Agreement between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed on 20.2.1963. This

Agreement provides for the promotion of cultural relations and mutual cooperation in scientific, educational and cultural fields between the two countries. In implementation of this Agreement, successive Programmes of bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education have been signed and implemented. The last such Programme was signed on 2nd March, 1990 in Sofia. This Programme broadly envisages interaction in the fields of science and education, languages, art and culture, museology, sports, exchange of exhibitions of paintings, art objects, arts and crafts, children's works, and the like. Exchange of experts in various disciplines relating to science, education and culture, as also of artistes including performing artistes, participation in international film festivals organized in each other's country, organization of film weeks, interaction between radio and television organizations of the two countries, and organization of an Indian Cultural Manifestation in Bulgaria in 1991 and a Bulgarian Cultural Manifestation in India in 1992.

Indian Televisions at International Airports

4015 SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to allow Indian T.V. manufacturers to sell their products in duty free shops at international airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) vide their Gazette Notifications

No. 143/89-CE dated 19.5.1989 and No. 70/90-CE, dated 20.3.90 have permitted duty free movement of certain electronic goods specified therein, including T.V. to be sold in the duty free shops in the duty free shops in the arrival halls of the international airports in India against foreign currency to passengers arriving from abroad. The specified electronic goods are permitted to be cleared by manufacturers, without payment of Central Excise Duty, directly to duty free shops for sale against foreign currency.

Degradation of ecology in Gangotri-Gomukh areas

4016 SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is widespread degradation of ecology in the Gangotri-Gomukh areas,

(b) if so, what are its causes,

(c) whether hotels and residential quarters set up on the banks of the river Bhagirathi are adding to the pollution in the river, and

(d) if so, the preventive steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) to (c) There has been some degradation in the ecology of the Gangotri-Gomukh area and increase in the river pollution following increased numbers of visitors, including overnight visitors for which enhanced hotel and residential accommodation facilities have been provided and the number of permanent inhabitants has also increased very significantly, all following in the wake of the extension of a motorable road to Gangotri.

(d) A Special Area Development Authority (SADA) has been set up; a Master Plan is being prepared for the development of the region and the State Government of UP has been asked to associate the Central Government in this activity. The UP Government has been requested to revise this plan to ensure that tourism should be regulated and not allowed to harm the ecology of the area and residential accommodation for tourists in Gangotri and above in the Valley must not be enhanced. The State Government has notified that building activities in the region has been frozen. A notification has also been issued declaring the intention of the Government to set up the Gangotri National Park under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. This National Park will provide protection to the flora, fauna and ecology of the Gangotri-Gomukh Valley.

**Central Assistance to Academy of
Sanskrit**

4017. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had requested Union Government to provide financial assistance to provide infrastructure facilities to the Academy of Sanskrit, Melkote;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by Government to Karnataka State during 7th Plan for the purpose; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

(c) The year-wise break up of the amount sanctioned by the Union Government to Karnataka State for the purpose during the 7th Five Year Plan is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
1986-87	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 11.00 lakhs

**Untreated effluents from Indraprastha
Thermal Power Station**

4018. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indraprastha Power Plant, New Delhi is releasing untreated effluents into Yamuna which render the river water unwholesome and pose a grave threat to the aquatic aestheticism of the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive steps taken to control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Effluents from one of the three outlets of the Indraprastha Power Plant, New Delhi has been found to contain total suspended solids in levels higher than the limits prescribed.

(c) A case was filed against the Delhi

Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) by the Central Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Court had ordered the power station to put up a treatment plant by February, 1990. This time limit has been extended to September 15, 1990 on a request made by DESU.

Women's participation in Non-Traditional Occupations

4019. KUMARI UMABHARATI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI
NAVINCHANDRA
MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels the need to eliminate the sex stereotyping in vocational and professional courses and to encourage women's participation in non-traditional occupations;

(b) if so, the time schedule thereof; and

(c) whether non traditional occupations have been identified and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government is fully aware of the need to eliminate sex stereotyping in all forms of education including vocational and professional courses and to encourage women's participation in non-traditional occupations. Since vocational and professional courses are linked to market opportunities for different skills, it is not feasible to

lay down any strict time schedule.

(c) Identification of non-traditional occupations for women emerges from a programme involving the process of interest articulation at local levels. However, vocational training institutes for women take care of this. An ad-hoc Group of the Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on vocationalisation of education has also identified certain non-traditional courses for girls and women as indicated in attached statement.

STATEMENT

Non-traditional courses for girls and women

1. Computer techniques
2. Repair and maintenance of Radio and TV receiver
3. Audio-Vishual Technician
4. Electronics Technology
5. Clock and Watch Repair
6. Repair and Maintenance of Domestic Appliances
7. Draftswoman (Civil and Architectural)
8. Draftswoman (Mechanical and Electrical)
9. Electric Motor Winding
10. Accountancy and Taxation/Auditing
11. Marketing and Salesmanship
12. Insurance

13. Banking Assistantship
14. Purchasing and Store-keeping
15. X-Ray Technician
16. Medical Laboratory Technician
17. Dental Hygienist
18. Pharmacist
19. Hospital House-keeping
20. Ophthalmic Technician
21. Physiotherapist or Occupational Therapist
22. Dairying
23. Poultry farming
24. Sericulture
25. Inland Fisheries
26. Fish processing Technology
27. Nursery and Vegetable growing
28. Tourism and Travel Techniques
29. Printing Technology
30. Hoisery
31. Photography

**Committee to Review Women's
Employment**

4020. SHRI R N RAKESH.
SHRIMATI T MANEMMA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a Committee to review and give suggestions for augmenting employment and training opportunities for women in the Eighth Plan as reported in the Hindusthan Times of 7th March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the composition of the proposed Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON (a) and (b). A meeting was convened on 6.3.1990 in the Department of Women and Child Development to discuss the employment and training programmes for women in the 8th Five Year Plan. A recommendation was, inter alia, to set up an inter-Ministerial Committee to formulate policies and programmes for increasing employment and training opportunities for women in the 8th Plan, besides reviewing and coordinating these activities. This matter has been taken up for action.

[Translation]

**Corruption in Child Development
Project**

4021 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily 'Jargan' dated 28-2-1990 published from Bareilly relating to the large scale corruption in the child development project;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the matter; and

(c) if so the details thereof and steps being taken to check malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The news-item has alleged the improper implementation of the ICDS programme in Uttar Pradesh.

The programme is administered through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. All selections and appointments of ICDS functionaries, including Anganwadi Workers and Helpers, and arrangements for delivery of supplementary nutrition, are made by the State Governments themselves. It is for the State Governments to issue detailed instructions in this regard and to ensure their strict compliance. The Government of India has, on its part, issued instructions and guidelines for the proper implementation of ICDS Scheme to all the States, including Uttar Pradesh. There were 24, 592 Anganwadi Centres in Uttar Pradesh as on 31st December, 1989. Sporadic allegations do appear about the functioning of the Anganwadi Centres. All such allegations, whenever they come to notice of the Government, are referred to the State Government for detailed investigation and remedial action.

[English]

SC & ST Representation on UPSC

4022. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the composition of the Union Public Service Commission; and
- (b) the number of members in the Commission belonging to backward classes.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength of the Union Public Service Commission is one Chairman and 10 Members. Presently, two members belong to Scheduled Castes and one to Scheduled Tribes.

Joint Venture with USSR

4023 SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Soviet electronics experts have offered to have joint ventures and wide cooperation with their Indian counterparts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various fields in which joint ventures are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Soviet side have shown interest in joint ventures and technical cooperation in the areas of computerised teaching technology, Personal Computers, metal ceramic packages, ferrites, electrolytic capacitors, electron guns for colour picture tubes, automation, controls and instrumentation, telecommunication and consumer products. Joint venture in ferrites has already been approved by the Government for setting up a 100% export unit.

Shortage of Judicial Members in Cat Bench of Rajasthan

4024. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of judicial Members in the Central Administrative Tribunal Bench functioning in Rajasthan for the last nine months;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in making appointment of Judicial Members; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the posts?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a): Two posts of Member (Judicial) are vacant in Jodhpur Bench of Central Administrative Tribunal. These two posts are expected to be filled up soon in accordance with the prescribed procedure set out in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

Age Concession to Rural Area Candidates in Civil Services Examination

4025. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to maintain age limit of candidates from urban areas at 28 and give a concessional age limit of 30 years to candidates from rural areas in the civil services examination; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not allowing candidates from rural areas the relaxation of two years to neutralise the disadvantage they suffer owing to late education and lack of means and facilities for higher education vis-a-vis candidates from urban areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Taking into account the fact that in rural areas people start their education rather late, Government have already raised the age limit for the Civil Services Examination from 26 years to 28 years for the general candidates. Government however have no proposal to have different age limits for the rural and urban candidates as such a distinc-

tion between candidates based on their places of birth or residence will not be constitutionally valid.

Clearance to Tehri Dam Project

4026. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Ministry have received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh seeking clearance for Tehri Dam Project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, its present stage, and

(c) the probable time to finalise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Tehri Dam Project is to be implemented by the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd., a joint venture Company of Government of India and Government U.P. This proposal was, therefore, referred to the Ministry of Environment & Forests by the Union Ministry of energy. Standing Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects in the Ministry of Environment has examined the proposal and submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government. A final decision will be taken shortly.

New Approach for planning

4027. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to adopt a new approach in future planning by laying more stress on social sectors

than on the overall growth rate of economy; and

(b) if so, the outline of the new approach?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, However, it is recognised that development of social sectors and growth of the economy are complementary in nature. In this context, the broad areas of thrust in the approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan, now being evolved, would be strengthening the federal structure, decentralisation of authority, people's participation, a greater emphasis on the development of the rural sector, a sharper focus on women's role in economic activity, and employment.

[*Translation*]

Gomia Ordnance Factory

4028. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100 acre of land in Susbera, Khumhera, Ocho and Dariyadag Mouja of Gomia block has become barren due to discharge of acidic water from Gomia Ordnance Factory in Giridih district of Bihar:

(b) if so, the directions issued to the ordnance factory in this regard and whether they have been complied with; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) There is no Ordnance factory in Gomia in Giridih District.

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

Jobs to Dependents of Deceased Employees of Air Force Station, Bareilly

4029. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether jobs have been provided to the dependents of all those employees who expired during service in Air Force Station, Bareilly; and

(b) if not, the number of cases still pending and action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). During the last 5 years, 6 out of the 26 applicants of dependents of deceased employees in Group 'C' & 'D' were provided employment. Of the balance, 17 applicants were rejected and the remaining 3 will be considered and finalised shortly.

[*English*]

Forest Policy

4030. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the existing forest policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to bring in legislation to control pilferage in forest product by contractors and to give more powers to the forest officers in this regard;

(d) whether Government also propose to introduce the scheme of rewarding forest officers who help catching culprits in stealing forest produce on the lines of the reward scheme of Customs and income -tax Department; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) to (e). A proposal to comprehensively amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927 to make it more effective is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Population of Elephants

4031. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN
DAS:
SHRIMULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of elephants in the country has been increasing in the last three years;

(b) if so, the approximate number of elephants in the country in 1979 and 1989;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to know the problem of migration of elephants and their crop raiding;

(d) whether Government propose to undertake a 'National Project' on elephants during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details and location of the

project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the report of Asian Elephant Specialist Group Published in 1980, the population of elephants in India was estimated to be between 14,665 and 16,445. According to the information furnished by the Chief Wildlife of the States, in 1989, the elephant population is estimated to be between 15,755 and 17,500. Population statistics are not available for the last three years.

(c) No country-wide studies on migration of elephants or crop raiding have been conducted. Bombay Natural History Society has conducted studies on migration of elephants to Andhra Pradesh. Chief Wildlife Warden of Madhya Pradesh has compiled information on migration of elephants from Bihar to East Madhya Pradesh during last two years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It has been decided to appoint a Task Force to work out the details including locations in the project.

Disqualification for Eligibility to Government Pension

4032. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to prescribe disqualification for Government servants from being eligible to pension if they are convicted for crimes against women during their service period; and

(b) if so, the details of steps contemplated in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As per extant rules, dismissal or removal from service of a Government servant entails forfeiture of his claim for pension. Accordingly, a Government servant who is dismissed or removed from service consequent on his conviction by a court of law in a criminal case is not eligible for any pension. The rules also provide for withholding or withdrawing a pension or a part thereof either permanently or for a specified period if the Government servant is convicted of a serious crime by a court of law subsequent to his retirement. These provisions are broad enough to cover crime against women

Polluted Air in Metropolitan Cities

4033 SHRI L K ADVANI
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study in Bombay has shown that breathing the polluted air there is as much harmful as smoking ten cigarettes a day;

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the situation prevailing in other metropolitan cities and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, the Government is not aware of any such study in this regard

(b) The ambient air quality is within the prescribed limits except for particulate matter. The levels of particulate matter are on the higher side largely due to natural dusty

conditions. From cigarette smoking, the exposure is mainly to carbon monoxide. This level of exposure is several orders of magnitude to the levels in the ambient air of metropolitan cities.

Buildings for Navodaya Vidyalayas

4034. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Navodaya Vidyalayas have the requisite buildings and infrastructure,

(b) if not, the details of shortages reported; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide suitable buildings to these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M G.K. MENON) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Most of the shortages pertain to inadequacy of dormitories, staff quarters and class-rooms due to the fact that all the Navodayas Vidyalayas have initially been started in temporary/semi-permanent structures given by State /UT Governments.

(c) On account of financial constraints, buildings are being constructed in a phased manner. To begin with, in phase I, constructions have been undertaken to meet the requirements of students in classes VI to IX. In 130 Navodaya Vidyalayas, phase I works are under various stages of progress. In 90 Navodaya Vidyalayas, construction of part of phase I buildings is under various stages of progress. In 41 Navodaya Vidyalayas,

minimum required facilities are being provided by renovation/repairs/addition to temporary/semi-permanent structures where these Vidyalayas are now functioning. So far, 50 Navodaya Vidyalayas have already moved into their own buildings constructed by the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti.

Radio Active Waste Management Facilities to Nuclear Plants

4035. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
PROF. K.V.THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio active waste management is satisfactory at Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and connected plants in Kerala; if not, the details of shortcomings;

(b) whether Government have received reports on violation of safety measures at the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., plant at Alwaye, Quilon;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have provided or intend providing for Radiation Medicine Centres in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of reports in the past about Indian Rare Earths Plant at Alwaye, alleging excessive radioactivity.

(c) The company had gone in details into the reports and found scientifically that

these were baseless. The Government also constituted an independent experts committee which had examined these reports and concluded in November 1987 that appropriate radiation control measures have been adopted in the company and radioactive level is within the permissible level in accordance with the international practices.

(d) The Department of Atomic Energy is running a radiation medicine centre as part of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay. The Department has also nucleated radiation medicine centres in Assam, West Bengal, Delhi and Karnataka, wherever infrastructure is available. It is proposed to increase such activities during the Eighth Plan by providing extensive support and radioimmunoassay kits at present being manufactured by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Monitoring of Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects

4036. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied regarding the implementation of environmental security measures with respect to Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects;

(b) if so, the method of monitoring being followed; and

(c) whether the work will be temporarily withheld in view of objection raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects were accorded environmental approval with the proviso that the requisite

action plans concerning Environmental management would be formulated and effectively implemented simultaneously with the engineering works, failing which the engineering works shall be halted. Field surveys and studies are being carried out by the project authorities to formulate the necessary Action Plans. Pace of implementation of the Environmental Action Plans and the engineering works would determine if the work need to be halted or not

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project

4037 DR VENKATESH KABDE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the action taken on the request for permission from Maharashtra Government to give forest land for rehabilitation of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project and

(b) state-wise details of current status of rehabilitation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)

(a) The request of Government of Maharashtra for diversion of forest land in Akkalkuwa/Taloda talukas of Dhule District for rehabilitation of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project has been rejected by this Ministry.

(b) The State-wise details of current status of rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project prepared by Narmada Control Authority are given in attached statement

STATEMENT

Rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project

1. Policy issues

1.1 All the three State Governments have issued their policy for the rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The Gujarat policy is applicable to the oustees of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh who opt to resettle in Gujarat. All the three State policies conform to the stipulations of the NWDI award and the agreements with the World Bank. However, the policies are not uniform in all the states

1.2 In terms of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal award, Gujarat has to resettle all the oustees from M.P. and Maharashtra willing to resettle in the State in addition to their own and the state policy provides for the same. For oustees not willing to settle in Gujarat, the concerned State has to resettle them. Gujarat policy provides for allotment of irrigable agricultural land equal to what was acquired from the oustees with a minimum of 2 ha. and maximum limited to land ceiling in the State to all land holders, encroachers and landless agricultural labourers and their major sons. The oustees have option to choose the land and irrigation facilities will be provided by the Government. As Government land was not available, Government of Gujarat has adopted a policy for purchase of private land under which the price of the private

land selected by the oustees is settled under the auspices of a Land Purchase Committee and thereafter the State assists the oustees in finalising the land transfer deed. In such cases, 100% compensation received by the oustee for his land in the submergence area is adjusted against the price of new land and the rest of the cost is treated as ex-gratia. In addition, they are also entitled to a house plot of 18.29 X 27.43 m (60 X 90) free of cost.

- 1.3 Madhya Pradesh policy provides for allotment of land equal to that acquired from the oustee limited to a maximum of 8 ha. and a minimum of 2 ha. to all land holders. For encroachers, allotment of land will be limited to a minimum of 1 ha. and a maximum of 2 ha. 50% of the compensation received will be adjusted against the cost of the newly allotted land and the rest of the cost will be recovered in 20 interest-free annual instalments. There will be no recovery for the first 2 years. Provision exists for allotment of house plots free of cost to all displaced families. Landless people are not eligible for land but will be provided with other means of economic rehabilitation. Major sons of all categories of oustees are eligible only for house plots.

- 1.4 The policy of Maharashtra provides for allotment of 2 ha. of agricultural land to landed oustees and encroachers. They and their major sons will be entitled to house plots free of cost. 50% of compensation will be adjusted against the cost of new land allotted and the remaining cost of the new land recovered

in 20 annual interest-free instalments. Landless oustees are entitled to only 1 acre of land if they move with the other oustees and they will be assisted to earn a stable livelihood.

- 1.5 In respect of major sons and encroachers, Gujarat has followed the award and the cut-off date is one year prior to issue of Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. This was mostly issued in 1981 for practically all the villages in the submergence area. In Madhya Pradesh, the cut-off date for encroachers is 13.4.87 and the major sons the date of notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. In Maharashtra, the cut-off date for encroachers is 1978 and for major sons 1.1.1987.

2. *Programme of Implementation*

- 2.1 Gujarat has prepared an overall action plan for allotment of land to all the oustees from that State by March, 1991.
- 2.2. GOMP has prepared an action plan for 17 villages coming under submergence from June, 1994 onwards (only one village is getting affected after June, 1992). The plan is yet to be received in NCA. Plans for the remaining villages are also to be prepared.
- 2.3 GOM has also prepared an action plan for the resettlement of the oustees well ahead of the schedule of submergence. However, it is subject to release of forest land by the Government of India for which a request has already been made

by the GOM. In case this is not approved, a serious situation leading to stoppage of construction is likely to arise.

3. *Progress of implementation*

3.1 *Gujarat*

In Gujarat, 19 villages come under the submergence zone of the SSP. 3322 families have become eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement. Of these, 2780 families are cultivators and 542 are agricultural labourers. Of the 2780 land holder families, 1678 are major sons. Total requirement of land for resettlement of these affected families works out to 7000 ha. inclusive of land needed for community facilities.

1544 affected families have been allotted 3007 ha. of agricultural land upto now. Of these 896 families have been allotted with house sites. Most of the families have purchased land through the private purchase committee. Resettlement grant has been given to 669 families and subsistence allowance to 1776 families. Development assistance of Rs. 5,000/- per family has been given to 816 families. 12 rehabilitation sites have been provided with electricity. By end of 1989-90, a total of 1887 families are proposed to be resettled. The entire programme of land allocation is expected to be completed by end of March, 1991.

GOG has formed two committees, one to examine the resettlement aspects of Dungri Bhils in plains area and the other to resolve outstanding issues in villages in which

R&R began before the liberalisation of entitlements. The reports of these committees are yet to be received.

3.2 *Maharashtra*

In Maharashtra, 33 villages go under partial submergence of Sardar Sarovar Project. 1655 affected families (1258 land holders and 397 landless) have been identified for rehabilitation and resettlement. Of these 1655 families, 296 families have opted for resettlement in Gujarat State as indicated by Gujarat.

In Gujarat, 179 families from Maharashtra have been given alternate land at Parveta, a village exclusively established for accommodating oustees from Maharashtra. 81 families have already resettled in Gujarat. 331 residential plots have been prepared of which 159 have been allotted. Private land in Chikada Village has been selected for allotment to remaining 117 families.

For the remaining 1359 oustees families who have opted to resettle in Maharashtra, land requirement works out to about 2700 ha. These oustees families wanted to resettle in similar forest, ethnic environment and village as unit.

Action is now in progress to obtain GOI clearance for rehabilitation in Maharashtra.

3.3 *Madhya Pradesh*

In Madhya Pradesh, submergence of SSP spreads over 193 villages including 4 villages situated in the

backwater zone. GOMP has completed surveys of most of the villages likely to be affected by the project. The number of families likely to be affected has been projected as 14994 of which 8854 are in the submergence zone below FRL and 6140 in the backwater zone. The total cultivated land going under submergence has been identified as 6702 ha. and requirement of land for resettlement has been projected as 15083 ha. Gujarat has been requested by M.P. to provide 13,000 ha. of land in Gujarat for resettlement of M.P. oustees from about 77 villages.

Identification of land for resettlement of M.P. oustees in Gujarat had been in progress for sometime by joint teams of officers from M.P. and Gujarat. M.P. officers have so far accepted the Gutal village with 222 ha. of cultivable land and another 2904 ha. of private land. The Gutal village and part of the other area (549 ha.) has also been seen and accepted by M.P. oustees. Further joint inspection of lands in Gujarat is in progress. In Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has identified 1489 ha. of land for resettlement. Seven new abadi sites have been finalised for relocation out of 38 identified abadi sites.

Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued in 16 villages. So far no land acquisition has been done either in the submergence area or at the identified sites of resettlement and rehabilitation.

4. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

4.1 One nodal agency engaged by the

NCA and three State level agencies engaged by the three State Government are carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the R&R programmes of SSP. The objective is to get in independent feedback on progress of implementation, deficiencies, if any, observed to enable corrective action. Maharashtra and M.P. are negotiating with new agencies for deployment as the M&E agency of Maharashtra is not co-operating with the State Government and is acting more as an activist by joining agitations against the Project and the performance of the M.P. agency was not considered satisfactory.

4.2 In the absence of proper action plans for R&R monitoring work had not been very effective. Upto date effort had more been concentrated on study of existing conditions in villages to be rehabilitated or of resettled villages. A proper action plan is a pre-requisite to effective monitoring.

4.3 Progress Report and M&E Reports are not being received from the States in time. It is essential that these reports are submitted by due dates as has repeatedly been emphasised in the R&R Sub-group meetings. Proper action plans have also to be drawn up by all the States.

[Translation]

Allocation to Madhya Pradesh for 1990-91

4038. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh for 1990-91 and the amount sought by the Madhya Pradesh Government;

(b) the amount sanctioned during 1989-90; and

(c) whether priority has been given in the annual plan of Madhya Pradesh to irrigation, roads, industry and agriculture sectors; if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Annual Plan outlay of Madhya Pradesh for 1990-91

is Rs. 2200 crores. Initially Madhya Pradesh Government has sent proposal for an outlay of Rs. 1900.49 crores. During discussion between the Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Chief Minister requested for a higher outlay.

(b) For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1840.00 crore was approved for the State.

(c) The priority given to Irrigation and Flood Control, Roads and Bridges, Industry and Minerals and Agriculture Sector is as follows:-

Item	Percentage to total	
	1989-90 Approved outlay	1990-91 Proposed by the State Government
Irrigation and Flood Control	21.7	21.7
Roads and Bridges	2.83	2.82
Industry and Minerals	3.4	4.3
Agriculture and Allied Activities	7.3	7.6

[English]

Working of Navodaya Vidyalayas

4039. **PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected any feed-back on the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir. The performance of the Navodaya Vidyalayas has not been evaluated so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Semi conductor Complex

4040. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

the steps taken to rebuild the Semi Conductor Complex and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): The proposal for rebuilding Semi-conductor Complex Limited (SCL) is under consideration.

Working Culture in Government Departments

4041. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new measures are under consideration to introduce in various Government Ministries/Departments a work culture so as to make the administration responsive to public needs and aspirations raised by the changed political environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) how much time on average is being taken by Government departments in replying to letters for the M.Ps; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to issue fresh instructions to Government departments advising them to take action on the letters of the Members of Parliament on top priority and acceding/agreeing to their requests/suggestions as far as possible?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Creation of a work culture in the administration embodying responsiveness to the needs and aspirations of the people is a continuous process. It is difficult to reduce it to specific and identifiable measures only.

While an institutional mechanism in the Government exists for continuously moulding the administrative machinery to the needs

and aspirations of the people, the responsive character of the administration also derives from the nature of the policies and programmes of Government that the administrative machinery acts upon. As far as the institutional arrangements are concerned greater emphasis is being laid over the years on decentralisation of the decision making process, enforcement of accountability simplification of rules and procedures, regular monitoring and so on.

Specific steps are under contemplation to institutionalise openness and accessibility of government of the public.

In order to give meaning and concrete form to these objectives, the ministries and departments draw up annual Action Plans specifying the principal tasks to be performed, the important stages of action to be gone through, the levels at which decisions are taken and implemented and the time taken for the completion of the tasks.

(c) and (d). There are long standing instructions of Government to the effect that letters received from Members of Parliament must be responded to promptly. Every communication is required to be replied to within 15 days; where a final reply cannot be given within that period, an interim reply is to be given. The need for prompt action on such letters has also been reiterated from time to time.

Letters received from Members of Parliament cover innumerable issues of concern for the Central and the State Governments as well as many other spheres of public life. Consequently, the disposal of substantive issues raised in these letters often involves protracted interaction not only with several ministries and departments of the Government of India but also state Governments and other organisations. No meaningful picture is likely to emerge from an exercise aimed at working out the aver-

age time taken in responding to these letters, nor has any such exercise been done.

Separate Cadre for Coast Guards

4042. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coast Guard Organisation is dependent on Navy and Armed Forces Headquarters in the matter of recruiting service and civilian personnel and it has no cadre of its own in spite of its coming into existence a long time back.

(b) if so, the reasons for not operating a separate cadre of Coast Guards to make it self-dependent, and

(c) the steps proposed for separate recruitment in Coast Guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Coast Guard has its own Cadre of Service and civilian personnel, recruitment to which is made in accordance with the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. Deficiencies, if any, especially at senior level, are made good by deputationists from the Navy and the Armed Forces Headquarters

(b) Does not arise

(c) Direct recruitment is already taking place into the Coast Guard Service. Dependence of the Coast Guard Organisation on other services to meet its manpower requirements is being gradually reduced by direct induction of increasing numbers of personnel into the Coast Guard Service.

Identification of Hazardous Industries

4043. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Central Board for Control of Air and Water Pollution has identified polluting, abnoxious and hazardous industries which are to be closed down or shifted elsewhere;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Population Below Poverty Line

4044. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living below the poverty line in the country at present as per the latest survey State/ U.T.-wise;

(b) whether their number has increased during the last three years; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the definition of poverty line at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Data in respect of the last three years are not available. The latest information available for the year 1987-88 indicates that in comparison to 1983-84, the number of

persons living below the poverty lines has gone down from 2710 lakhs to 2324 lakhs.

(c) The Task Force on "Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" constituted by Planning Commission (1979) defined poverty line as per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and

Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. For subsequent years, the poverty line is adjusted on account of price changes, using the price indices which are implicit in private consumption expenditure series reported in the National Account Statistics.

STATEMENT

1. Number of persons below poverty line, State-wise, are presented below for the year 1987-88 (provisional):

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of persons (Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.05
2.	Assam	52.51
3.	Bihar	335.75
4.	Gujarat	46.61
5.	Haryana	18.29
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.41
8.	Karnataka	136.13
9.	Kerala	48.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	223.31
11.	Maharashtra	213.27
12.	Orissa	114.47
13.	Punjab	13.58
14.	Rajasthan	96.20

1	2	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	176.76
16.	Uttar Pradesh	422.01
17.	West Bengal	173.31
18.	Smaller States & U.Ts.	44.23
All India		2324.04

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure.

3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Expert Group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.

4. The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the estimates.

5. Numbers of poor have been estimated using the projected population as on 1st of March, 1988.

Export of Consumer Electronic Goods

4045. SHRI M.M.PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest initiatives taken by Government for exporting consumer electronic goods;

(b) the target set by Government for 1989-90 and 1990-91 for export of consumer electronic goods; and

(c) the anticipated export of consumer electronic goods for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The following incentives are available for export of electronic items including consumer electronic items:

- Cash Compensatory support @ 12 % of FOB price.
- Replenishment licence @ 20 %.
- Import of populated PCBs to the extent of 2 % of REP licence is permitted against export of electronic items.
- All industry duty drawback rates have been fixed for a number of items.
- Industry duty drawback rates in case of CKD/SKD exports have been permitted.

(b) and (c). The target set for export of consumer electronic items during 1989-90, including that by EPZ units/100 % EOUs was Rs. 70 crores. The export projection figures for 1990-91 to 1994-95 (VIII Five Year Plan) are yet to be finalised.

Expansion of Talaja Unit of B.E.L.

4046. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government, in the recent past, have received any proposal from M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. for expansion of their Talaja Unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have asked M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. to start the production of the Colour TV tubes at their Talaja unit;

(d) if so, by when the production is proposed to be started and the estimated capacity per annum;

(e) whether Government propose to hand over the operations of M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Talaja to some other public/private undertaking; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics had submitted a proposal in 1988 to enhance the capacity of the Talaja plant from 1 million Black and White TV glass shells to 2.2 million at an estimated cost of about Rs. 18 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 12.82 crore.

(c) and (d). Government have not asked Bharat Electronics to produce Colour TV

tubes at the Talaja plant.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of reply to (e) above, does not arise.

Development in the Field of Atomic Energy

4047. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new developments and advances were made during the year 1989 in the field of Atomic Energy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b) Some of the important new developments and advances made during the year have been:

(i) Narora Atomic Power Station-1 achieved criticality in March 1989 and was raised to 50 % power level by the end of 1989;

(ii) Dhruva Research Reactor at Trombay is functioning well at full power. It is continuously being utilised for Research and Radioisotope production. Several state-of-the art computer-controlled spectrometers have been commissioned for advanced research using Neutron beams;

(iii) The problems of Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at Kalpakkam have been solved and it is now operating

again. This has been achieved entirely indigenously with considerable inputs of automation and special tool design;

- (iv) In 1989 the Department faced an unusual problem of failure of moderator inlet manifolds at both the units of MAPS and the challenges posed by this problem were successfully solved. This represents a major achievement in advanced repair technology;

- (v) The first indigenous Radiation Sterilization Plant 'Rashmi' with a capacity to process 6000 medical products per day, has been commissioned at Bangalore

Isomed plant at Trombay has continued to offer irradiation services to Pharmaceutical Industries and Hospitals. BARC has supplied radio isotopes and related equipment worth about Rs. 4 crores to users in the country and abroad;

- (vi) Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology has been formed for accelerating the commercial utilisation of radioisotopes in industry, agriculture and medicine;
- (vii) Several new mutants of rice mungbean, groundnut, mustard and jute, developed at BARC, have been released for commercial cultivation;
- (viii) The infrastructure at Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, has been strengthened and research initiated in frontier areas of science and technology such as Lasers and Accelerators. A major achievement has been completion of the design and beginning of fabrication of the

synchrotron radiation source Indus-II;

- (ix) The 14 UD medium energy heavy ion accelerator facility 'Pelletron' was made fully operational for advanced research in nuclear physics;
- (x) Front line research in new fields like cold fusion and high temperature super conductors is progressing well;
- (xi) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) formalised procedures for authorisation of construction, commissioning and operation of nuclear installations. All new nuclear power plants and radiation installations would be approved only after a multistage safety review.

Allocation to Punjab in Seventh Plan

4048. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Punjab under Plan expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan year-wise and head-wise; and

(b) the basis on which the above amount was allocated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is attached indicating head-wise and year-wise break-up of outlays allocated to Punjab during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Outlays are allocated on the basis of the availability of resources including State's own resources, Central Assistance as per modified Gadgil Formula and other Central Grants/loans.

STATEMENT

Sectoral Break-up of the outlays-Punjab

Heads of Development	(Rs. Lakhs)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
I. Agricultural & Allied Activities		4773	5256	5651	6351	8227
II. Rural Development		1154	1351	1418	1280	1195
III. Special Area Programmes		—	—	—	—	616
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		6947	7098	7281	8132	7644
V. Energy		24458	28907	35216	38447	31821
VI. Industry & Minerals		1908	2818	2549	1905	2365
VII. Transport		2520	2596	2925	2470	3372
VIII. Communication		—	—	—	—	—
IX. Science, Technology & Environment		68	55	87	80	102

Heads of Development	(Rs. Lakhs)					
	Outlay					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
X. General Economic Services	38	83	88	607	2240	
XI. Social and Community Services	7668	8796	9116	10118	12041	
XII. General Services	466	540	669	610	9277	
Grand Total:	50000	57500	65000	70000	78900	

Promotion of Computer Industry

4049. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manufacturers Association of Information Technology has suggested measures for promotion of computer industry and export of computers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Manufacturers Association for Information Technology (MAIT) from time to time have given various suggestions such as changes in the product classification in the Import-Export Policy, simplification of procedures for refunds of duty drawbacks, cash compensatory support relaxation of value addition norms, use of REP licences etc. for promotion of computer industry and export of computers. Their views have been taken into consideration while framing policies.

[*Translation*]

Admission of Students in Delhi Colleges

4050. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured admission in Delhi Colleges to all the students who pass examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi in 1990;

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to open some more colleges in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). In the past, the University of Delhi has been in a position to absorb practically all the eligible students who passed the Senior Secondary and equivalent Examination (Class-XII) from Delhi. It is likely that this trend would continue in 1990 also.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has informed that they have made a provision for opening two Colleges in the Trans-Yamuna area and one College in West Delhi, in their Plan allocations for 1990-91. The details of the proposed Colleges are yet to be worked out.

[*English*]

Social Forestry Schemes in Karnataka

4051. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

The details of social Forestry Schemes in Karnataka undertaken during the last three years and proposed for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): Afforestation/tree planting activities, which include Social Forestry, are being carried out in Karnataka under various Central/Centrally sponsored and State Plan schemes, including the externally aided projects. Main components are strip plantations, village

woodlots, regeneration of degraded forests/ public lands, farm forestry, etc. The main schemes undertaken during the Seventh Plan period are the World Bank/ODA assisted Social Forestry Project, Rural Fuel-wood Plantations, Decentralised People's Nurseries, Silvipasture Development, Integrated Wastelands Development and Social Forestry under the Rural Employment Programmes. Social Forestry activities are being continued during 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Literacy Rate

4052. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is most backward in the field of education and especially in women's education and the details of future programmes required for Rajasthan in this regard; and

(b) the extent of additional amount proposed to be provided during the year 1990-91 with a view to increase the percentage of literacy in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Rajasthan is one of the ten educationally backward states in the country. Literacy rate in the State, According to 1981 census, was 24.38 % as against the national average of 36.23 %. Similarly, the female literacy rate was 11.42 % as against the national average of 24.82 %.

Universalisation of elementary education and the programme for imparting functional literacy to adult illiterates in 15-35 age-

group, which are integral parts of a larger programme to eradicate illiteracy in the country, would continue to be implemented in Rajasthan also. Besides the on-going programmes, other measures proposed for improving the literacy rate in the State include:

- (i) Involvement of about 2.00 lakh school students in literacy activities;
- (ii) Expansion of Shiksha Karmi Project;
- (iii) Identification and involvement of a larger number of voluntary agencies; and
- (iv) Other comprehensive programmes to extend basic education for all.

(b) The Annual Plan allocation for 1990-91 have not yet been finally approved. It may also be mentioned that no state-wise allocations are made in the central sector.

[*English*]

Ban on Plying of Vehicles with High Emission Levels

4053. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the plying of vehicles with high emission levels in the country as on anti-pollution measure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Great Himalayan National Park

4054. SHRI MAHESWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to develop the Great Himalayan National Park at Rola in district Kullu of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government of Himachal Pradesh had issued the first notification for establishment of the Great Himalayan National Park in Kullu District in 1984. On the request of the State Government, Central Assistance has been released for development of this park as given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	3.86
1987-88	14.14
1988-89	14.38
1989-90	22.08
Total	54.46

Acquisition of Land in Himachal Pradesh for Military Transit Camp

4055. SHRI MAHESHWARSINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Notification has been issued by the Ministry of Defence for acquisition of public as well as private land in Phati Burua and Phati Pachlan, Kothi Manali, district Kullu, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the area of land of the farmers proposed to be acquired; and

(c) the time by which compensation is likely to be paid to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Setting up of Engineering College in Jajpur

4056. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Central Engineering College at Jajpur in Cuttack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government have not started any scheme for setting up Central Engineering Colleges in various States.

Safety Measures for Chemical Industries

4057. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made rules for safety measures for chemical industries in the country;

(b) if so, the main rules provided therefor;

(c) the chemical industries that will be coming under the rules; and

(d) to what extent such rules will help the chemical industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Government have made Rules to provide for safety measures for handling of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

(b) The three main Rules are the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 for controls on all stages of handling of hazardous chemicals; the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 for controls on hazardous wastes; and the Transport of hazardous chemicals by road which is covered under the Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.

(c) The handling of hazardous chemicals and wastes has been regulated and all industries handling such hazardous chemi-

cals will have to comply with the provisions of the Rules.

(d) These Rules will help industry to identify the potential hazards and take measures to prevent accidents.

Scientific Instruments and Technology System From U.S.S.R.

4058. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to obtain new scientific instruments and technology system from U.S.S.R.;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). An Integrated Long Terms Programme (ILTP) of Cooperation in Science and Technology concluded between India and the USSR in July, 1987 covers a wide range of activities in science and technology, including basic and applied research. The areas covered are Biotechnology and Immunology, Materials Science and Technology, Laser Science and Technology, Catalysis, Space Science and Technology, Synchrotron Radiation Sources, Water Prospecting, Computers and Electronics, Mathematics, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Earth Sciences, Radiophysics and Astrophysics,

Ecology and Environment, Chemical Sciences and Biology. Each of these areas would involve elements of new instruments and technology systems, either obtained from USSR or jointly developed depending upon the scope of the work, as it proceeds. For example, a crystal growth unit has been acquired for joint work in the area of Electronic Materials to grow single crystals of lithium niobate and characterise these for perfection.

[Translation]

Films Produced by Films and Photo Division of Armed Forces

4059. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced by the Films and Photo Division of Armed Forces last year;

(b) whether the films produced by the said Division on the celebrations of 26th January and 15th August are also produced by the Photo Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Public Relations Department of Ministry of Defence;

(c) whether the work of producing films of classified category is also assigned to the Photo Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Six.

(b) Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Directorate of Public Relations of the Ministry of Defence do not produce any film on the celebrations of 26th January and 15th Au-

gust.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Forest Land in Rajasthan in Possession of Adivasis

4060. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the forest land in Rajasthan in possession of Adivasis at present;

(b) whether Government propose to evaouate them from there; and

(c) whether Government had passed a legislation in 1978-79 for giving ownership rights of the forest land encroached before 1971: if so, the policy of the Government regarding the cases pending with it or likely to come for final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Delay in INSAT-2A Launch

4061. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether launching of INSAT-2A is likely to be delayed beyond its schedule fixed in early 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a fresh date has been fixed and intimated to the Indian Space Research Organisation; and

(d) the likely consequences which might occur due to the delay in the launch of INSAT-2A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) INSAT-2A (TS) is now scheduled to be launched in the last quarter of 1991. The postponement of the planned launch date by about nine months is mainly due to:

- (i) the delay in the supply of certain critical components, parts and devices by manufactures, and
- (ii) the technical problems faced in testing and space qualifying certain subsystems, particularly the solar array panel.

(c) INSAT-II (TS) will be launched by the Ariane Launch Vehicle and October/November, 1991 has been identified as the launch slot. The impact of the recent failure of the Ariane Launch Vehicle on the Launch Slot, if any will be intimated by Launch Agency.

(d) The postponement of the launch of INSAT-II (TS) A from early 1991 to the last quarter of 1991 will not have any impact on the services on INSAT-1 D will be operational and back-up leased transponders will also be available.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Environmental Pollution

4062. SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States from where complaints regarding environmental pollution have been received by the Union Government; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Names of States are given in the attached statement.

(b) Action is being taken for compliance of stipulated standard in a time frame under the relevant Acts for pollution control.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	States
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Gujarat
5.	Goa
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh

1	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Nagaland
15.	Orissa
16.	Punjab
17.	Rajasthan
18.	Tamil Nadu
19.	Uttar Pradesh
20.	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Union Territories
1.	Andaman and Nicobar
2.	Daman and Diu
3.	Pondicherry
4.	Delhi
5.	Chandigarh.

Students Studying Sanskrit

4063. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools affiliated to

the Central Board of Secondary Education throughout the country who have started teaching regional language instead of Sanskrit under the order of the Board issued on 16th September, 1989 for implementation of New Education Policy, 1986;

(b) the number of schools who have resumed teaching of Sanskrit following the Stay-Order given by Supreme Court on 17 March, 1988; and

(c) the total number of students studying Sanskrit in Class VI, VII and VIII in those schools at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Secondary Education Education has been constituted to conduct examinations at the secondary stage of education and to affiliate educational institutions for the purpose of such examinations. The CBSE had issued a circular dated 16th September, 1988 informing the schools affiliated to the Board about its Scheme of studies for secondary classes in pursuance of the National Policy of Education, 1986. The Supreme Court of India vide its interim order dated 17th March, 1989, restrained the CBSE from implementing the Scheme in so far as it related to Sanskrit. In pursuance of the Supreme Court order, the CBSE issued instructions of 31st March, 1989 to all the schools affiliated to the Board to restore the position of Sanskrit as obtaining prior to September, 1988. It is expected that schools which had temporarily switched over to the new scheme of studies would have reverted to the original scheme after receipt of CBSE instructions dated 31st March, 1989. The CBSE continues to set examination papers on the old scheme in so far as it relates to Sanskrit.

(c) The curricula upto Class VIII are regulated by the respective Directorates of Education. The CBSE does not have data on the total number of students studying Sanskrit in Classes VI, VII, and VIII in schools affiliated to the Board.

Defence Industrial Unit In Madhya Pradesh

4064. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up any Defence Industrial unit in Rajgarh District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Zoological Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

4065. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Zoological Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India;

(b) whether any target had been fixed for increasing the capacity and other facilities in National Zoological Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details of extended capacity and facilities and the names of those parks and sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) There are 69 national parks and 400 wildlife sanctuaries in India. There is only one National Zoological Park and it is at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). This Ministry does not support increase in tourist activities in national parks and sanctuaries. Assistance is, however, provided to State Governments for development of national parks and sanctuaries including creation of facilities to visitors for nature education. During 7th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 11.32 crores was released as Central assistance for development for 129 sanctuaries and an amount of Rs. 7.68 crores was released for development of 34 national parks.

During 7th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 1.17 crores has been spent on development of National Zoological Park. This includes creation of facilities to visitors and education programme also.

Setting up of Committee to Review the Price of Books

4066. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether to control the rising prices of books Government propose to constitute a committee to look into the matter and find out if the prices of books are based on its cost; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to make provisions for awarding punishment to the book publisher who fix prices of books much higher than its actual cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aravali Hill Area Development Programme

4067. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has forwarded project draft of 'Aravali Hill Area Development Programme' to the Planning Commission for approval; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has approved the said project; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan had forwarded a proposal for the development of Aravali Hills to the Working Group on the "Development of Aravali Hills", constituted by the Planning Commission. The Group has already submitted their report which is being processed.

[English]

Re-Examination of Atomic Power Plants

4068. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether re-examination of Atomic Power Stations is essential after a period of every five years or so; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the amount to be spent for this exercise and results to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has recently taken a decision to the effect that when an operational authorisation is given for any atomic power plant, it shall be initially for period of five years and shall be reviewed thereafter.

(b) Safety review of nuclear power plants is a continuous process during the entire lifetime of the plant. A review of the operational authorisation by AERB after a period of five years would be in line with the safety review philosophy of AERB. Such reviews do not require any additional funds of significance except deployment of limited additional manpower during the period of review. However, based on the review if any modifications to backfits are called for in the plant, additional fund required for such work will depend on the nature of the work. An assurance of required safety level of the plant will be the result of such a review.

Social Forestry

4069. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched several programmes to encourage social forestry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made during the last three calendar years;

(c) whether social workers and volun-

tary organisations have also been invited to these programmes; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to encourage involvement of voluntary organisations in social forestry schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Afforestation/Tree planting activities which include Social Forestry, are being undertaken under various Central and State Plan Schemes. The progress of the last three years is given below:

1987-88	1989-89 (in million ha.)	(in million ha.)
Target	1.79	2.00
Achievement	1.77	2.12

The target of 1989-90 is 1.71 million ha., which is expected to be achieved.

(c) and (d). Voluntary organizations are already being involved in Social Forestry and Wastelands Development activities. Financial assistance is provided for this purpose under the Grant-in-aid Scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board, which was started in 1985. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology also provides financial support to Voluntary Organizations for rural development activities including social forestry.

Clearance to Deraparai Project

4070. SHRI R. MUTHAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for forest clearance for a medium irrigation project namely, Deraparai Reservoir in Madurai district has been sent by Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in giving consent for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Providing Text Books at Reasonable Rates

4071. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the price structure of the various text books prescribed in the schools/colleges and universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make the text books available to the students particularly belonging to the weaker sections of society at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Textbooks prescribed for school student are published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education, State Boards of Secondary Education, State Government agencies as well as by private publishers. The pricing formulae of most of the Government and semi-Government organisations are reasonable. As regards the school textbooks published by the NCERT, the Government has been reviewing the price structure from time to time. NCERT publications are brought out on a 'No-profit No-loss basis'.

(c) In order that schools textbooks could be produced at reasonable prices, the Government has introduced a new scheme from 1987 under which white printing paper is supplied to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations at concessional rates through M/s Hindustan Paper Corporation, a Government of India Enterprise. Moreover, several States and Union Territories supply school textbooks free of cost to the students at the primary/upper primary stages, particularly to those belonging to the weaker sections of society.

Promotion of Hindi Literature

4072. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of and subsidising the books published in Hindi literature with assistance of Government; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the Hindi literature books available to the common man at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Department of Education provides grants-in-aid under a scheme of publication assistance to individuals and organisations for producing and publishing books in Hindi literature. The criteria for selection of, and subsidising, the books are the following:

- Original writing on linguistic, literary (excluding fiction drama and poetry), Indological, social, Anthropological and cultural themes.
- The applicant for assistance shall not be a commercial publisher.
- The applicant should be copyright holder.
- The manuscripts should be considered to be of merit by experts.
- Estimated expenditure should be considered reasonable by agencies designated by the Government for evaluation.
- Grant of assistance should be approved by a Central Grants-in-aid Committee.

(b) Steps taken by Government to make Hindi literature book available to the common man at reasonable prices are:-

- Financial assistance is provided through the National Book Trust to publishers.
- The National Book Trust itself publishes books in Hindi under certain series: Bharat Desh Aur Log, Rashtriya Jivan Charit, Bhara-

tiya Lok-Sanskriti Aur Sahitya, Nehur Bal Pustakalaya, Aadan-Pradan, etc.

- The Sahitya Akademi publishes books in Hindi after selecting books as per recommendations of an advisory panel.
- Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting brings out books in Hindi based on recommendations of an advisory committee and sells the same at reasonable prices through its Sales Emporia and Booksellers.

Wherever assistance is granted to individual or institutions including voluntary organisations by the Department of Education to bring out books, prices are fixed by the beneficiaries in consultation with the Department.

Suicide By Scientists in Scientific Departments

4074. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many scientists working in various scientific Departments have committed suicide on account of their frustration for not getting timely promotions in their respective grades;

(b) if so, the number of such cases for the last three years with the details of circumstances leading to taking such a steps by the scientists; and

(c) the concrete steps taken to remove frustration amongst scientists and to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any scientist having committed suicide in the major scientific departments such as Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Biotechnology, Atomic Energy, Space, Ocean Development and Defence Research and Development Organisation during the last three years.

(c) Several measures/ programmes/ activities have been initiated to provide better and improved working conditions to scientists and technologist. As and when necessary, corrective measures have also been taken relating to personnel policies including promotions, pensions, scholarships, training opportunities etc. This is a continuing process.

Directions to Monitor Programme on Public Representations

4075. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue directions/guidelines to all Government departments to monitor progress every month on the representations/ petitions received from public; and government servants till the final disposal thereof and to render reports to the Minister-in-charge; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the existing instructions, the Ministries/Departments have designated Directors of Grievances who are required to monitor the disposal of representations/peti-

tions received from members of the public and ensure, as far as possible, that these are disposed of on a time-bound basis. Similarly, the Ministries/Departments have designated officers to act as Staff Grievance Officers and ensure action on a time bound basis.

Legislation to Govern Service Conditions of Government Employees

4076. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring legislation to govern the service conditions of Government employees;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to issue suitable instructions on points deliberated in their judgements by the judges of the Supreme Court and Central Administrative Tribunal so as to ensure that similar cases do not occur and come before the Courts?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to bring a comprehensive legislation under Art. 309 of the Constitution.

(b) It has been considered more appropriate to frame rules and regulations under the powers conferred on the President under proviso to Art. 309 of the Constitution mainly for the following reasons:

(i) There are many Ministries like Ministry of Railways which employ a very large number of employees holding a great variety of posts. These Ministries operate a large number of recruitment rules and rules relating to services under their control laying down the principles

of promotion etc. applicable to the various cadres under their administrative control. It would be impracticable task to codify all these different rules into a comprehensive legislation covering all the Central Government employees serving in different cadres of various series.

(ii) The existing system also involves thorough scrutiny of rules by various agencies like the Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Finance, C&AG, UPSC. After the rules are framed, these are also subject to scrutiny by the Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation.

(iii) The existing system of framing rules has got flexibility.

(c) The rulings given by the Courts / Tribunals in various cases are kept in view by the competent authorities while administering the statutory rules and instructions, governing the service conditions of Government servant. Where considered necessary, general instructions are issued or amendments to rules carried out on the basis of the rules laid down by the Tribunal/Court.

[Translation]

Allocation to Uttar Pradesh for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

4077. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the additional provision made by the Planning Commission for eradication of poverty in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 in comparison to the year 1989-90; and

(b) the programmes under which this amount will be spent?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sectoral outlays for the year 1990-91 in respect of Uttar Pradesh are awaited from the U.P. Government.

National Scholarship for High Education Abroad

4078. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded by Government to students going abroad for higher education and research work during

1988 and 1989;

(b) the average amount spent on each scholarship every year; and

(c) the procedure adopted to select students for the purpose of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme	No. of Scholarships awarded during 1988 and 1989	Average amount spent on each scholarship every year	Procedure adopted for selection
1	2	3	4
1. Better opportunities for young scientists in chosen areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST)—Operated by Department of Science and Technology	1987-88 1988-89	21 6 The amount spent on each scientist includes air travel by economy/executive class, fellowship per month ranging between U.S. Dollars 1200 to 1600 and additional contingent expenditure ranging between Rs. 5,000 to 15,000 on an average.	The fellowships are announced annually through the newspapers and also in scientific journals. Applications received are carefully scrutinised and processed through Expert Committees constituted for various scientific disciplines separately.
2. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for SC/ST etc.—Operated by Ministry of Welfare	1988-89	25 The amount spent on each scholar is as follows : (a) Maintenance allowance ranging between US \$ 6000 to 7000 per annum; (b) US \$ 350 p.a. to meet the actual cost of books, study tour, binding of thesis etc.;	The applications are invited from the candidates by notifying the awards through various medias. The selection is made through a Selection Committee which

Name of the Scheme	No. of Scholarships awarded during 1988 and 1989	Average amount spent on each scholarship every year	Procedure adopted for selection
1	2	3	4
			(c) Tuition, Examination and other compulsory fees levied by foreign institutions and medical/health insurance premia, if any; interviews the candidate recommended by a Screening Committee. (d) Equipment allowance of Rs. 1000/-; (e) First class railway fare from place of residence to the port of embarkation and back; (f) Economy class air passage both ways upto destination and back by shortest route; (g) Journey allowance upto £ 12; (h) 11nd or coach class railway fare from port of disembarkation to the place of study and back.

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Scholarships awarded during 1988 and 1989</i>	<i>Average amount spent on each scholarship every year</i>	<i>Procedure adopted for selection</i>
1	2	3	4
3. Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad —Operated by Department of Education.	1987-88 1988-89	50 50	In addition they can also earn US \$ 1500 p.a. in U.S.A. and £ 400 p.a. in all other countries towards fellowship assistanceship. The average amount spent on each scholar is as follows; (a) Maintenance allowance ranging between US \$ 5400-7000 p.a.; (b) US \$ 350 p.a. to meet the actual cost of books, study tour, binding of thesis etc.; (c) Tuition, Examination and other compulsory fees leviged by foreign institutions and medical health insurance premia, if any; (d) Equipment allowance of 600/- besides incidental journey allowance of Rs. 100/- (e) First class railway fare from place of residence to the port The Scheme is advertised in Employment News and leading dailies of the country through Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity. . Selection Committee is constituted with the approval of Minister. Two meetings of the Selection Committee are held. In the first meeting the candidates considered fit for interview are shortlisted and in the second meeting the candidates are interviewed

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>No. of Scholarships awarded during 1988 and 1989</i>	<i>Average amount spent on each scholarship every year</i>	<i>Procedure adopted for selection</i>
1	2	3	4
			and final selections made.
		(f) Economy class air passage both ways upto destination the back by shortest route;	
		(g) 11nd or coach class railway fare from port of disembarkation to the place of study and back. In addition to the maintenance allowance a scholar may also earn a sum of US \$ 1500 p.a. during the pendency of the scholarship by way of fellowship/ assistanceship from the institution with the permission of the department.	

Expansion of ICDS Programme in Uttar Pradesh

4079. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the plan related to Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) programme during the year 1990 in more areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of blocks/Tehsils in Uttar Pradesh where such programme is likely to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to allocate about 100 Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects to different States in the country for 1990-91.

(c) The proposals for specific locations of these projects can be considered only after the share of Uttar Pradesh in 1990-91 projects is determined. The matter is under consideration.

Villages Without School

4080. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to find out the num-

ber of villages where no school has been opened so far;

(B) if so, the details of such villages, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to open schools in villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training indicated that as on 30th September, 1986, out of total number of 5,78,682 inhabited villages in the country, 1,83,208 (31.66 per cent of the total) villages did not have primary schooling facility within the village. Most of these villages, however, had primary schooling facility within a walking distance of one kilometre. According to the Survey 94.6 per cent of the rural population of the country had access to primary schooling facility within a walking distance of one kilometre. The state-wise number of villages without primary schooling facility within them is given in the attached statement.

As on 30th September, 1986 in Uttar Pradesh there were 56,417 villages without primary schooling facility within the village.

(c) The policy of Government is to ensure that all habitations with a population of 300 (200 in the case of tribal, hilly and desert areas) are provided a primary school; and access to primary education provided to all children within easy walking distance.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Villages without primary Schooling facilities within them	
		Number	Percentage to total number of villages
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6688	24.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2058	64.39
3.	Assam	5234	14.59
4.	Bihar	24854	36.82
5.	Goa	40	9.97
6.	Gujarat	1546	8.54
7.	Haryana	972	14.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10737	64.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1503	23.41
10.	Karnataka	5742	21.31
11.	Kerala	5	0.35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17189	24.24
13.	Maharashtra	6242	15.80
14.	Manipur	299	14.72
15.	Meghalaya	2097	40.64
16.	Mizoram	35	6.12
17.	Nagaland	42	4.21
18.	Orissa	16400	35.24
19.	Punjab	1374	11.17

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
20.	Rajasthan	11617	53.08
21.	Sikkim	73	18.02
22.	Tamil Nadu	2870	17.44
23.	Tripura	39	4.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56417	50.31
25.	West Bengal	8775	23.14
26.	A & N Islands	239	51.17
27.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1.47
29.	Daman & Diu	7	26.92
30.	Delhi	7	3.53
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	106	36.42
Total		183208	31.66

[English]

Declaration of May Day as a Closed Holiday

4081. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether May Day has been declared as a closed holiday for all Central Government Offices and undertakings;

(b) if not, whether any State Government has declared May Day as closed holiday;

(c) if so, the State Governments which have declared May Day as closed holiday; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to declare May Day as a closed holiday for all Central Government Offices and Undertakings?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed before the House.

(d) No, Sir.

**Clearance to foreign collaborations for
Biotechnology**

4082. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the applications received by the Department of Bio-Technology so far from the Ministry of Industry (SIA) for issuing Industrial approvals and clearance of foreign collaborations for bio-technology related products;

(b) the number of cases which were

approved/cleared and the extent of imported capital outlay involved in each case; and

(c) the current status of these project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The number of applications received by the Department of Biotechnology from the Ministry of Industry (SIA) and those cleared are as follows:

<i>Category of products</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>			
	<i>received</i>	<i>cleared</i>	<i>under consideration</i>	<i>rejected</i>
1. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	30	20	—	10
2. Agriculture	16	13	2	1
3. Biofertilizers	02	02	—	—
4. Products other than drugs by use of micro-organisms	01	—	—	1
5. Misc. Items	02	01	1	—
Total	51	36	3	12

Applicants in many of cases cleared/ approved are yet to finalise the foreign collaboration agreements as well as firming up of decisions on imports of capital goods.

The projects approved/cleared are at various stages of implementation.

**Promotion of Entrepreneurship in
Biotechnology**

4083. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation had visited U.S.A. in 1987-88 in order to promote entrepreneurship in bio-technology;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation and the American Companies visited by them;

(c) the outcome of the visit particularly the collaboration proposals emerging as a result thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes Sir, an Indian delegation of top executives of leading industrial firms and some Government officials visited the U.S. in February, 1988 to participate in a workshop which was organised to promote entrepreneurship in Biotechnology.

(b) The composition of the delegation was:-

- (1) Dr. S. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi.
- (2) Shri. B.Sahey, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, New Delhi.
- (3) Shri N. Biswas, DDG, DGTD, New Delhi.
- (4) Dr. (Mrs.) Manju Sharma, Chief (Science) Planning Commission New Delhi.
- (5) Shri Sanjeev Behari, Deputy Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi
- (6) Shri Ajay Kanoria, Director, Anglo French Drugs Company Ltd., Bombay.
- (7) Shri U.G. Patel, Managing Director, Anglo French Drug Company Ltd., Bombay.
- (8) Dr. R.P. Aneja, Director, Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda.

(9) Shri Suman Sinha, Vice President, Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay.

(10) Shri Tink Dhar, Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited, New Delhi.

(11) Shri M.C.Bordiya, DCM sugar Division, Daurala Sugar Division, Meerut.

(12) Dr. Parvinder Singh, M.D. Ranbaxy Labortary, New Delhi.

(13) Dr. Vijay Mallaya, Chairman, United Breweries, Bangalore.

(14) Dr. P.R. Krishnaswamy, Vice President, R & D, United Breweries, Bangalore.

(15) Shri Rajiv C.Lalbhai, M.D., The Raipur Mfg. Company Limited, Ahmedabad.

(16) Dr. Anand Sarabhai, Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering, Private Limited, Ahmedabad.

(17) Shri N. B. Godrej, Director, Godrej Industries, Bombay.

(18) Dr. R.D. Lai, Tata Tea Limited, Registered Office Mannar, Kerala.

The industry representatives met their own cost for travel and stay for the entire visit to the USA.

The U.S companies involved in the discussions were:-

- (1) Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago.
- (2) Applied Biotechnology, Cambridge.
- (3) Battelle, Columbus.

- (4) Biogenex, Dublin.
- (5) Cambridge Bioscience, Cambridge.
- (6) Chiron, Emeryville.
- (7) Diagnostics Specialitees, Metuchen.
- (8) Genencor, South San Francisco.
- (9) Elanco Products, Indianapolis.
- (10) Pan Lab International, Bellevue.
- (11) Pharmacia, La Jolla.
- (12) Pro-Cons Labs, Buffalo and
- (13) Idetek, San Bruno.

(c) and (d). Industry representatives individually visited Biotechnology Companies of their own choice after the San Francisco Meeting. Some of them have received return visits from some U. S. Biotechnology Companies subsequently. Considering the nascent stage of Biotechnology Companies worldwide, it is expected that such visits/contacts would be useful for the development of Indian Biotech industry in the long run. The Government of India's role was limited to bringing together the prospective Indian and U.S. entrepreneurs. It is for the industry to further negotiate and finalise any collaborative ventures. In addition, there is a continuing exercise of the Department of Biotechnology to bring together educational and R & D institutions with industry for product/process development, improvement etc.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income of Bihar

4084. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income in Bihar is less than that of other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various geophysical factors like difficult terrain conditions, proneness of large areas to flood and droughts, and economic factors like inadequate water management and drainage, farm investment, infrastructure facilities, power development, etc. may be said to be responsible for low productivity and low per-capita income in Bihar. The steps contemplated to increase per capita income are, increased investments/outlays for the development of infrastructure, agriculture, rural development, irrigation, industries, education, health, employment, and better utilisation of invested capital, during the Plan period.

[English]

Transfer of Central Schemes to Punjab

4085. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Punjab were transferred to the Government of Punjab in 1989-90 annual plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the considerations that weighed in favour of the transfer;

(c) whether all the modalities in this regard were considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ordnance Factory in Kerala

4086. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any ordnance factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central University in Kerala

4087. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Central University in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up a Central University in Kerala;

(c) whether Government have received any request from Government of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There is no Central University in Kerala and there is no proposal also to set up a Central University in Kerala.

(c) and (d). In January, 1989, Government of Kerala enquired from the Central Government whether there is any proposal

to set up Central Universities in various regions in the country and, if so, whether Kerala had also been included in the proposal for establishment of Central Universities. Government of Kerala was informed in October, 1989 that there was no proposal for setting up Central Universities in different regions in the country.

Formulation of National Pension Policy

4088. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Central Committee of Pensioners Association has urged the Government the need for early formulation of national pension policy and introduction of a national pension scheme based on funding principles that will ensure social security to retired employees;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) All India Federation of Pensioners' Association, Madras has written to the Government of India regarding formulation of National Pension Policy and introduction of a National Pension Scheme based on funding principles.

(b) The suggestions include amongst various others those relating to social security, and National Wage Policy etc.-formulation of a National Pension Policy, Payment of Pension to all senior citizens, protection of monthly pension or family pension as the case may be by a national D.A. scheme, and constitution of a National Pension Fund comprising annual contribution from employers-Government, P.S.U. managements, private sector industries, self-employed professionals, autonomous bodies, local boards

for each worker, to be administered by a Trust for provision of self financed pension or family pension to all citizens.

(c) While the suggestion for constituting a National Pension Fund for providing pension/family pension to all citizens *prima facie* appears to be not feasible, the various other suggestions relate to broad policy matters which cannot be adequately dealt with in a short answer.

Power Generation by Madras Atomic Power Project

4089. SHRI R. MUTHAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Atomic Power Project had been generating power to the estimated level;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to accept the demand of the Government of Tamil Nadu that the generation of the second unit be fully diverted to the state grid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The two units of the Madras Atomic Power Station are operating at a restricted power level of 75 % of full reactor power since October and November, 1989 respectively.

(b) At both the units of the Madras Atomic Power Station, an unusual problem of failure of the baffle plates of the moderator inlet in the reactor occurred. After implementing the interim modifications to solve the above problem, the units have been

operating at restricted power levels as stated above. Normal power level operation of the two units is expected to be restored in the latter half of year 1990, after carrying out permanent modifications.

(c) and (d). Nuclear power stations are in the Central Sector. Power generated from a nuclear power plant in an electricity region is not only for the State in which the plant is located but is shared by all the constituent States and Union Territories of the electricity region concerned. 75 % out of the power generated at Kalpakkam is allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Teachers Training

4090. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of the country have been trained under the New Educational Policy; and

(b) if not, the number of teachers of various States remain to be trained and number out of them in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). As on 30-9-1987, there were 38.73 lakh teachers in the country. Of these, about 17.87 lakh teachers are estimated to have been trained so far, through 10 day orientation camps, to make them aware, inter-alia, of the main thrusts of the National Policy on Education, 1986. Of the remaining 20.86 lakh teachers, about 75,000 belong to Orissa.

Teachers Training Programme

4091. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for better work-experience training for teachers;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any more effective teachers training programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the national level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been organising orientation/training programmes on work experience for key persons from the States/ Union Territories who are responsible for conducting such training programmes at the State or Union Territory level. A module on work experience was included in the 10-day orientation programmes conducted under the Programme of Mass Orientation of School Teachers (PMOST) also, which was conducted in various States and Union Territories during 1986-89.

At the State level, the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), Teacher Training Colleges and Boards of Secondary Education, have been organising such teachers training programmes. The Government proposes to institutionalise training of in-service teachers, including work experience teachers, through the District Institutes of Educational and Training (DIETs) and the Colleges of Teacher Education and the SCERTs. Each DIET has a Work Experience Branch which would undertake training programmes for work experience teachers at the primary and upper primary stages. The Colleges of Teacher Education and SCERTs are ex-

pected to undertake such training programmes at the secondary stage.

Documents Related to Subhash Chandra Bose in Soviet Union

4092. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Hindustan Times dated 5 March, 1990 that the Soviet Government possesses certain secret documents which may shed new light on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

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

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No details are presently available.

(c) Efforts will be made to obtain either the original papers or their copies, so that they could be studied.

[Translation]

Projects of Punjab Pending Clearance

4093. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of Punjab Government pending for approval with the Planning Commission and the expenditure likely to be incurred on each such scheme; and

(b) the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Following projects are pending with Planning Commission for clearance:-

- (I) Punjab Irrigation Project Phase II-Lining of water courses (Estimated Cost-Rs. 117.49 crores),
- (II) Rehabilitation and improvement of canal regulation structures in canal system of Punjab (Rs. 34.49 crores), and
- (III) Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) Stage III H.E. Project (Estimated Cost-Rs. 58.73 crores).

The Projects at serial No. (I) and (II) are under examination and the final decision about clearance of these projects is likely to be taken when the Eighth Plan for the State is finalised. For the Project at serial No. (3) mode of funding is yet to be indicated by the State Government.

Targets of Seventh Five Year Plan

4094. **S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed in each sector in Punjab during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether these targets have been fully achieved in each sector;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these targets are likely to be achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is placed below indicating the Seventh Plan selected targets and achievements in Punjab, as given by the Punjab Government.

(d) and (e). The shortfall of 30 MW in the achievement of installed Power capacity is due to slow progress of two power houses of Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) Stage II project. Commissioning of the two power houses of this project is scheduled for September, 1990 and October, 1990.

STATEMENT

Selected physical targets and the likely achievement-Punjab

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan			
		Target	Likely Achievement		
1	2	3	4		
Total Foodgrains	000 tonnes	17100	18310		
Major Oilseeds	000 tonnes	200	224		
Cotton	000 bales	1400	2100		
Production of milk	000 tonnes	4900	4900		
Production of eggs	Million	1460	1460		
Production of Wool	Lakh Kgs.	15.00	15.00		
Major and Medium Irrigation Potential created	Lakh Hect.	1.38	1.69		
Power-Installed Capacity	MW	768	738		
Total-Roads	Kms.	33102	35020		
Total Enrolment					

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Seventh Plan</i>	
		<i>Target</i>	<i>Likely Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Elementary-Education</i>			
—Class I-V (age group 6-10)	000	2285	2285
—Class VI-VIII (age group 11-14)	000	937	937
<i>Health Centres</i>			
Sub Centres	Nos.	250	250
Primary Health Centres	Nos.	330	330
Community Health Centres	Nos.	56	58

[English]

Allocation to Punjab under Minimum needs Programme

4095. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of allotment made during the year 1989-90 to Punjab for the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether Government have made any survey or study to ascertain the progress made under the Minimum Needs Programme in Punjab;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the programme has been successful in Punjab?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The allocation made in the State Plan of Punjab during the year 1989-90 under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was Rs. 3449 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India has made no survey or study to ascertain the progress made under the Minimum Needs Programme in Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The performance under the various components of the Minimum Needs Programme in Punjab during the Seventh Plan period has been, by and large, satisfactory.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Hindi Officers in CSIR

4096. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the recruitment of Hindi officers in various offices to implement the official language policy;

(b) whether these qualifications have been ignored while selecting Hindi officers for CSIR headquarters recently; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The following qualifications have been prescribed for the post of Assistant Director in Central Secretariat Official Language Service (which is equivalent to Hindi Officer in CSIR).

Essential:

- (i) Master's degree of a recognised University or equivalent in Hindi with English as a subject at the degree level.

OR

Master's degree of a recognised University or equivalent in English with Hindi as a subject at the degree level.

OR

Master's degree of a recognized University or equivalent in any subject with Hindi and English as subjects at the degree level.

OR

Master's degree of a recognized University or equivalent in any

subject with English medium and Hindi as a subject at the degree level.

OR

Master's degree of a recognized University or equivalent in any subject with Hindi medium and English as a subject at the degree level.

- (ii) 5 year's experience of terminological work in Hindi and or translation work from English to Hindi or vice-versa, preferably of technical or scientific literature.

OR

5 year's experience of teaching/ research, writing or Journalism in Hindi.

Desirable:

- (i) Knowledge of Sanskrit or a modern Indian Language;
- (ii) Administrative experience;
- (iii) Experience of organising Hindi classes or workshops for noting and drafting.

These qualifications are relaxable in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

(b) and (c). A candidate has been selected with double M. A. in English and Hindi who also possesses five years experience in translation and teaching, of which 4 years are in English/Hindi translation. The matter is being looked into further.

[English]

Demands of the All India Association of Storekeeping Staff for Ordnance Factories

4097. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Association of Storekeeping Staff of the Army Ordnance Factories recently submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister about their demands;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated on those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Association of Storekeeping staff of the Army Ordnance Corps had recently submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister about their demands.

(b) The main demands are the following:

- (i) Rejection of the AOC Cadre Review Committee Report;
- (ii) Constitution of JCM Sub-committee as per decision of the Army HQ Council,
- (iii) Promotional avenues for Store-keeping staff of the Army Ordnance Corps as per decision of the Army HQ Council (JCM);
- (iv) Anomalies in the pay scales of the Store-keeping staff;
- (v) Special pay for Storekeeping Staff under Fundamental Rules 9(25).

(c) The demands are under examination.

Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu

4098. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of engineering institutions of higher education has been de-recognised by the Tamil Nadu Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b). One college namely Angalamman College of Engineering and Technology, Moovanur, Manachanallur, Tiruchy Distt, started in 1986-87 was closed down by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1987-88 due to poor infrastructural facilities.

Capacity Utilisation of Atomic Power Plants

4099. DR. A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) details of the power generation in Atomic Energy Plants of the country for the last five years with plant-wise and year-wise break up in detail;

(b) cost of power generation compared to the thermal and hydel;

(c) capacity utilisation of the each plant in the last five years with year-wise breakup; and

(d) target for development in the Eighth Plan in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) The details of electricity generated in the nuclear power plants in commercial operation in the country for the last five years are as follows:

Plant	Electricity generated in Million Kilowatt hours in each year				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TAPS-1	870	1189	210	1192	892
TAPS-2	1176	833	1269	884	472
RAPS-1	260	0	218	473	384
RAPS-2	1098	1239	1181	1395	1225
MAPS-1	946	854	1230	1406	492
MAPS-2	*	657	1217	718	519

* MAPS-2 commenced commercial operation in March, 1986

TAPS-Tarapur Atomic Power Station

RAPS-Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

MAPS- Madras Atomic Power Station

(b) The tariff for sale of electricity generated from these stations as of 1.3.1999 are as follows:

TAPS-46.20 paise/KWh

RAPS-46.59 paise/KWh

MAPS-52.24 paise/KWh

The approximate cost of power per unit for thermal and hydel power plants as of March 1989 are as follows:-

<i>Type of Generation</i>	<i>Approximate cost of power per unit</i>
Gas based thermal	36 - 87 paise per KWh
Coal based thermal	41 - 90 paise per KWh
Hydel	19 - 80 paise per KWh
KWh - Kilowatt hour	

(c) The capacity utilisation in the last five years are as follows:

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Yearwise capacity factor in %</i>				
	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
TAPS-1	58	85	15	85	64
TAPS-2	78	59	91	63	34
RAPS-1*	13	0	12	26	21
RAPS-2*	59	70	65	81	71
MAPS-1	46	41	60	68	24
MAPS-2	-	41	59	35	25

* Capacity factors are inclusive of steam supply from RAPS-1 and 2 to Heavy Water Plant, Kota.

(d) At present six nuclear power reactors are in commercial operation in India with a total installed capacity of 1230 MWe. An additional 235 MWe unit is likely to commence commercial operation from the financial year 1990-91. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, the total installed nuclear capacity is expected to increase to 2170MWe.

District Institutes of Education in Orissa

4100. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district institutes of education set up under the New Education Policy, 1986, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up some more institutes in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-
PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) State-wise numbers of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) sanctioned upto 31.3.90 are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). Setting up of such institutes remains to be done only in 2 districts of Orissa-namely Balasore and Ganjam. Setting up of DIETs in these districts would depend on continuation of the Scheme in the VIII Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State/UT-wise numbers of DIETs sanctioned upto 31.3.1990

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Number of DIETs sanctioned</i>
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	40
2.	Madhya Pradesh	45
3.	Rajasthan	27
4.	Maharashtra	11
5.	Gujarat	13
6.	Andhra Pradesh	23
7.	Tamil Nadu	21
8.	Kerala	14
9.	Orissa	11
10.	Assam	12
11.	West Bengal	5
12.	Sikkim	1
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	10

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Punjab	8
16.	Haryana	8
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Manipur	1
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Goa	1
23.	Delhi	4
TOTAL		263

Development of Drought Prone Areas of A. P.

4101. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has provided funds in 1990-91 and propose to provide funds in consultation with the State Government for integrated development of drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan period in view of their backwardness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

is an on-going programme in Andhra Pradesh. The programme is funded on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. The provision of funds for 1990-91 has not been finalised as yet. Future shape of DPAP would be known when the Eighth Five year Plan is finalised.

Forest Area in Rajasthan

4102. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest area in Rajasthan;

(b) whether some of the forest lands have neither forest on them nor those forest lands have any potentiality for growing trees;

(c) if so, whether Government have any

proposal to use such land for non-forestry purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The total recorded forest area of Rajasthan is 31,660.15 Sq. Kms.

(b) The area under actual tree cover as per the assessment of Forest Survey of India based on 1985-87 Satellite Imagery is 12,966 Sq. Kms. The balance forest area also has potentiality for growing biomass.

(c) and (d). The policy is not to divert such forest land for non-forest use.

Forest Land for Irrigation Purposes in Rajasthan

4103. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of forest land submerged in water following the execution of irrigation projects in last three years in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the State Government had sought permission from his Ministry to acquire the land for those projects;

(c) if so, the date on which clearance was given by his Ministry to the State Government for executing those projects; and

(d) what are those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (MRS. MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No proposal of construction of dam involving submergence of forest land was approved by the Central Government during the last three years in Rajasthan State.

(c and (d). Do not arise.

Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan Pending Clearance

4104. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects in Rajasthan are pending before the Central Government for forest clearance;

(b) if so, the names and the number of irrigation projects in Rajasthan pending for forest clearance; and

(c) the details of steps taken to expedite the process of clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No proposal of irrigation projects from Government of Rajasthan is pending in this Ministry for forest clearance.

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

Archaeological Sites of Bijapur District

4105. SHRIS. T. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeologically important sites of Golgumbaz at Bijapur town, temples of Aihole, Pattadakal and Badami of Bijapur district have been grossly neglected and as such tourists from within and abroad

are not attracted by them resulting in loss of revenue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to maintain these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corbett National Park

4106. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild animals such as elephants, panther, etc. are not safe and were killed in the Corbett National Park as reported in the Hindi daily 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 21st February, 1990;

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the incidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures contemplated to stop recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that all wild animals are well protected in the Corbett National Park.

(b) to (e). The incidents mentioned in the news item are reported to have occurred outside the Corbett National Park and are being enquired into by the State Government.

The information on receipt from the State Government shall be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Atomic Power Station in Punjab

4107. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Atomic Power Station in Punjab in next Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, where and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) Government have so far not taken any decision to set up an atomic power plant in Punjab in the next Five Year plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nuclear Power Plants are located on the basis of several characteristics of the sites from the point of view of safety, engineering, environment and availability of other energy resources to meet the power needs etc. Punjab however will get its share of power from the Narora and subsequent nuclear power stations located in the Northern Electricity Region.

Preservation of Heritage Related to Sikh History

4108. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to identify the archaeological heritage relating to Sikh history in the country particularly in Punjab and its neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct any survey in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose some schemes to save the archaeological heritage of Sikhs from destruction and for their renovation;

(e) if so, the details of the schemes, separately;

(f) whether Government are getting the historical buildings of archaeological importance in Punjab vacated from Government and semi-Government departments; and

(g) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):

(a) Archaeological monuments and sites have been identified by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Punjab and neighbouring regions, as being of national importance, including importance from the point of view of Sikh history.

(b) A list of such monuments is attached.

[Placed in the Library See L. T. No. 726/90]

(c) to (e). The ASI conducts surveys and excavations with a view to study material cultures in a chronological framework. The process of survey in this behalf is a continuous and ongoing one, intended to identify important monuments and sites of national importance. Once identified and notified, such monuments and sites are protected by State/Central Governments, as the case may be, according to the historical value and importance, as also maintained as per archaeological norms. This covers the archaeological heritage relating to Sikh history and culture.

(f) No Centrally protected monument in Punjab is under occupation of any Government and semi-Government Department.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

National Pollution Policy

4109. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new National Pollution Policy; and

(b) if so, what are its possible postulates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The several steps taken by the Government for pollution control reflect the national policy on environmental pollution control. There is no proposal to evolve a new National Pollution Policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Sandal Wood from Southern Forests

4110. SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have sought Central help to contain the unabated theft of sandal wood from the southern forests;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Union Government:

(c) whether any enquiries have been made into the alleged sandal wood lifting by armed and trained robbers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Proposals have been received from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka State Governments seeking Central assistance for protecting the vulnerable sandalwood areas in these States. No request has been received from Kerala State Government. Government of India has conducted enquiries into activities of gang of smugglers involved in sandalwood thefts and protection of sandalwood forests. Central Government is examining the request for financial assistance received from the State Governments and is contemplating special legislation for sandalwood in the country.

LAC Cultivation in West Bengal

4111. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lac cultivation in the Purulia district of West Bengal is on the decline:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps for the improvement of lac cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yearwise production of lac in Purulia district of West Bengal is given in the following statement:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in tonnes)</i>
1985-86	1745
1986-87	1440
1987-88	945
1988-89	1225
1989-90	2205

(c) Steps taken by the Govt. of India to improve lac cultivation include free supply of broodlac to the cultivators and extension services through demonstration centres located in the District.

LAC Cultivation with Central Assistance

4112. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the activities/programmes being implemented with Central assistance for lac cultivation; and

(b) the State-wise number of blocs where lac cultivation has been or is proposed to be taken up with targets achieved during last three years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Central Sector Scheme on lac development is being implemented in major lac growing States viz, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Gujarat.

(b) The Statewise information regarding number of blocks and amount sanctioned on lac development in the last three years is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of blocks</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1.	Bihar	6	10.80
2.	West Bengal	2	3.60
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3.60
4.	Orissa	2	3.60
5.	Gujarat	1	1.80

Minimum Needs Programme

4113. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to include the child care services in the "Minimum Needs Programme";

(b) if so, whether Government have received a memorandum in this regard; and

(c) if so, when Government are expected to take a final decision thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has received a memorandum for the inclusion of childcare services under the Minimum Needs Programme from the voluntary organisations. The recommendations contained in the memorandum are being processed for consideration during the Eighth Plan.

(e) The Plan is under formulation. Details are being worked out. A final view on this

subject will be taken alongwith the finalization of the Eighth Plan.

Indira Mahila Yojana

4114. SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up implementation of Indira Mahila Yojana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of beneficiaries under this programme in Tamil Nadu during the past one year, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Government has not taken up for implementation any scheme under the nomenclature "Indira Mahila Yojana"

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

12.00 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED TAPPING OF TELEPHONES AND BUGGING OF PREMISES OF POLITICIANS

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.
Yes, Mr. Vasant Sathe

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may take your seat Mr. Lokanath Choudhury.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seats please.
Yes, Mr. Sathe.

MR. VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, you may recall that the other day... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shrivastava, I have not given you permission. Please sit down. I will call you also. You may take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you will recall that the other day hon. Shri Upendraji had agreed that he would report to you and to this House the result of his conversation with a senior hon. Member of this House about the allegation relating to the tapping and bugging of the house and telephones...

(Interruptions) Today, the *Illustrated weekly of India*, on front page, has given the photograph of the hon. Member and the quotation asserting that telephones have been tapped, houses of 27 Members are being bugged. That has been there. There is no contradiction. There is no retracing. This is a very serious matter that concerns the very working of the Members of this House, if they are involved, and other senior politicians in the country. We do not know who is included. Therefore, we do not want the hon. Minister Shri Upendraji to go back on the assurance given before. He must tell us because the other day it seems he has contacted the Member concerned who has made the allegation. I would like to know... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): No. He has not come to the House to make the allegation. There is no need to report to the House... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary that you accept what he says?

[English]

He is making his submission...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All that we want is to ask Shri Upendra to spell what transpired between them... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might recall that when we met in your Chamber, the matter was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sathe, and others regarding the alleged tapping of the telephone of Shri Chandra Shekhar and others, at that time I reacted by telling that I would contact Shri Chandra Shekhar and there are two possibilities. If he denies that he never made such a statement

to the journal, the matter will be closed. If there is any doubt, the matter will be pursued further and on 6th, I made a statement in this House telling that on the orders of the Prime Minister, the matter has been entrusted to the C.B.I. for further enquiry and the hon. Members can draw their own inference about my talk with Shri Chandra Shekhar. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalp Nath Raia, please go and take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you people sit down, I shall be able to hear what you say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you all shout at the same time, I am not able to hear you. As a matter of fact, I have permitted Shri Sathe. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Manglore): Sir, I have also given notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not the way... No, no. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It will come before the

Business Advisory Committee to be considered for discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear you at all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You make your colleagues sit first. Yes Mr. Sathe.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I hear you when others speak?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, unfortunately, what is the Minister telling us? You kindly see, what he says. He has not uttered one word about what Shri Chandra Shekhar told him. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What reply do you have to my question?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I am not able to hear you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please take your seat. I have not called you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats
Upendraj is on his legs

[*Translation*]

Please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary? How do you know that I would not call you? Please take your seat

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you, please take your seats

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down Mr. Basheer

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): We will sit, but you will direct him to make a statement which will convince us now.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is possible that he may agree with you. Let the Minister say what he wants to say

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He must tell the names. (*Interruptions*) If the entire allegation was that the telephones have been tapped, then he must tell us the names. Only then we can proceed further

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, are you satisfied with the statement he made? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First please take your

seat.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before he makes a statement I want to make it clear that there was an understanding in your Chamber and he has gone back on that understanding. Sir, the point is that the hon. Minister has gone back on that understanding. I would like you to take note of that. The understanding was that he would verify from the honorable Mr. Chandra Shekhar and report to the House. He has not done it.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Whether he has verified from Mr. Chandra Shekhar is the point. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We do not want CBI enquiry. We are not bothered about it.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta now

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I would here you after Indrajit Babu finishes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I do not know, I cannot anticipate what statement the Minister is going to make now. All I wish to say is, on the previous day when the matter first came up, all sides of the House were unanimous that this is an extremely serious matter and nobody wants to minimize the gravity or to shelve it or do anything like that. Now, Sir, it was announced that other day here that the Prime Minister has decided that the matter should be referred to a CBI inquiry. Now many Members in this House and apparently the entire Opposition.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Including you or minus you?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not in the Opposition.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Why not ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am neither in the opposition nor in the Government. (*Interruptions*). I am sitting on your head. Mr. Harish Rawat. (*Interruptions*)

So, Sir, with your permission I would like to make a proposal and that is that since there is no unanimity here as which should be the inquiring agency and since the matter assuming that Mr. Chandra Shekhar stands by what he has said outside.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. I did not have the privilege of having a talk with him. (*Interruptions*). I do not know where he is. Assuming that he stands by his statement.. (*Interruptions*). I do not know why these Members cannot listen, they get so excited.

Therefore, Sir, I would propose that since this matter is apparently a matter concerning the allegations which concern a large number of Members of this House—twenty-seven of them according to Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including yourself.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Therefore, it is a matter which concerns the privileges of Members of this House. Therefore, I would suggest that to find a way out which will be acceptable to everybody, it would perhaps, be better for the Government to consider and you to consider, Sir, that this whole matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. Let them make an enquiry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is a serious matter having national importance. It is concerning the hon. Members of Parliament for whom you are the custodian. Now, the hon. Member Shri Chandrasekhar has stated that his telephones were tapped and his rooms were bugged. It is a statement of an hon. Member belonging to the ruling

Party. Now, the Government has referred it to CBI to investigate into all these allegations against a complaint of an hon. Member who is belonging to the ruling Party. We do not have any faith in CBI. I am making a charge on the Government, because the CBI is an organ of the Central Government. Further, the Cabinet Secretary has taken the Chief of the CBI from his cadre of Rajasthan. He has selected his own man. The hon. Members of Parliament do not have any faith in CBI. On the contrary, we support the stand taken by Shri Indrajit Gupta. It is the privilege of the hon. Members of Parliament and it is for you to protect the rights of the Members of this House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are listening to them only. When are you going to pay attention to us. If we are not given an opportunity, it will not be proper.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You do not like looking at us.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Why do you not want to give opportunity to our party to last of all?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury. I am just coming to your side as well.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, considering the seriousness of the matter and to make it sure that the enquiry is impartial and as it concerns the privilege of the Members of the House, it is a very good suggestion that the matter be sent to the Privileges Committee. But, there is another point. One question has been raised time and again about what the hon. Member Shri Chandrasekhar has said. Something has come in the press; something has been

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhary]

talked about indirectly the Minister about the verification. If you do not have any objection want to make a request to you to please try to ascertain whether the hon. Member Shri Chandrasekhar is seriously ill. If he is not seriously ill, please request him to come to the House and tell what happened. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day also I had mentioned that this matter is quite serious because the allegations which have been made are of very serious nature. The tapping of telephones of 27 M.Ps is a serious matter and due notice should be taken of it. The convention created so far by the Congress Party in the aforementioned matters has been that enquiries rarely took place and even in case an enquiry was ordered, it was undertaken by the C.B.I. But this matter is definitely a matter of privilege. If any issue of privilege is raised whether in regard to an individual Member or the House as a whole, it should be referred to the Privileges Committee with the consent of the House. The matter will become clear and the real position will emerge in the Privilege Committee. We have no objection, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that you could have settled this matter after consulting the leaders of all the political parties. However, those who have threatened with not allowing the House to function should also be taken to task (*Interruptions*). You call all the party leaders and refer this matter to Privileges Committee. Steps should also be taken to ensure that double-standards are not applied in future. Congress Party should not be allowed to persist with their old approach in other matters and stall such matters, as the present one, from being referred to the Privileges Committee. This should not happen. I think no one will have any objection to referring this matter to the Privileges Committee.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I request you to refer the entire matter of telephone tapping during the entire period of Eighth Lok Sabha and up till now, to the Privileges Committee. There people who are today asking for it should know what they had done earlier. (*Interruptions*)

It is not the question of 27 Members of Parliament only. Everything should be inquired into. We are not to sit down here on only one enquiry, just on what Mr. Chandrasekhar has said about the present Government.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, it is your discretion to decide whether the matter should go to the Privileges Committee or not. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to take an opinion on this. But my apprehension is this. The way the Opposition Members belonging to the then ruling Party are shouting and howling (*Interruptions*)

The object of asking for enquiry by the Privileges Committee by them is that they want to undo the CBI enquiry, because the CBI enquiry refers to the past deeds of the Congress Government also. This is the dangerous game. Nobody should fall into their trap.

I would submit, Mr. Speaker, you may decide with the consent of the House and if at all the matter is referred to the Privileges Committee, then the past deeds should also go to the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully support this demand to refer this issue to an independent House Committee. There can be no other alternative. But I have to request you and the House to consider another very important matter namely, escalation of communal violence in Gujarat with political motive. I have given an Adjournment Motion for the second time.

Violence there is escalating and we do not have even a statement from the Government as to what the Government is doing in order to prevent this violence (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I request you to reconsider my Adjournment motion and also to call upon the Home Minister to make a statement (*Interruptions*). The matter is serious. This is my second Adjournment Motion. During the last 12 weeks, the matter has aggravated. You accept my Adjournment Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Just now an hon. Member of the Opposition has named some officers in connection with some matter. The officers are not here to defend themselves. There is convention that their names are not mentioned. I would like to request you that their names may be deleted from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: The issue which has just been raised...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, I would like to clear all the doubts of the hon. Members. I do appreciate the concern shown by them for the privileges of the hon. Members. Before I react to the suggestion for referring this matter to the Privileges Committee, I would like to refer to Shri Janardhana Poojary's observation. They have been in the Government for a long time. It is not in the tradition of this House or any responsible Members to refer to particular officers and make allegations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): It is our duty to criticise even the

Officers. The Ministers are here to defend the Officers, if necessary.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is not done.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have not taken the name of any Officer (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, a case has been registered by the CBI on the 7th. A letter has been sent... (*Interruptions*) Please let me complete. Don't get up like this. Please listen to me and then you can react. I will answer... (*Interruptions*) we listened to them patiently. I do not know why they become impatient. (*Interruptions*) A letter has been sent to Shri Chandra Shekhar asking for the details of his allegation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By whom?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: By the CBI... (*Interruptions*) Sir, what is this? They are interrupting during each and every sentence. I cannot complete it. Let me complete. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, we would like to know whether the hon. Minister got it verified from Shri Chandra Shekhar. It is not clear to us. Let him please tell. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are referring this issue to the Privileges Committee. Although I have no objection to it, but I would like to know whether Shri Chandra Shekhar or someone else has given anything in writing in this connection? Unless someone demands it in writing, it cannot be referred to the Privileges Committee. You should not go by the newspaper reports alone. You should discuss the matter with the concerned Member or he may make a statement in this regard in the House. Until he makes a statement in the house or gives it in writing, this matter should not be referred to the Privileges Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA Let me complete.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have received privilege notices also.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Sir, Rule 223 of the Rules of Procedure says:

" A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary-General before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised "

So, I have already given notice (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER There is no point of order. Please take your seat

SHRI INDER JIT (Dargeeling) Mr Speaker, Sir, I do think it is grossly unfair to this house that in a matter as grave as the reported statement of Mr Chandra Shekhar we should have to go by a newspaper report. I think it is only fair to this House that the hon. Member should make a statement on the floor of the House. I think he should be asked to make a statement here (Interruptions) He should have the courage to make a statement on the floor of the House. (Interruptions) You may refer it to the Privileges Committee, but before that, we must ask the hon. Member to make a statement on the floor of the House. We must ask the hon. Member to make a statement on the floor of the House. He must have the courage. (Interruptions)

The dignity of the House is involved.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA. Mr. Chandra Shekhar has been called by the CBI at 5.00 P.M. today to give his version. Therefore, the CBI officers are contacting him today. In the meanwhile, I tell you, what the Government has done and what the CBI has done so far.

The CBI has taken the complete list of persons whose telephones are being tapped since 5.2.1988, from the date of the previous Government. That list is with the CBI now.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Minister first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: These lists are supposed to be verified every three months.
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may sit down now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: These lists are reviewed every third month. I categorically say that after the assumption of office by this Government, no list has been given by the Government so far.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: As on date, the CBI has procured the details of all the agencies authorised for such tapping of telephones. As on date, not only Mr. Chandra Shekhar's name but also no name of any political leader or MP is there in that list (Interruptions) Let me complete first. Certain hon. Members like Mr. Indrajit Gupta and others suggested about referring the issue to the Privileges Committee. As you know, there is a specific procedure for that. The aggrieved Member has to write to you. (Interruptions)

Let me complete. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You can stand only when I call upon you.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: There is a procedure; either an aggrieved Member (*Interruptions*) Let me complete (*Interruptions*) Sir, what is this? They cannot interrupt me like this at every sentence.

There is a procedure; either an aggrieved Member can give a notice or any hon. Member can give a notice. In that case you have to refer that matter to the hon. Member for his statement. You can kindly proceed on those lines.

If the hon. Member aggrieved corroborates his statement and asks for Privileges Committee to look into it, the Government does not stop it. Will place all the relevant matters before the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to hear the Members before I take a decision... (*Interruptions*)... Before I take a decision I would call all the hon. Members- not all, but leaders of parties-who want to speak on this.

Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): After the clarification and the statement provided by the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in which he has categorically stated- I recollect two things from the statement because it was accompanied by much noise-that firstly these lists are prepared every three months and secondly from the time of induction into office of this Government, no list has been prepared and no Member of Parliament is under surveillance through telephone tapping. I am happy with that denial.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I need to share just two thoughts with you. We had in the previous Parliament received a similar denial by the then Prime Minister and the then Minister of State for Home Affairs, who on the floor of the House stated that no one has been tapped. Now by implication we know that

somebody was being tapped since 1988. That at least is what the Government now says. (*Interruptions*)

But, they were saying that nobody was being tapped then. Now the Government has just come forward and said this. Indeed they had even earlier denied; the then Prime Minister and the then Minister of State for Home Affairs had denied it in both the Houses.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I don't think you can allow a discussion like this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed a discussion. I wanted to hear the views.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is comparing this denial with that denial.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I treat a denial in the Parliament as a very solemn denial. Because in the Parliament if you make a statement, it is a very solemn statement.

Therefore when my friend and senior esteemed colleague hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested that the whole matter be referred to the Privileges Committee, he was being mindful of the privilege of the collectivity of the membership of this House. The privilege of this House is under your custody; you are the protector of it and only you can protect it. Singly we cannot. Therefore you have this matter examined about the privacy of a Member of Parliament. Indeed it is not just a question of privacy; it is a question of interference in the functioning of a Member of Parliament. After all what does encroachment through telephone amount to? It amounts to encroachment on the working ability of a Member of Parliament. We have had some previous incidents as well. Therefore, my submission is, without getting involved in the procedural wrangles of Privileges Committee as to who has moved the motion and who has not moved the motion, I think the House will agree that we leave it to the wisdom of the Speaker. Let us leave it to the wisdom of the Speaker, instead of getting involved in the procedural wrangles of whether a motion has been moved or not

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

moved. Let the hon. Speaker decide as to whether prima facie a case is there. Let all the papers be made available by the Government to the Speaker, because in any case that is how he will examine even the question of privilege as to whether there is prima facie a privilege or not a privilege. The Speaker can decide.

He is the custodian of the collectivity of the privilege. He would still be obliged to examine that. So, why not leave it to the hon. Speaker? The Government has come forward and has said that it will place all the documents before the Speaker and thereafter the Speaker decide, if prima facie a case exists for reference to the Privileges Committee and then let it be referred to the Privileges Committee (*Interruptions*) Otherwise—all that I am saying is—you examine all the documents and please inform the House of what the facts of the matter are. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I am glad—through whatever means it may be raised—that it has been possible to raise such an issue in this House. Even though it has been very forcefully raised by the present Opposition, it should be remembered—I request them also to consider these points—that in trying to raise this, let them not react in a way which will turn our country into a land of cynics. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Land of what?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Land of cynics. (*Interruptions*) Why I raised this? It is because, Sir, we have never been lacking in trying to defend the Fundamental Rights, not only of the Members of Parliament—I do not want to narrow down the question in that fashion. It is a matter of right of all citizens. That is why, we opposed, only very recently, the passing of the postal Bill in this country and we succeeded in getting it back from the President. Sir, I think you agree with me.

AN HON. MEMBER: We agree with you.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, your agreement should be such, as to convince the people that we will not fall back, whenever an opportunity arises for you. Sir, I do not, for a minute say, that it is a matter concerning only the Members of Parliament. Shri E.M.S. Namboodripad is our party General Secretary. Supposing there is tapping in his house, will that be permitted?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is being done.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It should not be permitted. Therefore I do not consider this, only as a question of privilege of Members of Parliament. This is much more important. Therefore, firstly, a thorough enquiry as to what happens, how this happens, through which act and rule this happens have to be discovered and secondly if there are provisions, as they say, in the Telegraph Act or something else, we want an assurance from the Government that all such provisions would be looked into and deleted from our Statute Book. Unless this is done—if we are concerned only with our privileges—we shall be failing in our duty to the country. I therefore request you to give consideration to this aspect. It is not merely an issue which can be settled by referring it to the Privileges Committee. Something more needs to be done. An assurance from the Government here and now, should be given. It is for this we have fought since we achieved independence. There were repeated restrictions by Preventive Detention Act and repeated incursions on the freedom of trade union organizations. We oppose this. We want now, from the Government—which says that it is an open Government, which says that it stands for the freedom of citizens—an assurance not on the procedural points of the Privileges Committee alone. Wherever such restrictions and infringements on individual citizen's rights are there, those should be withdrawn lock, stock, and barrel. This kind of assurance I expect from the Minister, without which I am not satisfied.

My request to them is to join us in this venture to promise to the people also that even if they have acted against all this in the past, in future, they will not even contemplate it. I want this kind of assurance from the Opposition also along with an assurance from the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Now, I think, there are two issues involved. One is, whether we can refer the matter straight to the Privileges Committee. I am of the view that the matter may be—as a matter of fact; shall be referred to the Privileges Committee. You look at Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. It says:

“A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a Committee thereof.”

Here the question concerns the privileges of this House. Therefore, you are competent to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee because it is absolutely, in this case, a matter of privilege of the House.

Other issues are also involved during the discussion. I appreciate Government's position that they have already decided to have an inquest into this practice of tapping the telephones. (Interruptions) You see, in the past, we have seen this practice being conducted by the Government. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Which Government?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not a question of which Government. (Interruptions) Therefore, in order to see that democratic rights of Members or individuals are properly protected, this practice should be done away with. It is good that the Government has also decided to have an inquest into the past practices of getting the telephones tapped and the houses bugged. I think, there should be a proper inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, I could give my decision. I have heard all of you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the issue which is before the House. The issue was raised on Friday and in his reply, the hon. Minister had stated that this matter is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation at the behest of the Hon. Prime Minister. Today, he clarified it further that the investigations are underway. The matter has been handed over to the CBI for detailed enquiry and not only the current case but also previous cases of similar nature would be looked into. The investigations have already started. The C.B.I. is in possession of the list and perhaps Shri Chandra Shekhar is being approached for verification in this connection. Whenever, there is an high-level inquiry, it is not proper to have a discussion because that may influence the investigations. Therefore, it will not be appropriate to discuss this matter and you should put an end to discussion on such a subject. Secondly, as regards referring the matter to the Privileges Committee I have great regard for whatever Shri Indrajit Gupta has said, but I would like to submit that the Privileges Committee is no technical committee of Inquiry which is in a position to investigate such a matter where the question of tapping and bugging is involved and for which the most sophisticated instruments are used. Thus, a matter involving such sophisticated instruments cannot be investigated by the privileges Committee. Such a matter can be referred to this committee only when a prima facie case exists.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your views. You may sit down now.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Farukhabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Chandra Shekhar is one of the senior most member of this House and he is more bold than any of the Opposition stalwarts such as Shri Rajiv

[Sh. Santosh Bhartiya]

Gandhi, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri Vasant Sathe and so on. You have been misled in regard to that interview. There is one line in that interview which, according to the Editorial, was said by him after the tape recorder was switched off. This means that there is truth in it or else Shri Chandra Shekhar can give it in writing. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point which is most important is that I belong to the press and that is why I was happy to know for the first time that the Opposition has trust in the press reports and, therefore, there will be no hindrance in getting to the bottom of the Bofors deal and the HDW submarine case and to find out whether the names of the middlemen shown to be involved in the cases are factually correct. Therefore, I would like to submit that Shri Chandra Shekhar may initiate the matter by giving it in writing or the Hon. Prime Minister may get it inquired at the call of his conscience or a Parliamentary committee may be constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Sathe or it may be referred to the Privileges Committee only then the facts will become clear. This is all. I have to say

[English]

SHRIDINESH-SINGH (Pratapgarh). Mr. Speaker Sir, a number of issues have been raised by hon. Members. It would not be my intention to refer to all of them and take the time of the House. But before you announce your decision, I wish to draw your attention to two or three points. I entirely agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member from Jodhpur that this is not an individual issue but a collective issue which concerns all Members of this House. One hon. Member of this House has already made a statement that his telephone is tapped and his house bugged. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs was requested on Friday to ascertain from the hon. Member as to whether the Press statement that he had made was correct or not. What the hon. Minister has reported to the House is that the Member did not say that it was not a correct statement. But he made

no comment on it. Once you do not contradict the statement of that seriousness, it is quite clear that you abide by that statement. I think that it is only an insult to that Member to make further inquiries from the hon. Member through a CBI official.

SHRIP.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, I have got your notice. Please take your seat.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Therefore, it is quite clear that if anything had to be inquired, it should have been done by the hon. Minister as the Member belongs to his own party. If this is the manner in which they treat their party leaders, I have no further comments to make, if they have to approach them through the police. I say that this is an extraordinary situation in which the Minister approached the leader of the House through policemen. This is the way the National Front is functioning. I can hardly comment on that... (*Interruptions*) ... There is one other very curious statement made by the hon. Minister this morning. He says that he has asked for the lists from 1988, if I heard him correctly. I am extremely curious as to what is the significance of 1988.

(*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let us hear Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The difficulty is that some hon. Members here are more royalist than the king. Anyhow, the reason why I said it was very curious was that I really wanted to know whom the hon. Minister is trying to shield. I could have understood his saying that he would make inquiries from 1985, from 1980, from 1977 or from any other time. I would be quite happy if he lays on the Table of the House names of all those whose telephones had been tapped from

1977. I have no objection to that. It is quite clear and the hon. Minister has also been playing on that word. I would, therefore, wish to emphasise... (*Interruptions*)

I was merely saying that what the Minister has been trying to say is that Minister has not, or the Government has not authorised any telephone tapping, which means normally tapping may have been necessary by the police for economic offences and others and that may have continued. We have no quarrel about it and that may have been done even earlier. But what I am saying is, I would wish him to place on the Table of the House names of those whom the Government has authorised to be tapped. This is the thing under which he is taking shelter.

A curious statement has been made by my friend Shri Indrajit, who has joined us recently that the hon. Member who is aggrieved must come personally before this House to make a statement. This is extraordinary, it has never been done, it is not in the rules. Anybody can raise any issue of this kind. Therefore, I would beg of you that you have the right to refer it to the Privileges Committee *suo motu* ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is very clear. After all this discussion, the statement of the Minister who wants us to draw an inference based on what talk he had with the Member concerned, and the fact that he has already referred the matter to CBI, *prima facie* case is there. Is this House subordinate to CBI? This House is supreme. Therefore, the privilege of this House is in your hands. Rule 227..

MR. SPEAKER: I know that. You can read it if you want. I do not object to that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This rule says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination,

investigation or report."

I beg of you to do this and protect us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know the Speaker's powers.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: There was no positive assertion by the hon. Member about the charge, but still the Government thought it necessary because of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members to hold a CBI enquiry... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Better hear the Minister. You may not agree with him, but he has a right to say what he wants to say.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: As regards the point raised by the hon. Shri Dinesh Singh under Section 5 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, certain agencies have been authorized to undertake this tapping business to check anti-national activities, economic offences, drug trafficking etc. That is why when I said, no list has been given, it referred only to the politicians, Members of Parliament, etc. No, unauthorised, illegal tapping is being done now. But they are very much aware as to what was being done in the past. Even my own telephone was being tapped. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Upendra, you please continue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Upendra only.

[*Translation*]

Others may please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kumaramangalam, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akbar, if you don't take your seat, I will conclude that you agree with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, not only mine, hundreds of politicians' telephones were being tapped including the telephone of non-Congress Chief Ministers. We have got evidence. I heard it from the horse's mouth. Then who are tapping told me that also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Mr. Sathe and Dinesh Singhji will be worried very much if I further say that RAX telephones were also being tapped at that time. That is why I can understand their anxiety. They are not worried about the tapping of the economic offenders. They are only imagining that what they were doing earlier is also being done by us. I can assure you that it is not the case. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

Please listen to my decision.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving my decision. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Different views have been put forward by hon. Members of the House regarding tapping and bugging of the telephones. I have also received several notices under Rule 222. I will go through all

of them and come forward with my ruling tomorrow. Now, Papers to be Laid.

13.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1989-Union Government (Commercial) No. 6—Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Goswami I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1989-Union Government (Commercial) No. 6—Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, under 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT — 622/90]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun for the 188-89 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the Working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-623/90]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Calcutta, Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for 1988-89 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA): On behalf of Prof. M G K Menon, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-624/90]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-625/90]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-626/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-627/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-628/90]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-629/90]

- (8) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University (Volume I and II) for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-630/90]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of

Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-631/90]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-632/90]

- (12) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1990 under article 320 (5) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-633/90]

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you have already made your submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):

What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat

(Interruptions)

SHRI G M BANATWALLA Twice I have given notices of Adjournment Motion

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat) There have been communal riots in Gujarat for the last 10 days. Slogan of "Pakistan Jindabad" has been painted on the walls in a number of villages in Ahmedabad and Baroda. Several such communal sources are spreading throughout the villages. Mr Speaker Sir the Pakistan elements and other anti social elements played a big role in spreading communal riots in the whole of Gujarat. I would like to bring to your notice that communal riots have been continuing for last several days in Khera and Ahmedabad districts and Pakistanis are deliberately and publicly disturbing the peace in Gujarat. I would like to tell you one more serious thing. A sadhu killed in a Jagannath temple in Ahmedabad and Ramnavami Procession was attacked. All this will have to be checked. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard immediately.

[English]

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat. Now Mr. Loknath Choudhary.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA I have given you notices of Adjournment Motion on this subject. The Adjournment Motion should be given top priority.

MR SPEAKER Mr. Banatwalla Please take your seat.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur) In Gujarat, since the new Government had taken power, there have been more than 136 communal riots and the whole State is gradually being engulfed

Everyday it is spreading to new areas. It may spread throughout the country. It has already influenced the entire atmosphere of the country. I have given a notice under Rule 193 for discussion on this matter. I want to know your ruling. The House must discuss this matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) We from CPI (M) are also supporting this. The situation is very critical.

MR SPEAKER You can discuss it when the House takes up the Demands of the Home Ministry. Now Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA Sir, the question of communal violence in Gujarat is very important. This is the second time today that I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. There, gradually, one after the other, different towns, cities and districts are falling victim of communal violence.

Sir, we had communal violence there in district Khera. It has spread to Ahmedabad. It has spread to Baroda. It has gone over to Palanpur. And all this time I have been raising this matter here by giving you notices for Adjournment Motion. Today also, my second notice for Adjournment Motion is there.

MR SPEAKER You can discuss it when the House takes up the Demands for the Home Ministry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) You cannot club with the Demands of the Home Ministry. It has to be taken up separately. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Please take your seats.

SHRI G M BANATWALLA Sir, what are you doing about my adjournment motion?

MR SPEAKER I have not permitted you to move your adjournment motion. I

have not given you my consent to raise it. The House has discussed it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, have you accepted my notice under rule 377 or rule 197? *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER. You know Rule-377

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT I have given also under rule 197 In Kashmir, the Vice-Chancellor of the Kashmir University ..*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER The notice, you have given, will be considered

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT Sir, I want the Centre to declare the jamiat-e-Islami and the other terrorist organizations to be illegal. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT Immediate action should be taken *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER Yes, Mr Akbar

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj) The situation in Ahmedabad has to be raised here, so as to consider it in all seriousness. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER Do you want to add your voice to that demand?

SHRI M. J. AKBAR This situation has arisen because BJP is there in Government

MR. SPEAKER: No not like that

... *(Interruptions)* ..

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI

CHAVDA (Patna): Sir, I have just come from Ahmedabad, after visiting the disturbed areas, and the affected areas of that city...*(Interruptions)*...

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a serious problem of Uttar Pradesh. Thousands of patients are dying in hospitals and several of them are dying for want of medicines in all the Government hospitals because the doctors have given on a total strike in Uttar Pradesh. Due to lack of post-mortem rooms in the districts, the dead bodies are rotting. I would like to request the Central Government to intervene in the matters and ensure that the doctor's strike is called off.

MR. SPEAKER: Your is over. Now you may please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice that .. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already raised this matter under Rule 377.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had said in this House that the migrants will be given aid @ Rs. 500 per month, but not a single paise has so far reached them. About 2,500 people are staying in Delhi.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice for this

.. *(Interruptions)*...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you said just now that we could hold a discussion on this. As has been rightly said by Shri Banatwala this is not a situation of law and order only. All this is happening due to the party in power and the parties supporting it. We expect from you that in view of the gravity of the situation you will have this matter discussed under Rule 193.

13.21 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1984, 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 Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, 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 Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a

term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

(ii) Court of Aligarh Muslim University

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) on behalf of Prof. M. G. K. Menon: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University for a term of three years. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University for a term of three years. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University."

The motion was adopted

(iii) Court of University of Delhi

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) on behalf of Prof. M. G. K. Menon: I beg to move:

[Sh. P. Upendra]

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xix) of clause (1) of Statue 2 of the University of Delhi, 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 Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognized College or institution of that University "

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xix) of clause (1) of Statue 2 of the University of Delhi, 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 Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or institution of that University "

The motion was adopted

(iv) **Council of Indian Institute of Technology**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) on behalf of Prof M G K Menon I beg to move

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (K) of the Institutes of Technology Act 1961, 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 Council of Indian Institutes of Technology established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for a period of three years from the date of their election "

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (K) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, 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 Council of Indian Institutes of Technology established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for a period of three years from the date of their election "

The motion was adopted

(v) **All India Council for Technical Education**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) on behalf of Prof M G K Menon I beg to move

"That in pursuance of sub-section 4 (j) of Section 3 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, 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 All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on 11 May, 1993, subject to the other provisions of the said Act "

MR SPEAKER The question is

That in pursuance of sub-section 4(j) of section 3 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act., 1987, 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 All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on 11 May, 1993, subject to the other provisions of the said Act "

The motion was adopted

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Twice we have given an Adjournment Motion. There is no response. Please direct the Government to make a statement on the Floor of the House. *(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting today at 3.30 P. M. . I would strongly urge upon everybody concerned, that in view of the justified agitation of Members in this House—which is quite justified—about this continuing communal violence going on in Gujarat, the Business Advisory Committee should agree that a Motion—there are many motions—should be taken up and discussion should take place at the earliest possible moment. If you say that you are in favour of that, the Members will also be re-assured.

MR. SPEAKER: I said that I will take it up in the Business Advisory Committee when we meet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. We are taking up Call Attention, Shri Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is to make SUO MOTU statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: At least the Government should make a statement in

this regard today. Since there is no response from the Government and also no statement from their side, I walk out.

13.26 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G. M. Banatwalla and Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi left the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am now calling the Minister. You sit down. Shri Harish Rawat: They are not yielding even to the Minister.

13.26 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

Abduction of the Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University and the General Manager, H.M.T. Factory, Srinagar, on 6th April, 1990

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I rise to inform the House of grave incidents that have taken place in Srinagar on 6th April, 1990.

The facts of the incidents of abduction, as ascertained from the State Government, are as follows:

On 6th April at about 0940 hrs, Shri L. M. Khara was proceeding to H. M. T. Factory at Zainakote, accompanied by a P. S. O. Constable of C. I. S. F. and his driver. When the car reached Qamarwari Chowk, it had to stop because of traffic congestion, whereupon 4-5 unidentified persons forced their entry into the vehicle and drove away. Subsequently, the driver and the CISF Constable were released, who reported the matter to the police.

Abduction of V.C. of Kashmir

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

The abduction of Shri Mushirul Haq, Vice-Chancellor, and his Private Secretary, Shri Abdul Gani took place at about 1320 hrs on the 6th April, 1990, when they left the University campus in a vehicle. It has been reported that as soon as they reached the main gate of the University, 4-5 un-identified persons got into the vehicle of the Vice-Chancellor and drove it some distance away, from where they were transported in an un-numbered van.

Immediately on receipt of the information about the incidents, action was taken to block all exit and entry points of Srinagar City. Efforts to locate them are continuing.

Some local newspapers informed Police Control Room that the Students' Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for these abductions and has demanded release of three detained terrorists by 3.00 p.m. on 9th April, 1990 in exchange for three hostages. The three terrorists named in this connection are Nisar Ahmed Jogi, Fiaz Ahmed Wani and Ghulam Nabi Butt.

I assure the House that all possible efforts are being made to trace out the whereabouts of the abducted persons. The Government are firm in their resolve to effectively curb the activities of the secessionists and terrorists and to isolate and neutralise these anti-national elements. The criminals will be brought to book.

I am sure that Honourable Members would join me in condemning the cowardly acts of these terrorists and in wishing for the safe and early return of all the three persons held hostage.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Since he has taken the approval to make a statement and 3 P.M. today is the dead-line or the ultimatum given by the people who have kidnapped those two persons, it is only one and a half hours away, we would like not only a narration of how they were kidnapped

and all that, but what is the position now? What is the latest position? According to you, 3 O'clock is the dead-line and if those people are not released by then they have threatened to kill those two abducted persons. What is the position now? We are only one and a half hours away from the dead-line. Is there any information on that or anything you can tell us, which is not in the Press?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Efforts to get them released are continuing.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta is well aware that we do not allow questions to be put after a statement is made by a Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): I represent Jammu and Kashmir. I have given a Calling Attention on this.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The hon. Minister has not told us anything more than what we already knew from newspapers. The situation is very bad.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I am from Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]]

I have given a Call Attention notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to your Call Attention Motion, Harish Rawat ji.

We do not allow that kind of question answers after a statement is made by a Minister in this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, the deadline is 3 O'Clock.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: Sir, I am from Jammu & Kashmir and I have given a notice of a Calling Attention. This is an extremely serious situation. The dead line is 3 O' Clock. It involves two senior officers and the General Manager of H. M. T. So this should be considered.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We do not allow questions after the Minister's statement in this House. If you are really worried about what is going to happen upto 3 O'Clock or after 3 O'Clock, you may please contact the Minister and the Minister may inform you. Now, I call upon Shri Harish Rawat to raise Calling Attention.

13.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Reported increase in the incidents of
molestation of women passengers in
buses in Delhi**

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

*"Reported increase in the incidents of
molestation of women passengers in
buses in Delhi"*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister for home Affairs is busy in the other House. He is piloting the Bill there. I have taken your special permission.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, the Minister for Home Affairs is missing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister for Home Affairs is in the other House. Mr. Upendra.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, On the night of 23/24th March, 1990, a married woman aged about 19 years had boarded a private bus No. DEP 2764, under DTC operation, from Maharani Bagh bus stand. The bus terminated at Lajpat Nagar and all the passengers except the lady got down. she was not aware of the lay-out of Delhi. The driver of the bus and his friend, who was also travelling inside the bus, switched off the lights and criminally assaulted her. After the assault, the accused took her to Kalyanpuri in the bus where they were checked at a road-barrier by the Police and subsequently brought to P. S. Lajpat Nagar. On the statement of the lady, a case (FIR No. 115) dated 24.3.1990 u/s 376 IPC was registered at P. S. Lajpat Nagar. She was got medically examined. The two accused were arrested and remanded to judicial custody till 6.4.1990.

In another incident on the night of 26/27th March, 1990, a 25 year old woman had boarded a private bus No. DEP-4854 at about 7.30 PM at South Extension which was going towards Raja Garden-Azadpur side. Some passengers got down at Raja Garden and the remaining except the girl at Azadpur bus stop. The driver told the girl that she would be dropped near her residence. The bus was subsequently taken to an isolated place near Haiderpur Canal and after locking the doors and the windows, the driver and conductor physically assaulted the woman. Thereafter, they took the bus towards Peera Garhi Chowk where on spotting a TSR, they dropped her asking her to take the TSR. Before leaving, they threatened that she should not report the matter to anyone and drove their bus towards Haiderpur. The girl narrated her story to the TSR driver who followed the bus. Near Mangolpuri Chowk, a PCR Van was standing and on being informed about the incident by the TSR driver, the police officials chased the

[Sh. P. Upendra]

bus and caught it near Haiderpur Chowk. The bus belongs to a private travel agency and is plying between Haridwar and Delhi. It was returning from Haridwar and had dropped all its passengers at Ashram Chowk before coming to South Extension. The driver and the conductor were arrested and are in judicial custody. A case (FIR No. 70) dated 27.3.1990 u/s 376/34 IPC has been registered at Police Station Shalimar Bagh. The bus has been impounded. The TSR driver is being rewarded for his act of bravery.

In order to curb the menace of crime against women, Delhi Police have taken a number of steps as indicated below:-

- (i) A special Cell for Crime Against Women is functioning at Police Headquarters headed by a woman DCP to look into such incidents of crime. Apart from this, women cells have also been set up in six police districts of Delhi.
- (ii) Stringent action is taken against culprits and criminal cases are registered.
- (iii) Steps like posting police personnel in uniform as well as in plain clothes at main bus stops, around girls schools/colleges and in running buses have been taken. The police control room vans also check the buses to curb this menace. Special drives are also frequently carried out. Intensive drives are launched against eve-teasing.

I take this opportunity to reiterate the Government's firm resolve to deal sternly with such cases and would like to assure the House that all possible steps are being taken and will continue to be taken in this regard.

SHRI. HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy-speaker Sir, this is just one among many crimes against women which regularly occur in Delhi. I don't consider this a matter that

concerns the ruling party on the opposition. It is really the weakness of our existing laws that saves the perpetrators of heinous crimes like no-lestation of women. That is why such incidents are on the increase. This point has been raised a number of times inside and outside this House. The existing laws should be charged so that people who commit such crimes are severely punished. These people are exploiting legal loopholes to their advantage. According to existing laws the complainant has to prove that a crime has been committed against him or her. When a woman has been subjected to molestation it becomes extremely painful for her to face a cross-examination in the Court. She also fears humiliation in society if her story were to be known. Such factors discourage a woman from reporting the crime. Those who do report these crimes have problems in getting eye-witnesses to support their case and even if eye-witnesses are available the police seldom carries out detailed investigations. If you go through the old records, I don't think more than 1000 such cases are registered in Delhi. Of these not more than 100 reach the courts and ultimately there is hardly one case in which the guilty is punished. I urge the hon. Minister to irritate a discussion in the House on reforms in laws. Special courts should be set up to deal with crimes against women, such cases should be disposed off within a stipulated period and if a medical report is attached to the case, the onus should be on the accused to prove that he is not guilty. Without charging the existing laws I don't think we can remedy this situation. Sir, there has been a sharp increase in such crimes in Delhi. The hon. Minister has mentioned two cases in his statement. These cases involved private buses under D.T.C. operation. One was operating under the D.T.C. and the other....

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Both are private buses.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Both are private buses. May I know from the hon. Minister how these private buses were operating when all private buses in Delhi are under D. T. C. operation? The important point to not

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here is that such services are being run illegally in connivance with D. T. C. officials. Agencies like the Delhi Administration, the D. T. C. and the police have chosen to ignore this fact. In both the cases the driver, conductor and other bus staff molested a woman. Luckily the victims came into contact with sound counsel which led them to report the crime. Only then did it become known that two such private buses were not being operated under the D. T. C. This means that private bus-owners are operating buses illegally in contrivance with D. T. C., Police and Delhi Administration officials. Such instances are common in the reflected areas of outer Delhi where the D. T. C. does not want to run its services. Private bus-operations are running them buses in those areas and fleecing the public. May I know from the hon. Minister if this matter has been investigated even since this incident was reported. Was the Police, D. T. C. and other officials asked to verify this thing. How many such cases have come to light? Why has the Government been so negligent in the past? The hon. Minister should have known that such questions were bound to be raised in the House. Sir, apart from this the hon. Minister's statement mentioned three steps to be taken by the Government. But I don't think these measures will suffice when it comes to controlling such crimes. Such incidents have occurred previously also.

Discussions were held in the House and plans were drawn up to take remedial steps. But what happened? Such incidents continue unabated. I don't blame the Delhi Police for the current state of affairs. Nor do I say that they are not vigilant. The policing system in Delhi is inadequate if we consider the increasing size of the city. At times there is too much pressure on the police. Whenever there is an indication that terrorists have entered the city the entire police force is engaged in flushing them out: The strength of the police force does not match the growing needs of VVIP security and handling of demonstrations and processions. The number of women police is also very low. I urge the Government to increase the strength of the women police force particularly the pa-

trolling squad of the women police. Delhi has a large number of working women many of whom have to work till late in the night. It has been seen that the public distrusts the beat constable of the police. In this situation women folk are reluctant to approach a beat constable. Will more women police be recruited for night patrolling duties and will the number of such patrolling squads be increased? There is also a need to provide these squads with the latest equipment in order to control the situation. Although a new communication system has been provided to the Delhi Police, we cannot say that it is well equipped to deal with the type of crimes being committed these days.

You may kindly tell as to what measures are proposed to be taken to make it well equipped.

In your statement you have stated nothing us regard to another incident, because you confined your reply only to the incidents of rape of women in buses. One more incident took place in the Mandir Marg area in Delhi, the news of which appeared in the newspapers also. A poor housewife of that area was kidnapped by some persons and then raped several such incidents take place frequently life such incidents should be investigated; moreover provision should be made to provide compensation to the victims of such incidents of rape, because usually these women belong to the poor section of the society. When the matter is proved by the medical report the Government should give some compensation so that they can plead their case in the court and manage whatever resources they can. Mostly it is seen that due to the lack of resources such women cannot afford to pursue their case properly, the benefit of which goes to the culprits.

Now I would like to draw your attention to an incident which accrued in the district Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh. Though the incident has no direct relation to it yet I would like to bring it to your notice. The hon. Member Kumari Mayawati who is the member of DSY or BSP also raised the same issue in the House a few days back. The women of poor

[Sh. Hansh Rawat]

sections and hanjan women were forced to dance naked on the day of Holi festival in Madhya Pradesh, and the persons who belonging to the so called elite class, landlord etc were drunk and involved in the incident. It was a terrible incident. The Central Government should have got the fact verified by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and acquainted the house with the actual situation. But some persons sitting on the other side are so busy in their disputes that they have no time to go deep into such matters or to get them enquired. Upendra ji, I would not blame you because you are also helpless and you have to take certain steps under constraint. But I would like to submit to you that earlier too I brought the incident into your notice, you should get the facts verified from the Government of Madhya Pradesh because now the government which has come in power in the state favours feudalistic tendencies. Thus the number of rape incidents with the women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes not only in that state but also in Delhi and in the other parts of the country has been continuously increasing. When the Government identifies with haves whether it is in Centre or in a State, the women of weaker and poor sections always become victims to it, and since the present Government has come into power such offences have become an ordinary thing. Thus I would like you to get the facts verified from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to know the actual situation. Besides, the Government of that state should be directed to elect to such incidents and take stringent measures against the criminals. These days in Delhi a new class of wealthy people have developed, a new culture has developed in the Five star hotels, three star hotels and guest houses which has been encouraging prostitution. Recently Delhi Police have accomplished a commendable task, they have apprehended many gangs involved in and action is being taken against them. But that is not sufficient. What is requested is that all the big hotels should be kept under constant vigilance. How can we let our culture get polluted in this manner

whether they use these women to entertain, the foreign tourists or for some other purposes; the question is not who is responsible for a particular matter. Rather the issue is that it brings bad name to our culture. And in this manner this profession is getting momentum, I do not blame those women who are forced to go to red areas due to their poverty and helplessness. It is the duty of the Government to rescue them. Though there are a number of women welfare centres and similar other centres (Nanniketan) but due to the inadequate facilities there, they again run away to red areas. Thus it is very necessary to improve the conditions of Nanniketans. Through this august House I would like to know from you what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government against those elements who force women to engage themselves in such evil deeds. Such evil practices have been on the increase in the recent past, and the people of the country are perturbed over it. Thus the hon. Minister may kindly shale the measures being taken so that through this august House the people of the country may also know about the measures to be taken to the government.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very sensitive issue, because such incidents have been increasing not only in Delhi but in the whole country, also and due to humiliation, leasing and molestation of women, their reaction a mixture of anger, grief and shame. The country where the concept of "Yatra Poojyante Naan, Tatra Ramante Devta", was followed, crimes on women have been increasing and Lok Sabha has been forced to have a discussion on the matter today. Though the Government have already taken certain measures yet offence this offence has become a social evil and now the Government will have to take major steps to curb this evil. It won't do by merely registering a case or by taking minor steps.

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir I would like to inform the House that in Delhi the number of such reported cases was 1777 in the year 1987 which increased to 2759 in the year 1988. These are only reported cases. There

will be many more cases which have not been registered, because in view of the prevailing circumstances in which women live, it is quite difficult to register a case in the police station or at any other place. If minor incidents take place in town areas no women's bother to register a case in the police station. It is only in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay Calcutta etc that women register case in police station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if we glance at the statistics of the whole country, we find that the total number of rape cases in the year 1986 was 7021, in 1987—7755, and in 1988—8342. The number of molestation incidents in 1986 was 16399 which decreased to 16076 in 1987, in 1988 it reached 16,631. The incidents of kidnapping in 1986 were 8906, in 1987 these were 8858 and in 1988—9424. Similarly the incidents of eve-teasing in the year 1986 were 5064, in 1987-7103 and in 1988- it increased to 10,003. These statistics reveal that such incidents have been increasing not only in Delhi but outside it also. A bill was moved in Rajya to curb all such incidents. That Bill was moved because some women registered some cases which were dealt not only by the Police but also by the court. When these cases came before the court, they too considered them to be a serious offence.

Harbans Singh *versus* Punjab University. AIR-1964. Punjab High Court decided that it was a serious offence and the Government should take action on it. The case of Baba Ahmad Kabir *Versus* Principal, Medical College, Kerala High Court. That court also decided that it was a serious offence and the Government should enact a law to deal with it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have been allotted only five minutes for your question, you have not to go into such details.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: A Bill to this effect was introduced on 24.11.79 in Rajya Sabha. Such incidents take place because the buses are crowded. The incidents of eve

teasing, molestation etc take place. I would like to know from whether the Government would make arrangements to start special buses for ladies in Delhi and other states as it is in Bombay. Similar Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 25.11.88 and the hon. Minister had given a statement at the time it was introduced. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would not like to read it, I don't want to take more time of the House, rather I would prefer to narrate the gift of it. The hon. Minister had mentioned two-three things at the time of the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot go into such details. It is not a regular discussion, it is a calling Attention you have to ask pointed questions on it, which will be answered by the hon. Minister. If you regularly make long discussion, how can we go ahead.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: They had asked three questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may ask your question, not their questions. If you ask questions of others, time will be over.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: While introducing the bill the Hon. Minister had said that they would impart Judo-Karate training to the girls in colleges. I would like to know pointedly the names of the colleges in which arrangements for Judo-Karate training has been made by the Government so far. hon. Minister had stated that lady police in plain cloth will be deployed in buses. May I know whether Judo-Karate training will be given in colleges. Secondly, the Bill was introduced and passed in Rajya Sabha but it was introduced in Lok Sabha and could not be passed. Will this government get this Bill passed in Lok Sabha and bring it out in the form of an Act and after that will issue directions to the state Governments to pass similar laws in their legislative Assemblies.

13.59 hrs

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

[Sh Nathu Singh]

It is a social evil. Only framing of laws will not do away with this evil. Such incidents will continue to occur until the laws in this respect are enforced. What steps have been taken by the Government for the enforcement? Will the Government introduce any such education in schools from the initial stage to check such tendencies similar to sex education? I would also like to know whether Government have made any such survey to identify of the people involved in such activities: do they belong to the middle class or lower middle class, are they literate or illiterate, what is their social status? May I know whether Government have made any survey to know all these things.

14.00 hrs

If any survey has been conducted, then to which category they belong and what measure have been taken or are being taken to remove this evil.

Mr Chairman, Sir, some persons and experts are of the opinion that this matter is related to social and economic aspects. What steps are being taken by the Government to remove social and economic difference. It has been observed that when conductors and drivers watch the ladies of high status such feelings arise in them. Have you sought the opinion of the social scientists, social reformers and psychologists to remove the social and economic disparity? What further measures can be taken to check the increase in such incidents? Kindly through eight on these points in your reply.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem). Mr Chairman, Sir, the matter on which we are calling the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs is not an issue that is born today or yesterday only. It is really one of much larger scope in the sense of the passage of time. In fact, I think, it is relevant for me to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who, I

understand, is representing the Minister of Home Affairs. What we have sought to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs. What we have sought to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs is not only on the recent incidents of molestation of women passengers in the buses in Delhi and the steps taken by the Government to ensure their safety but generally on the whole subject also.

We have mentioned the reported increase in the incidents of molestation. Unfortunately the statement read out by the Hon. parliamentary Affairs Minister, which was supposed to be made by the hon. Home Minister, speaks of only two incidents. I think, it is relevant for me to bring to his notice that there is statistics and data available both with the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Delhi Police as to how slowly and steadily offences against women have been increasing.

Mr Chairman, Sir, normally offences against women are divided into four categories. The first being eve-teasing, the very next being molestation, the third being kidnapping and the fourth being rape. Unfortunately in the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, we have seen steady increase in the number of cases that have been registered under these varieties or headings of offences against women. In fact, molestation is the maximum number of cases. In the year 1986, it was 16,400 cases, in the year 1987, it was 16,600, in the year 1988, it was 16,800 and in the year 1989, it was 16,900.

We had a steady increase in the cases of molestation. Unfortunately even though a Bill was brought into the Rajya Sabha which was called the Delhi (Prohibition of Eve-teasing) Bill and passed there around December 1988 or January, 1989, it never came to the Lok Sabha and it lapsed. It is because the demand was essentially that, why it should be restricted only to Delhi. After all, this evil is not restricted only to the metropolitan city of Delhi. It is a national fact. So, what is important is it is born out of a certain socio-economic circumstance on a

national level. It is not born out of some unnatural situation but mainly born due to the fact that women in society are still not being looked upon as equal, socially. Unfortunately, this habit of looking upon women as objects of sex is a fact that is not strongly deprecated nor other social movements strong enough to tackle this. The misfortune is that Government also and the Governmental machinery, tend to treat offences against women very lightly and even the law does not provide for the latitude that we expect must be given to the weaker sex. It is unimaginable especially when in cases of molestation and rape, the law demands that proof must be adduced beyond reasonable doubt. Every one knows that these offences do not take place in public place and in public view where one can have millions of witnesses to watch the molestation and rape, to watch even eve-teasing, the mildest of these offences against women. Unfortunately, in the law we still haven't provided especially with regard to molestation and rape.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The Chief Minister of a State recently made a statement that "there is nothing in kidnapping and rape. It is just like taking a cup of tea." In a country like ours, if there are Chief Ministers who consider that rape is just like taking tea, how do you think that women are going to get protection? It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am happy that my friend Prof. K. V. Thomas, the hon. Member, has brought this to the notice of the Home Minister and has gone on record. But I would only like to remind him that he is not the only Chief Minister who said it. We have heard of a former Chief Minister who has now become a very important personality in the Government who said that women's right to property should be abolished, and going to the other extent, not only the right for sanctity of normal life and dignity but even the right to inherit property should be abolished and right to bring it as a resolution of the Cabinet in a State. He is, of

course, now as all of us know, the Deputy Prime Minister whom we are all collectively very fond of. But then this is what is happening. Anyhow, individual is not the issue now. The issue that is before us is, what is it that the Government is doing? According to the Government, all that they have done is, they set up a special cell, they shall take stringent action and they take steps like posting Police personnel in uniform. Is this sufficient? Unless the law provides for automatic deterrent action where if a person commits a crime of any offence against women, he shall be given automatically, after a summary trial, strong punishment, how is it that we are going to put an end to this? It is becoming recreational pastime, almost like the Chief Minister's going around saying that it is like having cups of tea, then it is a recreational pastime. Is this how the Government is going to look upon it? Is it not time that the Government looks into it in depth to analyse all the laws sufficiently?

Is the measure that we have taken enough to quell this? The figures at the national level do not show this. They show a steady increase as the economic prosperity improves. You may find that there is an increase in the offences against women. Is this justifiable? The original argument was that women are molested because men are frustrated and unhappy because of their economic circumstances. But in direct counter to that, we see in front of us clear evidence that even in a city like Delhi, which is one of the most prosperous cities, the offences against women have increased in number and not reduced. In the foreign countries, this matter has come up not very long ago but in the middle 70s and 80s. So, New laws were brought forward on the question of sexual offences, especially against women. Whether it is the U. K., or the U. S. A. or the Europe, there they shifted the onus from the complainant to the accused. Even in the country like the United Kingdom where normally the onus of proof lies on the complainant, when it came to women, they shifted the onus because conscientiously they came to be aware of the fact history has established it beyond doubt that the woman

[Sh. P.R. Kumarmangalam]

who complains of rape or molestation, invariably is unable to prove it in a court of law. The accused escapes and the victim becomes disgraced in society. That is why today, women do not complain. We have statement of policemen and police-women who say: "We do not receive complaints. So, we cannot take action." How do you expect the women to come forward and complaint of sexual harassment or molestation or rape or even eve-teasing? They know that ultimately the offender will get away and they will be the victims. They will be the ones who will be punished in society for having undergone this trauma of molestation. So, unless it is provided in the law, it will not help. I repeat again that unless the Government provides it in law that if a woman makes a *prima facie* case in cases of offences against her either in the form of molestation or rape or even eve-teasing or kidnapping, the onus should shift to the accused. Unless such a provision is made, things will not improve. The Government could do it for dowry deaths; it could do for bride burning. Why can't the Government do it for rape and molestation? In these two instances, I am reasonably certain from what has been given in the statement that it is going to be well-nigh impossible for ladies concerned to establish that they were molested. There have to be circumstantial evidences to prove this. That would be very difficult. I would not like to take much time because I can hear the hint. I would only like to submit that my friends have already brought to the notice..

[Translation]

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Last year during Congress regime, a Minister of state had tried to rape a lady after confirming her in his room. Will the hon. Minister state the action taken against him?

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend spoke now without even requesting me to yield because he is

not quite clear about the procedure. I have yielded to him not meaning any ill-will to him. I want to make one thing clear. Whether it is a Minister, whether it is a Chief Minister or whether it is the man who is occupying the highest office of the land, when it is an offence under law, the law should take its course. That is my request. I repeat it again here. The issue before us is not what action alone has been taken against these two people. Unfortunately, the Minister has not been kind enough to supply statistical data which we require. I wish he had done it. Then he himself would have realised, without doubt, that the subject is touching, is not a mere one or two cases of molestation in a public transport system. Today if the driver and the conductor of a private bus running under DTC if I may quote 'under DTC Operation' the first bus, that is, DEP-2764, could have the courage to do it, then what is happening? They are as good as almost a public servant because they are running a public service, not a private one.

Sir, I would only appeal to the minister and the Government that if they need any cooperation from us, on this side of the bench, to bring in strict laws it does not matter even if it is draconian in the case of offences against women, you will have our full cooperation. Inaction is something which we cannot keep quiet about. It is intolerable to see that when a serious question of Calling Attention on the subject of molestation of women in public transport is brought, mere two incidents are brought to the notice of this House. No statistics, at all, is placed. And we are given a blank statement. The way the answers are given to a starred question, we have seen that. But the similar technique for Calling attention, a matter of Public importance. I can only say that we have reached a situation where even if this roof falls down, maybe, the Government would give us a two line statement saying: "We are unhappy to report to this House that the roof has just collapsed and we are investigating the matter, and, if necessary, we would put the CBI on it." Unfortunately, we have reached a stage where passing the buck has become the order of the day. That is the law. This

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Government only says and I only hope the hon. Minister does not say later, "look, we were not involved in the molestation." Do not tell us that. That would be the extreme. We wish some responsibility, some reaction from them. They should take the matter seriously. My friend Shri Harish Rawat has specifically asked you to increase the number of women personnel in police. We would like to have the reply to that. He has specifically brought forth the fact that, at one time, in DTC buses and private buses under DTC operation, where women often used those routes, there were police posted in the buses to ensure that this does not happen. If there was a policeman in either of these buses, would this have happened? Would two women have lost their fundamental dignity? I am pained that this subject has been treated so casually. I mean no personal allegation against the hon. Home Minister, his daughter is like our sister. When she was kidnapped, all of us were worried and all of us were upset. We raised the hue and cry nationally. There is no doubt about it. But when it comes to some odd woman in a poor family, is this the way to treat it? (*Interruptions*) I feel very sorry. (*Interruptions*)

His absence is relevant. If you do not realise the absence, then I understand your value-systems are poor. People know that a Chief Minister behaved like that. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not yielded to him. If he wants to sit down let him sit down. Otherwise, he must know that there are rules.

I would like to conclude only by requesting that the Government take immediate steps to solve this problem. If they do not take immediate steps to solve this problem, there will be, unfortunately, continuing increase of these offences. And ultimately, the women of this country will protest even if we men do not. Thank you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): According to the statement of the hon. Minister, the accused have been charged under Section 376 of the IPC. That means these are two rape cases. We have

been hearing not only inside the Parliament but outside also—and the Press also have been reporting that thousands of molestation cases are taking place in buses. Obscene gestures are made to young girls and also married women.

It is not a question of two rape cases. It is a question of the system that is prevailing in Delhi which is the capital of the country. About 80 lakhs of people are residing in Delhi. Among these people the culprits are the bus drivers and conductors sometimes, passengers sometimes and even the police officials sometimes.

When it is going on like this every day what steps are being taken by the Government? Whether it is by the present Government or by the earlier Government is not pertinent here; but the point is whether we have been serious about it.

I would like to read out a quotation.

"What is a rape after all? In America there is a rape every minute. It is as common as drinking tea. One drinks a tea and commits a rape."

This has been stated and recorded by the Press. And the Press was shocked when it was stated by the Chief Minister of a State of India who is expected to protect the lives of the people and also is expected to protect the dignity and honour of women in this country. It is from the Kerala Chief Minister. It is deplorable. This House as the supreme body will have to condemn it without going into whether it is from this party or from that party. I expect the hon. Minister also to deplore this type of attitude from the Chief Minister—whether he is from this particular party or from that particular party.

Further, I come to responsibility of politicians. Even if some politicians are going in for rape or molestation of women, there also we should be very serious—whether those politicians belong to this side or that side. Law should take its own course. If it is done

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

by the politicians strict action should be taken against such people.

I would like to know why the prosecutions are failing. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of cases ended in conviction and also the number of acquittals for the last three years in such cases.

It is stated that women are not coming forward to lodge complaints. I can submit that all these offences are cognizable offences. If the hon. Minister wants action to be taken, even if a person in the bus makes an indecent gesture, it is sufficient and it becomes a cognizable offence. Immediately he could be arrested without warrant. In those cases, the Government should be very serious. Hundreds of cases could be booked against the culprits every day in buses alone, and it could be stopped. When the prosecution is taking place in the Courts of Law, what is the responsibility of the prosecuting agency? Attempts are being made to turn the witnesses hostile. What action has been taken against this? It is done sometimes at the instance of the police, with the connivance of the police. So, the prosecution fails. I would like to know whether in such cases, the Government is going to take action and also it is going to give accountability not only against the police agency, but also against prosecutor. If the cases fail, it should be seen as to why the cases have failed. And then, we have to see whether the cases have failed due to some deficiencies. Even then, there is a case for appeal and in such cases, I would like to know as to what steps the Government are going to take. I would like the hon. Minister to come up with his suggestions and concrete steps.

So far as I am concerned, I want to make one suggestion. The former Government had started imparting—particularly in Delhi—training in martial arts to girls who are studying in the colleges; not physical training which is of less use. So, I would like to know whether it will be extended to all the colleges and whether all the girl students would be

trained in such martial arts? Further, I want to know whether this Government is going to strengthen the Women Police Force. We had been doing good job, detected a number of cases and booked a number of cases also.

Sir, if the hon. Minister is very serious in curbing this criminal activity, he can strengthen the Women Police Force in the Police Department.

Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that some action would be taken against those people who indulge in such activities. The hon. Members who spoke before me have asked as to whether there will be any amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code or Evidence Act. I would say that there are decisions of the Supreme Court to the effect that on the basis of uncorroborated evidence by the prosecution which were accepted by the Courts—no corroboration is required—and judgements were given, convicting the accused, in such cases. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would come before the House with amendment to give effect to such as observation in the Supreme Court. These are my pointed questions, Sir.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not being given an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMEN: It is a Calling Attention; what can I do?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Nathu Singh, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam and Shri Janardhana Poojary for raising a discussion on a very important matter. It is a very big social evil right now. This is a matter of shame that such incidents have been occurring in a civilised society, particularly in the capital of the nation, apart from some metropolitan cities. This is not only a matter which requires attention by the Government but it is also a law and order prob-

lem where we have to take necessary steps to rouse the social consciousness and awareness of the people. I am happy that Mr. Harish Rawat has said that it is not a political issue and all of us from all sides are seriously concerned about it. He mentioned that there is hesitation in reporting the cases as questioning the affected persons by the police leads to lot of harassment. Therefore, many women hesitate to appear and report before the officers. This is the reason why all the constituencies of Delhi have been equipped with women cells in charge of a lady officer of a DCP rank. All the officers in the cells are women. These cells have an independent control room functioning round the clock to attend to such crimes. I do not know whether or not we can go in for an amendment of the Evidence Act to cast a responsibility on the accused to prove his innocence before the prosecution. There was a suggestion to this effect earlier but opinions different. There is also a suggestion that the time taken for the disposal of the cases must be reduced. The Delhi Police acts against eve-teasing. Such kinds of cooperation enable the court to dispose of the cases very quickly. But under IPC-509, courts take time to dispose of the cases. Sometimes, complaints rescind. I do not think that the Government can do anything immediately in the matter except through judicial reforms. He also asked as to how many private buses are running in Delhi. Under the contracts issued by the State Transport Authority, nearly 400 contract buses are running in Delhi. Both the incidents which were narrated in my statement occurred in private buses, one of which is owned by a travel agency. The licences of the permits of both the buses have been cancelled apart from action taken against the concerned persons. In addition to these buses, DTC is running 340 Ladies Specials in the city routes to enable women to travel from place to place. Mr. Rawat also mentioned about the inadequacy of women police. There is a constant attempt to augment the women police force not only here but in other metropolitan cities also. Modern equipments are being supplied in all the police stations. He also mentioned about patrol vans. There are about 300 patrol vans which

are moving continuously in the city. They are being augmented further. You have to remember one thing, i.e., even though patrolling is effective, probably incidents of this nature cannot be controlled by the patrol vans alone.

He also mentioned about incidents which occurred. I gave the position about the latest incident only. We have the statistics available for the last three years and I can give it to the House.

In 1988, 3127 cases of rape were reported—not in buses alone in total—and out of them persons arrested were 194. In 1989 there were about 152 rape cases and persons arrested were 212. In 1990, up to the 31st March, there were 45 cases leading to the arrest of 54 persons. Out of all these cases only in 1988 two persons were convicted and the cases relating to 1989 are still in progress.

About molestation of women, in 1988, 130 cases of molestation were reported, five were convicted and 167 persons were arrested. In 1989, as Shri Kumarmangalam rightly pointed out, there was an increase in the number of cases. There were about 159 cases out of which 202 persons were arrested. In the first three months of this year, about 39 cases of molestation of women have been reported leading to the arrest of 41 persons.

Eve teasing is very wide spread. In 1988 there were 2941 cases, out of which 2851 persons were convicted. Conviction was very effective because, as I said, Delhi Police Act provides for on-the-spot punishment. In this, 4583 persons were arrested. In 1989, there were 2414 cases; in 2313 cases conviction was there and the arrest was made of 3847 people. In the first three months of this year, there were 490 cases, 476 cases were convicted and 790 persons were arrested. So, these are the statistics for the last three years.

He also mentioned about some cases in Madhya Pradesh. As you know Sir, Law and

[Sh. P. Upendra]

order is a State subject. But the Centre has been continuously drawing the attention of the State Government against atrocities against the weaker section and women and has been asking them to take stringent action. It has also been suggested that Special courts may be appointed to deal with such cases.

He also referred to some cabaret shows etc. in the State. Several times the police took action and arrested them. But many times they stay orders from the courts. It is a problem which is to be tackled.

He also mentioned about obscene posters and hoardings. I, as a Minister of Information and Broadcasting, had taken very serious action in this matter. People in the film industry have been called for a meeting. We have warned them about his menace of hoardings and obscene posters. They have come forward with a voluntary scheme of appointing a Film Council in various parts of the country particularly in film producing centres so that all the publicity material like posters, hoardings, newspaper advertisement design will be submitted to the Council before they are printed. Only after obtaining a clearance certificate from the Film Council, censorship certificate will be issued to a particular film. Subsequently also, if we find that they produce such publicity material—violating the code—the censorship certificate will be withdrawn. This action has also been taken by my Ministry.

Mr. Nathu Singh referred to the necessity for providing Judo and Karate training for girls in schools and colleges. It is a good suggestion. In 1989 itself, eight thousand girls were given this training in schools and colleges of Delhi. We will continue to encourage training in these two fields because that will provide them self-confidence apart from the art of self-defence.

Mr. Kumaramangalam also mentioned about these cases and all that. He alleged that this subject has been casually treated. I

can assure him and other Members of the Hon. House that I will take serious notice of this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Upendra, one of the very relevant points which was raised by Mr. Kumaramangalam is whether the onus of proof can be shifted to accused. It is because the general principle in the Criminal Law is that even if 99 real culprits escape from conviction, one innocent person is not to be convicted. He should not be convicted. The benefit of doubt has been given to him in almost all the cases.

MR. P. UPENDRA: As you know, the Evidence Act has to be amended for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, without amending the Evidence Act, we can make a provision in the law itself.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That also requires an Amendment. That we can consider it. But it depends upon the legal luminaries as to what extent it can be done. The point regarding innocent people who suffer in certain cases will be taken note of.

Lastly, I would again repeat that this is a very serious matter and all of us should be ashamed of such incidents are taking place before our own eyes, in the Capital city.

I assure the House that the Government will take stringent measures to arrest this evil.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: What is your reaction about the statement of the Chief Minister?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I will answer for the Government of India and not for the Kerala Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU SINGH: What has happened to that Bill?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That has elapsed. We will again bring a Bill in course of time.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs for standing in for the Home Minister any replying to the points made here.

14.43 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) **Need to give clearance to the Shivasamudram Seasonal Power Scheme of Karnataka**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): The Shivasamudram Seasonal Power Scheme proposes construction of a small diversion weir on the right limb of Cauvery and an underground power house on the right bank. The scheme is contemplated as an improved replacement scheme to the existing Shivasamudram Power House on the left bank. The Scheme is designed as a 'run of the river scheme' without any storage. The installed capacity of the Scheme is 270 MW and average annual energy generation is 1590 MW.

The clearance of the project has been held up by the Government of India only because of objection by Tamil Nadu Government. However, the flows into Mettur reservoir in Tamil Nadu will not be affected in any way since waters for power generation is non-consumptive in nature.

Sir, Tamil Nadu Government have sought clearance from CEA for Bhavani-Kattalai Scheme, with an installed capacity of 90 KW, also as a 'run of the river scheme' (with a nominal storage). The Government of Karnataka will have no objection to the clearance of their scheme if along with it, the Karnataka project is also cleared.

The proposed scheme is very attractive

as the cost of generation is very low, i.e. 22 paise only—and no submergence of forest land is involved nor any rehabilitation required.

Hence, I urge the hon. Minister to look into the matter and give clearance to the scheme.

(ii) **Need to reconsider the present Environment Policy for enabling the Speedy development of tribal areas**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I.T.D.P. was introduced for the development of the Tribal areas. The present environment policy of the Government makes it difficult to take up construction of roads, carry electric and telephone lines to these areas. Even construction of irrigation projects and canals have become difficult due to environment policy of the Government. The Government are requested to reconsider the policy enabling the speedy development of the Tribal areas.

(iii) **Need for an electronic telephone exchange in Kottayam**

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALAL (Kottayam): The people of Kottayam are demanding an electronic telephone exchange (E-10-B) for quite a number of years. This will cost Rs. 10 crores. Five thousand new connections can be provided in the new electronic exchange. The building construction was over several months ago. The total cost of construction is more than Rs. 1 crore. The decision was to start the new electronic exchange on March 31, 1990. Now the decision is changed, without any tangible reason, and the priorities altered. Equipments for the exchange are not yet available. One-thousand-two hundred existing lines in Kottayam exchange are very old, and efficiency is very poor. The total lines in the existing two exchanges in Kottayam are 5,700. The waiting list number is very high. I request the Government to take urgent steps to start the electronic exchange in Kottayam.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 to ensure that agricultural land of farmers is not acquired and adequate compensation is paid for their other categories of land, if acquired**

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a general tendency these days that agricultural land of the farmers in and around metropolitan cities, other cities and even in towns is being acquired by the Government and private property dealers and later on that land which is purchases from the farmers at a very low price, is sold either in the form of plots or buildings at exorbitant price. This is being done under Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976, the aim and objects of which was to make the land available to the weaker and middle class people. The fact remains that the land which is acquired by the Government and other agencies from the farmers is sold at such a high rate that it is beyond the reach of the people of middle class what to talk of people of weaker section. Consequently the middlemen and the property dealers reap the benefit. The Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 had failed in achieving its objects.

Therefore, I request the Government to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act and make a provision that the cultivable land of the farmers will not be acquired and farmers will be paid minimum rupees two lakh as compensation for the acquisition of other type of land.

- (v) **Need to allocate more funds for the overall development of Bihar in the forthcoming Five Year Plan**

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, everybody knows that there is acute poverty in Bihar. The situation is going from bad to worse day by day. There was a time when Bihar occupied with posi-

tion in terms of per capita income. But today it is placed at the bottom. The main reason for this is that Bihar has been neglected by the Central Government right from the First Five Year Plan. In terms of population, the population of Bihar according to 1/10th of the total population of the country whereas the allocation being made to Bihar for its development is too negligible as compared to the allocation being made to other states. I would like to request the central Government to allocate more funds in proportion for its population in the forth coming Five Year Plan so as to remove regional imbalances, remove the backwardness of Bihar and to speed up the development works in the State with reference to other states.

- (vi) **Need to take steps to check the rising price of edible oils in the country**

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, prices of edible oils are rising day by day all over the country. Particularly in Gujarat the price of groundnut oil has shot up by Rs. 1.50 P per tin in a week. To this date steps have been taken to check the rising trend in the price of groundnut oil. The oil millers and the N.D.D.B. are taking advantage of the policy of the Government. While on the one hand the Government have failed to import palmolin and supply the same to people though the Government of Gujarat, on the other hand at this time of shortage of groundnut oil in the state, the N.D.D.B. is earning heavy profits by purchasing the entire production of oil from the oil millers and supplying the same to other states. The farmers do not get the benefit of increasing prices of groundnut oil. Instead they have also fallen victims of this price rise along with other people. If this trend continues, within next few days the groundnut oil will be selling at the rate of Rs. 500 per tin.

With a view to tide over the crisis of groundnut oil, I would like to request the Government to import palmolin and make the same available in the open market. So as to meet the requirements of the people and instruct the N.D.D.B. not to make any pur-

chase of groundnut oil and also one then to release the entire stock of groundnut oil available will them for immediate sale in Gujarat only so that the price of the oil could be brought under control.

(vii) Need to set up powerful T.V. relay centres at Bikaner, Raishingh Nagar and Khajowala in Rajasthan

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Four districts of Rajasthan vis. Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer are located along Pakistan Border. Being a deserted area, it is spread over vast stretches of land. In terms of border security, the T.V. centres and the A.I.R. have an important place for the residents of this area. In this regional only such Programmes as are telecast by the powerful T.V. centres and broad caste by powerful Radio Stations of Pakistan are to be viewed resident of this areas and it is but natural that Pakistan proporganda tend to influence residing in there border areas. No powerful T.V. centres and Radio Stations have so far been set up by the Central Government in this area stretching over thousands of Kilometres, and as a result of this the residents of this vast areas rely on the programmes telecast by the Pakistan media. Low Power T.V. relay centres are functioning in Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Anupgarh and Bikaner including Gangagir and the transmission range of these centres not more than 15 to 25 kilometres so their programmes cannot, be viewed beyond that distance. Under the above circumstances I would like to request the central Government to set up powerful T.V. centres in my constituency Bikaner and Raishingh Nagar and Khajowala in Ganganager in the interest of the security of our borders and with a view to combat the propaganda being made by the Pakistani media.

[English]

(viii) Need to look into the grievances of November, 1984 riots

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH (Sangrur): Two

members of Riots Relief and Rehabilitation Society, the representative body of victims of November, 1984 violence are on relay fast since 12.2.1990, which has turned into a fast unto death from 9.3.1990, at the Prime Minister's residence. I draw the attention of the Government for early solution of their grievances.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri I.K.Gujral will make a SUO MOTU statement on Nepal.

Mr. Gujral, the normal procedure is that you will have get permission of the Chair before making a statement. Along with the request, you will have send a copy of the statement also. So, in future, at least you should do that.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): I will do that. This was in response to the demand which was made in this House this morning.

14.54 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RESTORATION OF MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY IN NEPAL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): As the House knows, as a result of a peaceful ad valiant mass movement in Nepal during the past three months, there has been agreement that multi-party democracy in Nepal shall be restored. This is an hour of happiness for the Nepalese polity. We believe it is a victory for peace, prosperity, development, democracy and happy relations with India. The people of India have, since time immemorial, and the closest of links with the people of Nepal. We, therefore, share their happiness as also their trials and tribulations.

Momentous changes are taking place round the world at an unprecedented pace.

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

14.58 hrs.

The winds of liberalisation, freedom and democracy have been blowing across our planet. India is a democracy and our people are committed to democratic values. We are full of hope and faith in the aspirations of our Nepalese brethren for a liberal and truly democratic policy. There has been an arduous struggle, under a courageous and united leadership. It has borne fruit. In securing these political changes, the people of Nepal have opened a new chapter in the history of their land. This chapter must be full of promise, the beginning of a new dawn of peace, progress and national reconciliation.

We regret that many innocent lives have been lost due to the undue use of violence. Our hearts go out to the bereaved families. We offer them our deepest sympathy. Our sympathy also goes to the much larger number who have been injured.

India is the world's largest democracy. Our commitment to the cause of democracy, of equality and human dignity is well known and needs no reiteration. We thus have a natural sympathy for the quest of the people of Nepal for a truly democratic system of Government. We shared their goals, we understood their values and valued their aspirations. The leading lights of Asia resurged. Gandhiji, Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a wide vision and all the time they emphasised the universality of freedom and democratic urges. India has upheld their outlook that binds our people together additionally. As a responsible member of the international community, India continues to adhere to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

We have every confidence that the future will see the peoples of Nepal and India, united in heart and mind as ever, working together for the benefit of our two countries.

Thank you

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1990-91

Ministry of External Affairs—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to continue his speech.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, it is two minutes to 3 PM. Can I expect the Government to come forth with any statement after 3 PM about the unfortunate fate of the kidnapped persons in Srinagar? I expect the Government to collect information from Srinagar and inform the House.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given a notice for a Calling Attention and the deadline ends at 3.0 O'clock. So I would like to know the latest position from the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time to raise all these issues. You could have done it during Zero Hour.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to continue his speech.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Thursday I was on my legs and today I have been asked to continue. Meanwhile, many changes have taken place... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): At what time will the Foreign Minister reply, we would like to know?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot tell you now.

Already two hours and fifteen minutes are left for the Parties to say. Then, Naturally some more time will be taken. So, at this stage, I cannot tell you at what time the Minister will start his reply.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, between Thursday and Monday, many changes have taken place within and outside the country. Since I am discussing the External Affairs Ministry's Demands for Grant, I join the hon. Minister of behalf of all Members of this House, who has very kindly given a statement and given an assurance to the people of India to strengthen the democracy not only in Nepal but also in other parts of the world because India traditionally has always taken a stand that they do not ever support the dictatorship. We always support democracy in every country and we have in the past stood for it in various parts of the world.

15.00 hrs.

I will join the hon. Minister that when we were discussing these affairs last week, the situation was quite tense and in fact one of the senior members had criticised Government sending their Secretary, Foreign Affairs. I do not know what the outcome is. But the outcome ultimately is seen to be very bad. I think now all the grievances which have been there against our Government will go and what has come in Nepal is good. In future we will be able to develop with them better relations, whatever the area of difference regarding our bilateral trade that will also be solved to the satisfaction of both the countries.

I was speaking on the problems that are being faced in the North-Eastern region after the influx of the Chakma refugees from Bangladesh. The hon. Minister has visited Bangladesh. He had an extensive dialogue with his counterpart and the President and we have seen in the Press—that Bangladesh has agreed to take back these Chakma refugees who have come to Tripura, to Arun-

achal Pradesh, Mizoram and other parts of the country. I would most humbly request the hon. Minister that this problem is agitating the people of the North-eastern region; not that we are against any people coming to India out of distress. Traditionally India has always looked after. We have seen during the Bangladesh war crores of people came to this country. Not only we had sheltered them, but the people have paid in the form of tax, to help the Government to look after them. But now these Chakma refugees who are in Tripura, in Mizoram and in Arunachal Pradesh, neither they are willing to go nor have they got any status in country and they are gradually getting themselves involved various matters which is creating a lot of confusion.

15.03 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Probably you know that when there was a movement—Zoro Movement in Mizoram and the people came from Burma because traditionally there are certain areas on the international border between Burma, Manipur and Mizoram, where people can get permission from the checkposts there and enter for some trade. But they came and participated in a conference and demanded Greater Mizoram. Like that the Chakmas are not going back but they are keeping contact with their counterparts in Bangladesh and they are having some illegal trade with them and it is affecting the people and their sentiments in Tripura, in Arunachal Pradesh and other areas. I urge upon you to share with us this feeling.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: What is your advice?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: My advice is that there should be some dialogue which we can gradually send them back. Not that all of them are willing to stay. I visited the camp as Minister of State for Home Affairs and I have seen that the leaders are thinking in one way and the inhabitants are thinking in

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

another way. Because the amount of money we give to them for sustenance is also too little. It is difficult live on it. The number of death sin the camp of the Chakma refugees is also large. I am glad that a delegation came from Bangladesh, visited that area and went one of the preconditions was that they should have election in the Chakma dominated areas in Bangla Desh and that election has been there when the body has come there but unfortunately they feel that that body is not cooperating with the Chakma refugees. I do not know. But you will be able to see with your sources of information. But I will urge upon the Government to that assure they would seriously look into this matter and try to solve it so that we can overcome this particular difficulty.

Secondly, you have had a dialogue with Bangladesh and the details are in the Press. There is influx of immigrants and illegal immigrants from Bangladesh in West Bengal, in Meghalaya, in Assam, and in Tripura and then you did not take this opportunity to discuss about this problem. I do not know, but this is one of the major issues whether the details are coming in the Press. But I will be very happy if you share with this august House and this is the highest body than can get the feed-back from I would like to know what was the discussion which the Minister had, I would also like to draw your attention to one of the statements made by an ex-Governor and an ex-bureaucrat, Governor Shri T. Rajeswara Rao. He has made a statement on certain important issues on this question. This is not against any Government, but he has tried to focus the attention on what exactly is the problem. But he has tried to focus what is the problem. I do not criticise the West Bengal Government nor the Assam Government. Since the problem is gigantic, it is very difficult for any State Government to take care of all the border areas because in border areas certain houses are in Bangladesh and certain houses are in India. Members of the same family are living on both sides of the border. There are social and economic relations between them. You

will be surprised to know that the highest number of bidis are manufactured in Karimganj. I do not think, all the bidis are being consumed by the Karimganj people themselves. So what is happening? These bidis are going in an unofficial manner to Bangla Desh through the border. Now Bangladesh is purchasing coal from Japan. We can supply coal to them. They are getting bamboos from Mizoram unofficially. I went there as a Minister of State for Home Affairs. Some officers took me to the border. I saw hundreds of bamboos being packed up and thrown in the river. I asked: What is this? They kept quiet. When I insisted they said: These are going unofficially to Bangladesh. I asked: You officers are here; what are you doing? They said: With this manpower, it is very difficult to stop it. Now illegal trade is going on. Who is getting benefit? Some smugglers, some business men are getting the benefit, who do not contribute to the exchequer. So with good relations, there should be a dialogue which are the items Bangladesh is purchasing from other countries and which we can supply. There should be barter trade. If you go to any hotel in Tripura, from where I was elected, he will ask you whether you want Bangladesh fish or local fish. But there is no barter in fish. How does it come? It comes through channels. When I was in the Home Ministry, people would come and request for their appointment at the border checkpost in the BSF. Why? Because these are prize postings. Unofficial trade is going on between these two countries. I want you to think over it and let us know how it can be stopped because you have claimed that after your coming into power the relations with the neighbouring countries have improved. If that be so, let us see the result of it.

The hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu, has raised certain basic issues. There was time before partition when train communication we used to have from Calcutta upto Tripura, from Calcutta to Karimganj and other areas. There used to be through trains. Even after partition I myself have travelling with passport and visa from Calcutta via Bangladesh to Silchar, my original constituency. I

have seen people coming here. Now those train lines are there. But unfortunately there is no utility. I do not know whether I am divulging a secret. When I was in the Home Ministry I tried to sort it out. We raised it in the Cabinet. It was taken up. Initially Bangladesh agreed to allow movement of goods trains, but they were reluctant to allow passenger trains. If it is done, the cost of living of the people of Tripura, Barrack valley, Mizoram and Manipur will be cheaper. And to the extent it can be done it will be much easier for us to have essential commodities transported in this land locked area. For the last four years, there is a steamer service through Bangladesh upto Karimganj and upto Guwahati. But these are seasonal. This generally starts after 15th of May when the water level goes up and it continues upto August/September. I was told that there are certain areas which are to be dug and cleaned. It can be done, through movement of steamer can be there for all round the year. I was told that the Government of India had, at one time, made a proposal that we shall bear the expenses for the improvement of this waterway and that there should be an all-weather steamer service between Calcutta and Karimganj and Calcutta and Guwahati. I would like to know what is their present thinking about it and what they are doing about it.

The hon. Minister has visited Bangladesh but his visit had a mixed reaction in the minds of those people who originally migrated from Bangladesh, that is, we, the refugees who came from the erstwhile East Pakistan. The hon. Minister himself is also a refugee. I do not know who advised, but suddenly you came to an agreement about the enemy property and you fixed up the date also for that—1982 and after...(Interruptions).

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: There is no agreement.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have seen it in the paper. I may be wrong also. That is why I said that I would like to hear from you what is the main problem. Now, Sir,

a target date was given to those refugees who have come after 1947, to submit their claims to the Commerce Ministry. They have made the claims. They have given their documents. The Government of India took a decision that the assessment made by the United bank of India, which had the branches all over East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—would be taken as the valuation of the property. What happened was that out of that assessment 25 per cent was paid to the people who claimed and whose documents were there. Subsequently, when Indira Gandhi was there as the Prime Minister, we, the Members from West Bengal and others, took it up again and then another date was given so that the people could make the claims. Their claims were termed as 'N', 'C', 'enemy property' and like that. But hardly twenty-five per cent money has been paid to them. There are properties in various parts of India which are termed as enemy property. These properties belong to those who are in Bangladesh—erstwhile Pakistan—and who were staying in India. You are only to exchange them. For months and years, these properties are rotting. You can get a very fabulous price for them. But there is a caucus in our Government. They do not want these properties to be exchanged or to be sold. I was a member of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Commerce when Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Minister. We tried to take up the matter. The matter came up in the Committee and a subcommittee was formed. Unfortunately, no decision was taken. Now those who have got 25 per cent payment, should get the balance because they have left their life's savings behind. They have come after 30-40 years. Unfortunately, nothing has been done for them...(Interruptions).

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: What was the difficulty?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The difficulty, we were told, was about the selling of the properties. I am not sure. I am subject to correction. About 490 good properties were there. Some were under litigation in the High Court and the Supreme Court. By now,

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

I do not know what is the decision in those case. In some cases, the claimants were more than one. In some case, in the records of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and other Municipal Corporations the property was in the name of 'X', but some other five persons come as claimants. Now their are tenants in those properties and their rents are being deposited. That money is coming to the Commerce Ministry. This is nobody's property and is lying idle. So, it should be sold. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. I do not want a specific answer from him but I would like to urge upon him to look into this.

I will conclude by saying that the other day we had the misfortune or fortune to see one of the cassettes in which we saw Benazir Bhutto giving a speech in a public meeting in Pakistan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL In Lahore

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Yes, in Lahore. You must have seen it yourself. You must have seen the light-headed way she was speaking, the force, the volume and the manner in which she was speaking. It did not reflect that she was following the Shimla Agreement. I am thankful to the hon. Minister. Time and again he has said that we shall not, under any circumstances, allow the issue of Kashmir to be discussed in international forums. You have also said that it has been our fortune that we have been able to apprise all countries and they are with us by and large and they are not trying to support Pakistan in this matter. But in spite of that, am I to believe that Pakistan is doing this absolutely on their own? I doubt very much. In some of the international forum, they are saying one thing in public and they are not saying the same thing in private. Yesterday, we were fortunate enough to see in TV making confession by those people who have been arrested. They were trained in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. They were taken forcibly on gun point. A boy said "I got 77%, I got 88%. But one of the extremist

leaders told me unless you go, you will be shot". Now, they were taken into custody.

Sir, recently the BJP in their conclave in Calcutta, have suggested to take strong steps and also suggested, if necessary, the Government of India should attack those training camps which have been in the Pak-Occupied Kashmir. The Congress Working Committee have also taken a decision that Government of India should take firm action against Pakistan, and their activities should be stopped. So is the voice of CPM and the CPI and I take this is the view of Janata Dal also. So, I am not asking to go in for a war. I will not. It is not the solution. But at the same time, when they come and try to cross the border, why is it that you give some firing in the air, some firing on the ground and you come with a statement that they came and wanted to enter and they went away. This is not the policy to be followed. Nobody can enter our country with slogan shouting. You should have gone to their border and teach them a lesson, the lesson they understand, give them a reply in such a manner that next time they do not dare to come even to our border. Why is it not being done? This is the question being asked by all the political parties and I sincerely believe that the Government of India is in no mood to concede to the demand of Pakistan. Traditionally when a crisis comes, unity and diversity will always be the cry of Indians and all political parties stood like a rock, whatever might the form of Government at the Centre. This is also the case now. Irrespective of the fact that we might have difference of opinion on your functioning, on your performance, but on the issue of integrity and unity of the country, we all stand solidly behind you and we shall give all support for this. We will never show that we are weak.

Sir on the other day, I was playing golf, when two ex-Army Generals were telling me "what is happening to this Government?" I asked: Why? Had you been in Kashmir, what will you do? They said "we wished to do many things in those days". I do not know what is being done. I do not want to explain many things to you. You were ex-diplomat,

ex-Minister, present Minister and you have knowledge about many things, more than I know and I would like to tell you what is to be done. If you do many things, the country which is acting against us will get the answer will get the fitting reply. The whole Parliament, the whole country will be behind you and let us remember and make it clear that we are united and we shall fight with full force whatever the reason might be behind this. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in tradition to our political mentor, Anna, after who our party is named as A.I.A.D.M.K. by our leader, Puratchi Thalaivar, M.G.R., it is our duty to support the foreign policy of the Indian Union Government. So, we are supporting the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to recollect in this august House that in 1963, when our Anna was released from the Vellore Jail, the same evening he addressed a public meeting in an open Maidan and he said:

"We must strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehruji to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country."

The Party can live only if the country is united. Following that, we are here to support the foreign policy whatever may be the Central Government here. He did not utter anything on the platform about his sufferings in the jail. He had been in jail for six months for political agitation and he did not say about any of his hardships or sufferings in the jail. Please note that because of his political magnanimity persons like us come to this august House. Anna and MGR were the founders of the great Dravidian movement. In 1990 we are facing tremendous pressures. There are slogans in Kashmir, Punjab and everywhere, but we are always for the integrity of India. That is why I would like to tell all our brothers and honourable colleagues that when we stand here, my blood boils over the killings in Sri Lanka. They are

our own brothers. I am named Kadambur Janardhanan, my village is Kadambur. You can see that name 'Kadambur Annamalai' in one of the cemeteries of Candy in Sri Lanka. So, you can imagine the feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu about our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka. Of course, you may not understand our feelings in letter and spirit.

From the very day I had entered this august House, the Sri Lankan problem was there every day taking a new turn. I cannot forget the day when in the third week of July, the then Prime Minister Rajivji called all the political parties in Tamil Nadu and discussed the Sri Lankan problem with them before leaving for Sri Lanka. Rajivji may be a former Prime Minister, but every Indian whether he is a Tamilian or Gujarati or Malayalee, irrespective of his language or religion, should not forget the day on which he was about to depart from Sri Lanka after the signing of the Sri Lanka accord and while taking the gun salute before leaving for India. As you all know, after the accord when he was about to leave that country, we saw on the TV how he was given a blow by a Sri Lankan soldier. It is not a blow to the Prime Minister alone, but it is a blow to every Indian. No Indian forgets this, no Tamilian in particular has forgotten this because the entire Tamil Nadu was behind Rajivji. Please don't forget it. But has any political leader or a journalist condemned that incident? He may be Nehruji's grandson or Indiraji's son or Feroze Gandhi's son, but he was our Prime Minister. So, Indians will never forget that incident from that day to this day.

About the Indian Peace Keeping Force, even some of our Tamilian people were telling that they are 'Indian People's killing Force' or something like that. But now, the Indian Peace Keeping Force have left the Island and come here. About 1,155 soldiers died and 2,900 soldiers were wounded. But when they were received at the shores of our Mother State Tamil Nadu, I am very sorry to say that your DMK partner, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, never turned up to receive our brothers who shed their blood and sac-

[Sh. Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan]

rificed their lives for our country. Now, in your Government, Janata Dal Party is there; Telugu Desam Party is there and DMK is also there in your Government. Once the DMK was Mr. Anna's DMK who said, "we must strengthen the hands of Panditji" when he came out of the Vellor Jail. Therefore, I call your partner in the Government as Karunanidhi's DMK; you can call it as 'KDMK' also. When our IPKF went to Sri Lanka, the island was full of despair. The then President of Sri Lanka Shri Jayawardane had told to the magazine 'India Abroad' that, but for the Indian Peace Keeping Force, there would not have been the Sri Lankan island. That was the statement given by the then President of Sri Lanka to then the Prime Minister. Now, we are telling cock and bull stories and we are decrying our own IPKF. Now, the IPKF has come back. But what is happening today? Now, Mr. Nagaimugan has come all the way from Tamil Nadu, as the LTTE representative to contact the Punjab militants in the Gurudwara of Delhi. How has he come? The Tamil Nadu Government has arrested only Mr. Nagaimugan and today, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is reading a militant's letter in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Now, so many persons, like Mr. Nedumaran are going to Sri Lanka without any visa. Is it out of love of India? Is it out of love for Tamilians? No, it is only a political gimmick. Now, our IPKF has come back, but the trouble has started for our fishermen. Yesterday, our fisherman have been released, but how many of them have returned to their mother State Tamil Nadu? We do not know anything about it. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu says that he has talked to Mr. Premadasa over telephone; it is there in the newspaper today. The present Prime Minister has not considered as a major political party. I have given several Calling Attention Notices about the lives of our fisherman, but they were not allowed. So, will the hon. External Affairs Minister kindly come with a statement about what the Chief Minister has talked with Mr. Premadasa about the lives of the fisherman? They have arrested the fishermen under the pretext that they were crossing the

Sri Lankan water. When Katchatheevu was left to Sri Lanka, there was an agreement that our fishermen can go and dry their nets there and they can worship in the Church there. It is there in the accord. Under the pretext of crossing the water, they are arresting the fishermen and harassing them, but they have not crossed the Sri Lanka water. Therefore, more than the Himalayas, more than Pakistan, more than China and more than anything else, that most dangerous and sensitive part is these coast of Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu. Our Indian Peace Keeping Force has come back now, safe there. I am not worried about the Sri Lankan Tamils alone; I am worried about the Indian Tamils who are going out in these to earn their bread. I would like to tell this august House that the Sethusamuthiram project was once a dream of our national poet Bharathiar. So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister to include this Sethusamuthiram project in the Eighth Plan.

Then, Sir, the Commonwealth countries were allowing their citizens to travel without visa between their countries. Now, visa is necessary to visit these countries, because of terrorist activities and security reasons.

People of Indian origin are specially living in Malaysia and Singapore. Their sisters and relatives are living in Tamil Nadu. They are finding a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I request that for nearby countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Maldives etc., the hon. minister of External Affairs may relax this rule and allow them to stay in India for one year, instead of three months.

We cannot forget the fact that after 1960, the first Prime minister to go to Pakistan was Shri Rajivji. During his Prime Ministership, Shri Rajivji made so many efforts for maintaining and improving cordial relations with neighbouring countries. Instead of cheating each other, mocking each other, we should really convey our feelings frankly.

Whatever be the situation in Sri Lanka today, the defence of our country demands

that we should be cautious. Katcha Theevu has already been given to Sri Lanka. But there is one more island nearby my constituency called Fresh Water Island, Nalla Thannee Theevu which is of 12 sq. miles. Its area is more than the katcha Theevu area. In Katcha Theevu, Sri Lanka is going to build a naval base. Therefore, we must also develop this Nalla Thannee Theevu for the defence purpose. I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to take note of this.

I also request the hon. External Affairs Minister to take steps to protect the lives of Indian fishermen on the India-Sri Lanka sea coast and also request him to make a statement about the kidnapping and release of Indian fishermen, in the House.

Following the foot-steps of our leader Annadurai, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G. Ramachandran and the present leader, Puratchi Thalaivi, Jayalalitha, We are in support of the foreign policy and we are always with the Central Government in the matter of unity and integrity of the country.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most often we see that with the change of Government at the centre our foreign policy does not change. In 1977 when the Janata Government was in power as the Center, there was no change in our foreign policy barring a slight difference in its implementation. Non-alignment has been the main thrust of our foreign policy. During the Janata rule one more word was prefixed to it and it was called genuine non-alignment. Some changes were noticed in its implementation aspect during this period. Thereafter the Congress Government also followed the same foreign policy, but its plan of action differed from that of its earlier Government. During the Janata regime our relations with the neighbouring countries had improved a lot and I would like to congratulate the Janata Government for their achievement in this direction. I would also

congratulate the then hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Behari Bajpai and his method of implementation of the policy. On that account, General Zia-ul-Haq had to convey his feelings to the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai that had there been a Foreign Ministers like Shri Bajpai from the very beginning, bitterness of relations between India and Pakistan would have ended for ever and the Indo-Pak the relations would have been cordial. That was the comments of the leader of the country like Pakistan which is now the root cause of all disturbances in this country. With reference to the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab the Government is constantly claiming that it has ample and concrete proof to establish that Pakistan is interfering in our internal affairs by impairing training to anti-national elements. The present Government is using the same language what the Rajiv Gandhi Government used to do, but it is not taking any action in this direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not in favour of war but I believe in the principle of tit for tat. As such we should convey the reaction to Pakistan in categorical firms that if it did not desist itself from its act of interference in Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab affairs, India could retaliate suitably and create much bigger disturbances in its Sindh and Beluchistan provinces.

Today terrorist organisations have raised their heads in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and in Manipur, Nagaland and Assam in the North-Eastern region. The terrorist organisations which have taken shape in the North-Eastern region have since established their contact with the terrorist organisations operating in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. This could be possible through the people staying in foreign countries. When there is a discussion on Assam in this House, I shall dwell on this point. However we must take all possible steps to foil this international conspiracy aimed at weakening India.

Today what language Pakistan is speaking and what does its Prime Minister says?

[Sh Nathu Singh]

She says that they will extend their support, provide funds and arms and ammunition to these terrorist organisation. She also says that they want to resolve this issue in accordance the directions of United Nations and provision of the Simla Agreement. At present the hon. Minister of External Affairs is not here. It would have been better had he been here. I would like to know from him as to what is the differences between the attitude of China and Pakistan. China is speaking the same language what Pakistan speaks. I would like to know from the Government if any change has been noticed in China's language. Even today China does not accept Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Ladakh as parts of India. I would like to know from the Government as to what is the stand of China in this regard. Recently the Chinese Minister for External Affairs was here on a visit to India. At that time the Government should have asked him to state as to what is the attitude of China towards India and should have made him speak that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. But the Chinese Minister for External Affairs did not say any such thing during his stay in India. We are committing the same mistake what the previous Government did by accepting Tibet as a part of China. We accept that Tibet is a part of China but China does not accept that Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India. Where does our foreign policy stand us? Even today lakhs of soldiers have put Tibet under their siege. There has all along been violation of human rights in Tibet. The present Government is doing the same thing find as the previous Government did by not uttering a word against the violation of human rights in Tibet. I wish that at least the present Government should not adopt a cowardly attitude what the previous Government did. It must raise the issue of violation of human rights in Tibet (*Interruptions*). I would like to know from the Government as to what changes they have effected in their foreign policy with regard to China as compared to one followed by the previous Government? There was a mass movement in Nepal in support of these demand for de-

mocracy. I do not want that we should interfere in their internal affairs, but we should applaud their pro-democracy activities without any meddling in Nepal's internal affairs. This Government must have a word of praise for the pro-democracy activists. At the same time if it should also warn the King that his leaning towards China will not serve any purpose. We know the various factors on which our earlier foreign policy was based. I was not a Member of this House during the regime of the previous Government. But I came to learn from the news papers and there was also a rumour that tension erupted in Indo-Nepal relations just after a visit of the former Prime Minister's wife to Nepal. That was our foreign policy. The very base of our foreign policy gave way on the return of the former Prime Minister's wife from her visit to that country. Our relations with Nepal turned strained. I would like to congratulate the present Government for their efforts in improving our relations with Nepal gradually. At the same time we should also to commend recent victory of pro-democratic movement in that country. We should congratulate them for their success.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, similarly, just now an hon. Member was speaking about our policy in respect of Sri Lanka. In this connection I must say that during the last 43 years we had never behaved in such an imprudent manner. We sent our troops to that country to protect the Tamils but the outcome was just the reverse. 1200 of our soldiers lost their lives and an amount to the tune of Rs. 900 crores had to be spent in that operation. I would like to congratulate the present Government for their decision of withdrawing our troops from Sri Lanka and the Government deserves our thanks for its prudent policy. However I am very critical of the previous Government for their faulty and imprudent policy which could be called as quite childish and immature. It was a great defeat in our diplomacy during the last 43 years of our history.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad)
Please ask the people of that country

SHRI NATHU SINGH: I am going to refer to the same thing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge the present Government to hold talks with Sri Lankan Government and endeavour to convince them to decentralise power in Sri Lanka so that Tamils may get their due place in the society, their language may get respectable place in that country and settling of Singalese in Tamil dominated areas may be stopped. Besides, our Government should not adopt acrimonious attitude towards LTTE and persuade them to reach an amicable settlement and restore peace in Sri Lanka.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our foreign policy in respect of Afganistan has been ineffective from the very beginning. The previous Government as well as present Government thought it better to maintain silence over Afganistan problem. Afganistan is our important neighbour and we had very intimate relations with that country. Therefore, we should keep an eye on the developments taking place there and express our reaction accordingly. When we referred to our non-aligned policy our Government did not mention anything about Afganistan.

I would like to say that India has emerged as a big power in the world, therefore, we should have good relations with our neighbouring countries. Once Dr. Lohia said that in cooperation with our neighbouring countries, we should form a Federation. The underlying idea was that if we do not have any problem with our neighbors, we can play an important role in the international policies. Due to wrong policies of the previous Government we could not maintain good relations with Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Like Janata Party Government, the present Government should endeavour to improve its relations with neighbouring countries so that India may play a significant role in the world politics. Today the problem of terrorism has spread all over the world and even the resolution adopted by the United Nation cannot help in curbing this menace until some concrete steps are taken in this direction. We cannot succeed in tack-

ling the problem of terrorism if all the countries of the world do not impose sanction against those countries who encourage and support terrorism. Our Government should take initiative to bring an end to terrorism. We should generate world opinion against it. Besides, with a view to improve the economic conditions of the poor and backward countries, India should endeavour to get interest free loans from the developed countries for them. India should raise their voice. India should take up the cause of the backward and developing countries who are members of the Non-aligned Movement and should raise their voice. Now-a-days, several changes are taking place in the world in quick succession. Russia has changed its policy, so in view of the prevailing circumstances, India should play an important role in the world politics and it should change its foreign policy accordingly.

Sir, I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, our foreign policy is a time-tested one. It has been proved highly effective and very productive. This policy was formulated by Panditji, moulded by Indiraji and followed, in letter and spirit, by Rajivji.

As a political organisation which has run this country for forty years...*(Interruptions)*

You can ask the question, when I finish my speech. Please do not disturb me.

As a political organisation which has run this country for forty years, our friends from the other side, may find fault with us in dealing with the Kashmir or Punjab issue. But I leave it to the future generation for better judgment. But in the foreign policy that we have followed, I do not think, many of our friends can find fault with us.

Ours is a big democratic country in the world which is behaving in the true spirit as a big brother in this sub-continent. We are

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

the leading nation to the developed and the under-developed countries. We have been on the forefront to fight against imperialism. We have extended our helping hand to the people of Africa, when they fought for freedom and when they fought for democracy. We have been with Mr. Arafat and the Arab people who fought for Palestine. We have been a force of inspiration and strength to the Arabian countries. It is our labourers who are contributing their mite to build up a new phase of prosperity in the Gulf countries. Thus, in turn we are getting the much needed foreign exchange from these Gulf countries.

The bond of friendship between India and the Soviet Union is getting strengthened everyday. I am sure this bond of friendship is an inspiration to the people of other countries to have a brotherhood of mankind throughout the world. We have been a guardian angel to our neighbors. Our timely help to Maldives has helped a democratic Government to deal with the ruthless mercenaries. Our contribution to the economic development of Bhutan has been always commendable. It is we who helped the democratic forces in Bangladesh in their fight for the freedom and it is we who have helped Bangladesh to build a solid economic front. We mean India.

Our nation has followed this foreign policy all these years. For that the Congress Government which has ruled this nation for forty years had made its commendable contribution.

With this background, we have to look into certain problems which we face today. The problem with Pakistan came the moment our nation was born. But unfortunately it is the first time in the history of our nation that Pakistan has the guts and courage to tell in public 'Azadi'. They tell in public that in the budget of Pakistan they are allotting a huge amount to help terrorists in India. It has happened for the first time in the history of independent India. Why? Because there is a

weak government here.

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: It was weak in 1965 also.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: You were there Sir, at that time—I am not questioning you. You were in the diplomatic force as a man in the Government. I ask you Sir, whether in your life time you have ever seen a Government so weak as it is this time. What was the attitude of Benazir Butto when she came to power? She said, democracy has come back to Pakistan because India has helped. She said, we will solve all disputes with India according to the Shimla Agreement. That was her attitude in the beginning. When did she change her attitude? When the weak V.P. Singh Government came to power. It is the weak V.P. Singh Government which has given strength to Benazir Butto. That is why in Lahore she says, 'Azadi'. Who is responsible for that? There are two major forces behind Pakistan. One is the United States. What are we doing in our diplomatic front to find out who is responsible for giving this strength to Pakistan? The arms and ammunition and the financial assistance that now flow into Pakistan is from the United States. What are we doing in our diplomatic channels? Secondly, it is China. What is the attitude of China now? In 1962, we suffered the greatest wound from China. Our nation suffered a lot and then after a long period of say, about 25 years, it is our leader Rajiv Gandhi—you forget about the leader of the Congress Party—who took a bold step to start a new dialogue with China. We started a new dialogue. Now, what has happened? A few days back, we had received a message, a news that China is going to supply missiles to Pakistan. China is going to give the missile technology to Pakistan. Why China is taking a new turn now? Why China is taking another attitude now? What is China doing in Nepal? Why a small nation, Nepal which has always been friendly to us has taken a different attitude now? You have to look into this aspect also.

Sir, there has been a lot of discussion on Sri Lanka. Sir, in the Eighth Lok Sabha, m

when you were the Deputy Speaker, we had a number of discussions on Sri Lanka. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi who signed the famous Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardane agreement on July 29, 1987. What was the political situation in Sri Lanka, before signing that agreement? We should not assess things as we see things today. We should think about the period before signing the agreement. What was the situation then? On the one side, the Singalese forces, with the help of the Government forces, were trying to annihilate our Tamil brothers there. The Government forces with the Singalese fanaticism were trying to annihilate our Tamil brothers. The Sri Lankan Government was getting military expertise from Israel. That is one side of the picture. We were unhappy at that time. On the other side, our Tamil brothers were fighting among themselves. There were infighting; there were communal fighting; and there were group fightings. These were taking place in Sri Lanka before the agreement, which my leader signed with Shri Jayawardane. How that agreement was signed? We had lengthy discussions with all the Tamil groups in Sri Lanka. All of them agreed to come to the democratic path and we took Shri Prabakaran into confidence. Then what happened? Our IPKF was sent to Sri Lanka. It was sent to Sri Lanka not to kill Tamil brothers; but to protect Tamil brothers from the Singalese violence and the fighting from the Sri Lankan Government forces. That is why we have sent the IPKF, we should not forget that. When the IPKF was sent there, the assurance, which was given by Shri Prabakaran, was violated by himself. It was Shri Prabakaran who violated the agreement and then to implement the agreement, our IPKF had acted accordingly. You should not blame the army. I am so unhappy when our brothers who went to Sri Lanka had to fight there. They fought as per instructions given by the Government of India. You leave it, whether it is Shri Rajiv Gandhi or Shri V.P. Singh who gave the instructions. It is the Government of India who had given instructions to IPKF. They acted according to the instructions, let it be right or wrong.

16.00 hrs.

But they implemented the instructions. And when those valiant fighters came to Tamil Nadu, what was the reception given by that Government which is with you now? It is a shame to you and it is a shame to Mr. V.P. Singh. Look at what happened in Sri Lanka. When Mr. Prabakaran withdrew *suo moto* from his attitude, you know what had happened. Now, what is the picture? LTTE, with the support of the Sinhalese and Shri Lankan Government, is butchering all the other groups which are now in the North-Eastern provinces. They are coming to India in thousands and thousands. What is the attitude of the Government of Tamil Nadu? If it is TULF, they are sending them to Orissa, if it is ENLF they are sending them to Kerala. Is this the way they should act? Every group which is against LTTE is being sent out. They are not one or two in number. They are in thousands and thousands who are coming here. If the refugees are coming to Tamil Nadu or Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Orissa, then what would be the law and order situation in our country? Is it not a serious thing? Many of my friends are laughing victoriously that we are pulling out the IPKF forces. I am sorry to say that we may have to send them again. This is the Government which has been undoing what my leader had done. You have undone with the 59th Amendment and brought the 64th Amendment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): Is IPKF to remain there for ever.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: My friends are victorious that they have brought them back. What is happening now? Thousands and thousands of our Tamil brothers are pouring into Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Why? It is because Prabakaran and Sri Lankan forces are killing people. Is it something on which we should be happy? Is it something on which this Government is feeling victorious? I think this is not fair on our part. Sir, I can tell you one thing. As far as national unity and integrity is concerned, we are with you. We

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

are giving our full support to you whether it is Kashmir, Punjab, Sri Lanka or Assam. Why do you want to run away by saying that it is a national consensus? We are giving our constructive support. When my friends who are now sitting on that side, were sitting on this side of the House, we have seen that the House could not be run for many days. You did not allow the House to be run. But we have not done so. We are giving full constructive support to you. Now, it is your duty. Even after 140 days of this Government, don't say that this has happened during the time of the Congress. It is for you to act now and it is your duty now. Foreign policy of India had been appreciated by my friends sitting on that side, viz., the CPI and CPI(M) Members. I do not think that they will blame it. Sometimes, the BJP may blame it. This is a field where we have got a solid base. The foreign policy of India has been formulated by our leader, Nehru, moulded by Indiraji and followed by Rajivji. It has been successful in letter and spirit and friends from CPI and CPI(M) have congratulated our leaders for that. Our friendship with Soviet Union is something on which we should cherish. My humble request to the Government is that this foreign policy which has been founded, well formulated and well moulded, should not be destroyed. The foreign policy should be preserved. India has been giving leadership to all the non-aligned countries, under-developed countries and other developing countries. We should continue to give our leadership to other countries and whether that leadership is given by Mr. V.P. Singh or any other person, we do not mind. Whoever is the Prime Minister, we will give full constructive support to him as far as this foreign policy is concerned. But my humble request is to preserve this policy and thus keep India's image aloof among other countries of the world.

SHRI D. PANDIAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in the External Affairs matter.

At the very outset, I want to appeal, to the hon. Members sitting on the other side about this thing. We are discussing about external affairs and particularly about our foreign policy which has been popularly described as non-alignment policy. From the dawn of the freedom of India this policy has been acclaimed all over the world. Though we differ very bitterly on our domestic policies, on foreign affair matters there have been consensus and wide support. Our foreign policy has won acclamation from all over the world which has helped to enhance the prestige of India. So, let us not forget it simply because we have petty prejudices against a particular leader or against a particular party. Don't throw the baby with the tub. Otherwise, you will be watering down the policy which is a time tested policy; which has been approved beyond doubt and which has helped India in the world forum. Whenever a small or big country had been in difficulty or had been oppressed, they had looked to India for the fraternal help and guidance and India's voice was heard and respected. If you make any tinkering in that, you will be tinkering with the prestige of India. You will be demeaning our own prestige and will be weakening the strength of India.

So, I would appeal to the Hon. External Affairs Minister to keep note of the whole track from 1947 to 1990. When I was listening to the Hon. Member from the other side who was lending support to this Government, I was really baffled and pained-sometimes when we hear the utterances from the hon. Members from the other side about Tamil Nadu and about Sri Lanka we are forced to feel that the hon. Members coming from North India are not able to understand our feelings and our problems. Please do not create any such impression in the minds of the people coming from South India. When we are talking about a serious problem such as Sri Lanka, you must know the whole history and you must at least have the minimum respect to the people who are coming from Tamil Nadu. When I say this, I say it with pain because only the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches. You look only at the

polished side of my shoe. But coming from Tamil Nadu, I know fully well that Sri Lanka problem is not a creation of any leader here. The ethnic problem is not the creation of a particular leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The ethnic problem in Sri Lanka started even before the birth of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You must know this. Please don't distort these historical facts to suit and help the interest of some other country which is inimical to India.

In this ethnic problem, the Tamils of Sri Lanka have been suffering for the last 40 years and India has been lending moral support to them. But what has happened? Many a time, our Government has tried to persuade them to settle the problem amicably, to solve this problem as their internal problem. We have never interfered in their internal affairs though we are directly involved with them, because though it is separated by the Pak Straits many families still have marriages on the other side. So, we are interlinked with each other.

During the time of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Bandaranaike came here and there was an agreement to settle that problem amicably. There are two types of Tamils in Sri Lanka—that at least you must know—though they speak the same language. There are Tamil people of Indian origin and Tamils born in Sri Lanka itself. These two are different. So, when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri with all his statesmanship and kind heartedness entered into an agreement with Shrimati Bandaranaike, it was hoped that peace will settle down in that country and the problem will be solved amicably.

But what happened? Unfortunately, nature snatched away Lal Bahadur Shastri. Then, what happened? Shrimati Bandaranaike was removed from power there, some other Government came to power there. They, then simply abrogated their agreement. Nobody takes it up. Whenever they are in trouble, they seek the help of India to come to an agreement. After some time, they simply bury it. We also forget it. Then,

the problem continues.

In Seventies, the problem cropped up like anything. It escalated. It was simply a geno side against the Tamil people. At that time—please take note of it—all political parties that exist in Tamil Nadu, including the present ruling party, conducted not one bandh but several bandhs to press the Central Government and requested the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi to intervene in Sri Lankan matter for defending the rights of the Tamil people. At that time did any political party raise the issue of a separate Tamil *Ealam* No. At that time, it was said, democratic rights, humanrights must be ensured to Tamils in Sri Lanka. They tried but it was not accepted. Then the refugees started flowing. There was a great influx of refugees to Tamil Nadu. You may be amazed that six lakhs of refugees came to Tamil Nadu. They had to be protected. They were given shelter, school facilities and all that in Tamil Nadu. It happened for some time. But for how long it could continue? Then the acts of armed struggle started taking place. At one particular place, i.e. Batticaloa, people were not given water. There was no electricity. There was no food. There was an attempt made by the Government to cow down the people by making them starve. At that time, the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, not of his own accord but when the whole of Tamil Nadu appealed to him—all the five crore people appealed to him—to send something to those people. He had the honesty and guts to send foodstuffs to Sri Lanka. The whole country applauded that human help. Then, the Sri Lankan Government came to terms and the Agreement was signed.

Now, one of our hon. Members was telling that the Tamil language must be given official status. The Tamil people must be assured democratic rights and all that. This was enshrined in the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement some three years back. It is for that, that Agreement was signed. But was it implemented? Based on that Agreement, the IPKF was sent. The IPKF was sent there, not as an occupation army, but with the consent

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of the Sri Lankan Government. It went there with a missionary role. It did its duty. Here some one got up and said that they killed the Tamil People. Then I can say that our police are killing the Punjabi people, our people are killing the Kashmiri people and our people are killing the Gujarati people. There may be something right and wrong but our neutrality should be positive. We cannot be neutral between right and wrong. Did the Indian peace Keeping Force kill the Tamil people? Please, refer to the Statements made by the LTTE. They have come out openly. They have done this. When Mr. Amrithalingam, the great Tamil Leader—believing in democracy—invited them for coffee, after taking coffee, they shot him dead, point blank. Now they have come out with a statement by saying that it is they who have killed because he was a traitor. Who gave them the right to describe anybody a traitor and also to shoot him down? You did not say even a word about it. What had happened? Knowing all these things, our country's new Government entrusted the conciliatory talks to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, whom you know did not agree to the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. You entrusted the work regarding its implementation to that Chief Minister. He is partisan, biased. You know that very well...

AN HON MEMBER: He is a wiseman.

SHRI D. PANDIAN: According to the statement made by the Minister of External affairs yesterday, this Government stands by the Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement. You had entrusted that work to that Chief Minister. Now, an hon. Member of his party says that it is dead and gone. That is your perception. I cannot help you. It is your domestic quarrel. You settle amongst yourself. I am not going to help you. You entrusted the work to such people, forgetting that they do not believe in value-based politics and restoration of democratic norms. Please remember that in the Lok Sabha elections also, the Indo-Sri Lankan conflict and the Indo-Sri Lanka accord were the main issues. What is the result? (Interruptions) Not a single member

of the DMK has been elected to this Lok Sabha. You will not see anyone of them here. (Interruptions) All those who supported the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, all the thirty eight out of 39 were elected, and we are here. When I speak, I speak on behalf of the people of the Tamil Nadu, because this side has the mandate of the Tamil Nadu people, and that party has been rejected outright in the Lok Sabha Elections. (Interruptions) We know your partner better, because we come from that State. (Interruptions) Please listen to me, before you pass your judgement. You have entrusted that job to that Chief Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI D. PANDIAN: Mr Chairman, I want your protection. I will not take much time. If they have any difference of opinion, they will have the right to state it, and let them pass their judgement. (Interruptions) Please listen to me.

Now a serious thing is happening in Tamil Nadu. When you entrusted that serious national task to such a person, he took a partisan attitude; and thereby created more gulf than he bridged, between the warring groups. What happened? The constitutionally, democratically—elected Government has been kicked out unceremoniously; (Interruptions) and people from the jungles have been brought back. What for?

Now what is happening in Tamil Nadu, must be seen as a corollary and as a fall-out. In Tamil Nadu, film cassettes—whether made or artificially—created, I do not know because in a film, you can make anything; you will not always depict only what happened there—are screened showing horrible pictures, condemning not only the IPKF—please remember this point. This is very essential for you. (Interruptions) I am coming to the point. Please listen to me—but the description says: 'Delhi's Aryan imperialism will not defend the Dravidians and particularly the Tamils. They will send the Army to Bangladesh to bring about a separate country, but they will not send their Army to Sri Lanka to

create a separate Tamil Nadu there. Hence it is imperialistic.' Do you agree with that? Do you want that film to be screened? If that is the perception of this Government, allow it to be done, through your constituent party which is at the help of affairs in Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*)

I do not say that that party is doing it. It is allowing it to be done by its fraternal parties and friends. It is an anti-Indian propaganda. What is more worrying is this. Posters and pamphlets are printed in Madras, against India, and then they are taken to Sri Lanka. Can it happen? When a cartoon is published against the Chief Minister, he is arrested under NSA, because the cartoon is so dangerous. Press people are (*Interruptions*) are gagged; but lakhs and lakhs of pamphlets are printed, posters are printed... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: They are against the Government of India.

SHRI D. PANDIAN: That is why it is tolerated. (*Interruptions*)

Five Customs officials were kidnapped last month from the coastal area of Thanjavur; and for a week, nothing was heard about them. After a week, surprisingly they returned to our shores. And the Press saying they went and interviewed them, asking: 'Where had you been; what was your sojourn'?—and all that.

They said that they had been kidnapped by LTTE to Sri Lanka. Customs people were abducted. That was the beginning. Then a spokesman from the Ministry of External Affairs had given a brief to the Press saying that arms and ammunition worth Rs. 10 crores were found near Rameswaram. What was the comment of the Chief Minister? He said that arms and ammunition were dumped by the Department of the Central Government to use them against the Sri Lankan Tamils. What is your stand? Should you not correct it? Then two gunmen came to Rameswaram. They were stopped and interrogated by a constable. He was wounded by

the gunmen. Then the wounded constable reported to the Superintendent of Police. Then the Superintendent of Police along with other people came there and apprehended them. At that time, two men opened fire and escaped in a van. The Government said that they could not trace them. I am speaking about the gunmen who came from Sri Lanka and intruded into our territory with impunity. The Government was not able to apprehend them. It was the problem of Tamilnadu. If you treat all these things in a callous manner, after some months you will hear the same news of what is happening in Kashmir. Then you will reach a point of no return. Then you will feel sorry about it. Please do not allow all these things to take their own course; try to stop them. We are giving you a warning. We are not attempting to topple this Government. You be there as long as you can. You came all of a sudden. If you are suffering from some hallucination, I cannot help it. If some invisible ghost is hunting you, I cannot come to your rescue. Let the ghost meet you at the Philippic and you will meet your destiny then. We are also Indians. Don't arrogate to yourself that you are the custodian of India; you are going to defend the freedom of India? We know how to defend it. The Government should take note of it and stop it.

One recipe was given by one hon. member here. He had mentioned about Mr. Vajpayee; when Mr. Vajpayee was our External Affairs Minister, he visited Pakistan. Then the ruler of Pakistan Gen. Zia had said, "If India had had such a Foreign Minister from the beginning, the wall of hatred would not have arisen and all the problems would have been settled." It is a very good recipe that has been given to solve all our problems. It is an instant cure for all the diseases from which India and the world are suffering. But, unfortunately, he cannot be made an External Affairs Minister with retrospective effect to solve our problems; it is impossible; but it is within your reach to make him the External Affairs Minister today and solve all the problems that India is facing. Then India can become a great country and you can go to bed very peacefully. Such simplistic under-

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standing must be given up. You must remember that the world is undergoing tremendous changes. Imperialism continues to remain there. We are a developing country and we have to be on our guard. Don't barter away the rights of 800 million people. We will fight to end to defend this policy and to defend this country. I hope the members from the other side will not take it as an intra-party politics but as a serious, sincere warning in the interest of the nation. I hope, at least, the well experienced External Affairs Minister will take note of it and do the needful.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain principles on which foreign policy of any country is based. Foreign policy is formulated keeping in view the national interests and the international situation but framers of our foreign policy try to project their own image. In general, all countries want to have cordial relations with their neighbours but our foreign policy has been to have enmity with the neighbours and friendship with neighbour's neighbour. The new government have been facing the consequences of that policy and we got ourselves entangled in those problems.

We have adopted the policy of non-alignment but sent our forces to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. What we have gained. We have spent Rs. 900 crores and lost the lives of 1200 soldiers and in return we brought hatred and nothing else. Even today more than one lakh people are still worried about their future and their fate is still undecided.

Similarly, if you look at many other problems, you will find that in most cases we have become isolated. You know that a conference was organised by U.N.O. in Kuala Lumpur on Palestine problem and Ambassadors and High Commissioners from all over the world took part in it. Our first Secretary participated in the aforesaid conference and

many reporters of leading news-papers wrote articles on it. An impression is being created that we are not taking that much interest in Palestine problem which we used to take earlier. To counter this perception we can establish a fund for the poor Palestine people on the pattern of South Africa fund. Similarly it has been repeated here time and again that the office of the Israel consulate in Bombay should be closed, but it has not been closed till now and it creates doubts. Recently I went to Saudi Arabia in connection with the celebration of Jashne-Hyderabad. I observed there that the behaviour of our counselor and High Commissioner was quite peculiar. Here we can talk to the Ministers but there we could not talk with them. You might know that at the time of independence, Indian Muslims had no respect in Arab countries but now the Indian, with their nice behaviour and goodness have made their own place there. Today in Arab countries, the Pakistani Muslims are subjected to intensive screening and they are asked to line up in separate queue whereas the screening of Indians is not so intensive. They have made their own place there with their nice behaviour. They have enhanced the prestige of the country. More than 3.5 lakh Indians are living there but now they are not getting as much salaries as they used to get earlier. The money that does not belong to the Embassy has been kept in Banks in Bahrain instead of Saudi Arabia. That money does not belong to Embassy. In spite of so much money, people stayed in the premises of Embassy school in Jeddah so that their children might get facilities there. Only for the 20 per cent commission, the building was shifted to the other side. People are facing difficulties trained teachers are not available for their children. The parents committee constituted for the schools, consists of people whose children do not study in the school. The meeting of this parents committee is not convened even once a year. Wives of the staff staying in the Embassy have been engaged as teachers. You can imagine the plight of those people. Fee has been increased by 40 per cent. They have sent thousands of telegrams and telephone calls to India and even to the Minister to draw his

attention towards their problem. In a Urdu Bazam, they made an appeal but the consulate alleged that they were collecting fund through Bazam for purchasing arms to take them to India. Such a mean allegation is levelled against them. It is a place which attracts all the muslims of the world. Today, when people are toiling hard for shaping the destiny to the nation, our inefficient embassies are doing much harm to the national interest. I would like that strict action must be taken against the responsible officials.

The Haj pilgrims are required to fill up a form and they are charged 20 riyals each for that. Every Haj pilgrim is charged 20 riyals. In India, charge of capitation fees is banned. However, the embassy officials charge capitation fees for the admission of the children. The people of Saudi Arabia tend to pity our condition. What kind of an effect is it going to have on our image? The State of education is miserable. Are trained teachers not available in India? Trained teachers can be provided but it is not done because the wives of the persons working in the embassies have to be provided with jobs.

I would like the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for removing such delinquent officials and replacing them by such people who can bring glory to the country. They are the wrong kind of people and as a result of their deeds, much harm is being done.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply at 5 o' clock. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to be as brief as possible.

PROF. N.G.RANGA (Guntur): I wish to congratulate ourselves, our country and our Minister for the achievement of long awaited freedom of Nelson Mandela. We are also glad that now Nepalis are going to have a democratic form of government. It is necessary for the Government of India to begin to think about how the relations between Democratic Nepal and India could be made

better, could be improved and could be taken out of the morass into which we gone during the last three or four months. Secondly, our Foreign Minister is also fortunate in coming into power just when Mandela was released. For a long time they have been fighting and India has been strengthening the African people. It was Mrs. Mandela who was invited to India about ten years ago to receive the Nehru prize for freedom and humanism. I am glad that our Prime Minister was invited and was able to be there to congratulate him along with our former Prime Minister, Rajivji, for the freedom he has achieved after 25 years of incarceration.

Then we have this problem of Sri Lanka. Our friend from Tamil Nadu has made an appeal in such an eloquent manner for a right and careful policy to be followed by the Government of India. It is all right for people to go on criticising why our troops have been sent and so on. Before our troops were sent at the request of their Government, Sri Lanka was obliged to depend upon Israeli troops and Pakistani troops to maintain their freedom in their own country. And if our troops had not been sent, we do not know what would have been the fate of Sri Lanka, to whose hands Sri Lanka would have fallen politically as well as militarily. Therefore, it is a good thing that our troops had been sent. And I wish to express my gratitude and the gratitude of the people of our country for the services as well as the sacrifices made by our troops during the time that they were there in Sri Lanka as I have stated and I repeat it again, at the request of their Government. And I am glad that they have come back now. They are with us. Sri Lanka has to depend upon her own resources. I learn that once again Sri Lankan Government willingly or unwillingly is welcoming foreign troops in order to help it to keep down their own terrorism from the Sri Lankan people and also to keep under control their section of our Indians in Sri Lanka who did not agree with Indo-Sri Lanka agreement but carried on their terrorism. Is that a welcome feature, or development, or prospect? Therefore, the Government will have to be wide awake with regard to this matter.

[Prof. N.G.Ranga]

Then there is China, for instance, who has been pursuing, I think, a very correct policy in trying to achieve peace and good relations between China and our country. But, at the same time we have to be ready to assert the human rights of the people of Tibet. For a very long time, from the very beginning, I have disagreed with the Government of India's policy with regard to Tibet, but anyhow, that policy has come to stay. We accept Tibet to be an autonomous portion of China and I hope, our Government—the past as well as the present and the future also—would try to see that Tibetans' human rights are properly protected, and for that we must be always ready to negotiate with China on the one side and the rest of the world, and more especially USSR, on the other, in order to ensure the continuation or the preservation of the human rights of the people of Tibet.

With regard to Arab nations and Saudi Arabia and soon, my hon. friend from Hyderabad has already made a very strong point that our Government should try to spare funds in order to provide schooling for the children not only of those who are working in our Embassies there but also of those of our Indians who happen to work there. We also owe to them this much of satisfaction in view of the crores and crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange they have been able to gain for our country.

Then, Sir, in the United Nations, we have to continue to raise our voice from time to time for the freedom of the people of Africa, especially of South Africa. I am glad that our Government as well as Rajivji have assured them of financial as well as other support, consistent with our own financial position in our country. On the whole, we have been doing well, so far as our foreign policy would continue the general trend of the foreign policy of our country which has come down to us, more or less, as a kind of tradition and treasure during the last forty years because of the foundations laid by Jawaharlal Ji and the improvements made

thereupon by Indiraji. I wish to sound a note of caution in regard to what is happening between China and Russia on the one side and USSR and America on the other. They are coming together to achieve as much of peaceful relations as possible between themselves but these must be extended to the easing of relations all over the world, more especially between India and her neighbours. Unfortunately, United States has not been pursuing the right policy. It is very well known how USA has been hiding Pakistan and Pakistan is developing her own phase of hatred towards India. It is wrong to say that all the people of Pakistan want peace with India and only the rulers of Pakistan are opposed to India. It is not so. It is seen that during the last two years, the Prime Minister of Pakistan talk in one sense and the in armies were behaving in a different manner and the whole of the country on that side has been supporting them. What is happening in Punjab and also in Srinagar? Therefore, we have to develop our relations, friendly, political and economic with Russia, with China and with America in such a manner that while these three great countries, great powers indeed in the world, are trying to improve their relations between themselves and then reduce their expenditure on the defence forces, they would not be encouraging so many of our neighbours to play mischief with our borders, with our border people and then encourage terrorism on our borders and in that way force us to go on spending as we have been spending more and more money on our defence forces. There is a danger in this that while Pakistan need not have to spend her own resources but they can always draw upon American resources and their allies also, their friends and their dependents—China can go on playing her own mischief—we have to depend upon our own poor resources and there lies the danger. I would like my hon. friend, the Foreign Minister, to concentrate, to spare as much of his time and his skill as possible in order to persuade one, two or three, or all the three of these great powers, to see that they have to help us, that they should not continue their policies in such a manner that they will continue to do the harm

that they have been doing during the last 40 or 50 years.

[Translation]

SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. The present Minister of External affairs had previously held the position of ambassador and has considerable experience in this field. We have much expectations from him. When we had taken up with him the problem of 500 fishermen of our area who had been arrested and put behind bars by the Pakistani authorities for having unknowingly crossed the territorial waters, he intervened immediately and got them released. Therefore, I would like to praise him for his effort.

Several hon. Members have put forward their suggestions. As Prof. Ranga had just been submitting and certain other hon. Members have also submitted that there is a need to streamline the functioning of our embassies abroad and to improve their efficiency. Immediate steps should be taken to educate all people of the Indian origin in the foreign countries through the medium of Indian languages. We would like that they should be imparted education in the appropriate environment. Today, no arrangements are there to provide education through the Indian languages. If we are able to make appropriate arrangements for their education in the Indian languages, it will provide much benefit which is conducive to our interest. The officials of our embassies do not treat our people properly. As per the experience of the people who go abroad in search of work, the embassy officials do not treat them properly when they contact them for guidance. In this connection, I would like to request the hon. Minister that in Muscat or in other countries wherever representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs are there, it should be ensured that they look after the Indian interests and work according to rules. According to the experience of some of the hon. Members, when they approach some of the foreign embassies located in New Delhi

for some work, they have to suffer humiliation and insulting behaviour from the embassy officials. They are insulted on the grounds of security and other such pretexts. A number of complaints might have reached the hon. Minister in this connection. Therefore, my request is that at least the people who have some dignity, the hon. Members of Parliament for instance, should be given proper treatment. The kind of treatment which is meted out to the people from foreign country by us should be followed by the foreign embassies in regard to us as well. This is extremely necessary.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had laid the foundation of our foreign policy being followed for the last 40 years. We had enjoyed cordial relationship with our neighbours during the tenure of Shri Atal Behari Bajpayee as the foreign Minister. Our efforts should be to maintain that kind of a relationship. I am grateful to the hon. Chairman for provided me with an opportunity to make my submission. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start, I would like to make a plea to the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I do not think our Party had its share of time of one hour and thirty-six minutes which is available today. So, I would be grateful to you...

MR. CHAIRMAN: More or less they have taken .

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : 'More or less' means within hours more or less...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first speak. After that the Minister will reply.

SHRI INDER JIT: But they walked out the other day and lost the whole day.

-**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** But you got all the time. (Interruptions) .

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We extended the debate on External Affairs only to facilitate them to speak.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Actually, Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not fair because when time is allotted, the appropriate time should be made available to the concerned party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Time is now taken.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like, at the outset, to mention that in the arena of External Affairs I should feel that there is no fundamental difference of policy between both sides of the House at least on matters of policy taking into consideration the fact that the Address of the President to both House of Parliament is really identical to what Panditji had laid down, Indiraji had followed and ultimately is really the national foreign policy. However, when one sees the implementation on the field, one is disturbed, to say the least .

Sir, the issue of Kashmir is not a new issue. It is an issue ever since 1947. We had the Simla pact and after the Simla agreement we expected that Pakistan could toe that line at least on an agreement which they voluntarily entered. But as the External Affairs Minister had already heard from the Members earlier, we are all aware that at the highest levels in Pakistan strong inciting statements and speeches have been made. Speeches have been made even on the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir area, on its borders and in fact, in all the major cities in Pakistan to the effect that it is time to start the war for thousand years to recover Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): After a thousand years.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I am happy to note that the External affairs

Minister says after a thousand years, but I disagree with him. Even after thousand years, Kashmir will be a part of India and for eternity. I am not willing to give even that little credence of thousand years. I understand that he meant it with all the lightness at heart, but it is a serious matter where one cannot take it lying down over the issue of seeing a neighbouring country's political leadership openly challenging us and we not having any reaction except a mild one. It is not fair, it is not right. Mild rebuffs in diplomatic parleys may be alright, but it is necessary for us to realise that Pakistan is not limiting its anti-India activity or campaign to merely making speeches or merely training terrorists or merely financing the terrorists within India. They have gone much further. It is relevant that the External Affairs Minister takes note of this point. The Organisation of Islamic States is to meet in Cairo in the end of May and early June. We are aware that Pakistan is taking up the Kashmir issue at a very high level and is organising an invitation for the JKLF leader to come and speak at the OIS meeting. Not only that, in addition, they have campaigned not merely on the issue of Kashmir, but saying that they are raising the issue from the point of view of self-determination rights of the Islamic people all over the world by which they will add the Kashmir issue not only to the Cyprus, but also to the Republics of the Soviet Union which have an Islamic population. It is relevant that we understand that we might fall trap to this devious game that is liable to take place unless strong diplomatic efforts are taken to ensure that our Arab friends join us at this moment of crisis, when we have supported them every time the issue has arisen. What is even more unfortunate is to note that Pakistan, today is not only having the courage, but also the temerity to throw the gauntlet at us and we are not able to respond. What is even more surprising—I am sure Prof. Madhu Dandavate would agree with me—is to see that one of the crutches, only this week end has openly stated in a public meeting in Calcutta that it is time for you to bomb the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir area where training of terrorists is taking place. I do not understand why they have to do it in

a public meeting in Calcutta and why can't they do it in private to you. After all, when they want their Governor to be posted there, they get it done, when they want their persons posted at appropriate positions they get it done. They have all the benefit of being in power and it looks like they are having all the benefit of being exactly on the border line of power having the cake and eating it and driving as strong a communal line as they can. I am surprised to note that after a statement in a public meeting, when a senior leader of a supporting party gives a call, there is no response at all.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, what is even more shocking is with regard to Sri Lanka. All of us are aware that the process of solving the problem had started. But today you have a situation in Sri Lanka where the Provincial Council of the Northeast cannot meet, because almost all the members of the Council have actually come away as refugees to India. That is the amount of peace that is left behind in Sri Lanka. It is nice to say that one will not interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. I have said earlier in the House and I repeat it again that the next step, next plan of the Sinhalese Government in Sri Lanka is to wipe out the LTTE. They have planned it militarily and will carry it out militarily. It is not that we are asking the Government to support Eelam. But what I seek from the Government is, what is their plan with regard to the safety, future and justice for the people of Indian origin, the Tamilians who have lived for years in Sri Lanka. There are claims and I think, the claim may be reasonable right, the Tamilians are in Sri Lanka for a period longer than even the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. Why are they being ignored? Why are they being treated, when they come as refugees in this country, as criminals? The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu refuses permission to them to enter into Tamil Nadu and ensures that the ship is diverted to the shores of Orissa. Ultimately the Orissa Chief Minister has to receive them where the Sinhalese Claim that they have originally come from Orissa. It is most unfortunate to see the situation. Another very unfortunate matter which I bring to the notice of the Minister of

External Affairs is the deal with the President of Bangladesh. Soon after his visit to Bangladesh, we found that the President of Bangladesh had made statement referring to Kashmir as the territory occupied by India. I do not see the reason why there is no stronger reaction yet. Are we now deteriorating, deteriorating to a level of what the Bangladesh President says. Have we reached that stage?

In your report, have not said anything about the Afghanistan Mujahideens training the terrorists who operate in Kashmir? Or, is that irrelevant? Why is it that your report is silent about it? All of us are aware that Mujahideens had been training the terrorists specially in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir specially where the training camps are there. They are sending after converting the committed nationalists into terrorists. The youngsters had been kidnapped and taken there, they are being trained there and sent back as killers and terrorists into Kashmir.

I would like to end only by bringing to the notice of the External Affairs Minister that there is an issue of Cambodia. In Cambodia, it is necessary that the U. N. Administration is put in place till free and fair elections take place ensuring all parties participate in the elections. I think, the Minister of External Affairs is aware of the Australian plan. I would request this Government to actively participate in it. It is not that we should remain out of every international scheme and remain embroiled in only what we cannot even think of managing.

I would like to end by saying that the amount mentioned in the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs is not so much an issue. As much money as they want, they can have. But let them at least not bring down the flag that has been flying high in the international arena. Shri I.K. Gujral Saheb has been in the arena in the past. He has now come back. I request him to ensure somehow or the other which he knows, somehow or the other means not to succumb to communal and external influences.

Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You said that the hon. Minister is reply at 5 O' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Within another five minutes.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants for the External Affairs Ministry for the year 1990-91. The Sri Lankan problem was being handled in a cool and diplomatic manner by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Madam Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. But the Sri Lankan Government on its part has been oppressing and suppressing the Tamil people, depriving them of their political and electoral rights and also displacing them from their homeland. Our Hon. then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi tried to solve the Sri Lankan Problem by entering into an agreement with the government of Sri Lanka. It is the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who demanded that Armed forces should be despatched to Sri Lanka to maintain peace for a very long time. He held so many public meetings in support of his demand. When the present Hon. President of India Shri Venkata Raman addressed a public meeting at Madras he categorically asked the Chief Minister to clarify under what circumstances the Indian army should be despatched to Sri Lanka under whose invitation it should be despatched to Sri Lanka and who would be responsible for maintaining the Indian troops in Sri Lanka. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister instead of trying to answer these questions insisted upon sending of Indian army to Sri Lanka. Later circumstances changed and our army was sent to Sri Lanka on the invitation of the Government of Sri Lanka for maintaining peace in that island. Why did we send the Indian army to Sri Lanka? Simply to safeguard the Tamils there, to safeguard the LTTE. After sending the Indian troops in Sri Lanka, the LTTE had gone back on their

words and attacked the Indian troops. We lost so many lives. There was considerable damage to the materials possessed by Indian army. Our mission was to disarm the armed Tamil factions in Sri Lanka. Our mission was not to kill Tamilians but to protect them even at the cost of the lives of the Indian Soldiers. More than one thousand two hundred Indian soldiers have lost their lives. More than three thousand Indian soldiers were injured. Two Thousand Crores have so far been spent on this mission. However, our task was not appreciated by the Sri Government and our forces have been asked to withdraw so disrespectfully. Today we have withdrawn our forces. What should be our next action. There are large number of Tamilians at peril in Sri Lanka. Who will safeguard their lives and property? More than 1 lakh refugees are in Tamil Nadu alone. More than Twenty Thousand refugees are without shelter and seeking refuge in India and they are unable to accommodate themselves either in Orissa or in Kerala or in Maharashtra, or elsewhere. Who has created this situation? The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has managed to play his game of toppling the duly elected government of Shri Vardha Raja Perumal in the North Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. This is a very serious situation which he has created. The Hon'ble External Affairs Minister must take serious note of the situation. He must take efforts to recoup from the Sri Lankan Government the total cost we incurred on the IPKF when it was stationed in Sri Lanka. They should also demand from the Sri Lankan Government funds for compensating the lives and property lost by the IPKF in Sri Lanka. A large number of soldiers in the IPKF belonged to North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu which is my constituency. Efforts must be taken to rehabilitate the families of the soldiers who had been the victims of LTTE attacks in Sri Lanka. Their children's education should be taken care of.

17. 10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the most atrocious attack on the part of the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. Karuna Nidhi was to boycott the reception of IPKF at Madras. Whether this party is in power or that party is in power, the army is the same. The army symbolises the unity and integrity of the country. The army symbolises the dignity and honour of the nation. The same army is doing commendable role in maintaining peace in Punjab and Kashmir. Such an army should not have been disrespected by the Chief Minister. The Prime Minister the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister, however, gave due respect to returning IPKF. However, the Chief Minister has failed to honour the IPKF.

Hon'ble Sh. K.V. Thomas very rightly pointed out the reasons for Benazir Bhutto provoking us and supporting the separatist tendencies in Punjab and Kashmir. It has deep meaning. The situation has been created only after the assumption of V.P. Singh's Government because his Government is supported by fundamentalists like BJP and atheists like communists. The neighbours are now in a grip of fear as to what would happen in their own country if this coalition is allowed to rule from Delhi. This fear should be dispelled.

Let them search their hearts and say whether after the assumption of V.P. Singh's Ministry our prestige in the eyes of the world has gone up or down? Even small neighbours are today trying to frighten us because we are having a weak government here and particularly, the Muslim world is keenly watching us.

The Hon. Prime Minister the Hon. External Affairs Minister should create a climate of credibility in the minds of our muslim neighbours and other small neighbours. Ceylon problem has been hanging fire for a very long time (*Interruptions*) ... No this is our problem. We suffer because of this. Therefore, I must say something about it. Ceylon today is treating us as an enemy. Hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi concluded an agreement for amicable solution of Sri Lankan ethnic problem. A soldier who hit Rajiv Gandhi

when he was on a visit to Sri Lanka has been recently released from Jail. This clearly brings out the attitude of the government of Sri Lanka towards India. A large number of terrorists have entered into India are creating an atmosphere of confusion in Tamil Nadu. There are clashes everyday along the shores of Tamil Nadu between the civilians, Indian policemen and Sri Lankan terrorists. Therefore, Sir, this problem should be immediately resolved.

[English]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to speak regarding drug menace in the North-eastern States. Nagaland and Manipur are located all along bordering Burma. And for the last three or four years, trafficking of drugs has been going on. All the political parties in Nagaland and Manipur and other social organisations including Nagaland Baptist church, Manipur Baptist Church Naga Mothers Association; Naga Students Federation etc., and all other sections of people have come out and cooperated with the Government. But still, this drug trafficking could not be controlled because it is being encouraged by Burmese Government. We have lost many lives of young and innocent people. Many young people's life has been ruined. Government also has been going on controlling this trafficking on a large scale. But unless it is taken up with the Government of Burma, it is difficult to control this trafficking, they will not be able to check the entry of drug trafficking.

Drug menace is an international concern and it should be taken up with counterpart of that country. It is a chemical war which is going on in our Burma-Naga border. If a man is shot dead by bullet with the big sound, we all express our concern to that man. But the silent killer, that is, the drug is penetrating in our community, in our houses and in our towns and our people are really worried about it. I would like to have an assurance from the Government. Rather I would like to know from the Minister himself, when he gives reply, what kind of steps is he going to take with his counterpart in the

[Sh. Shikiho Sema]

Burmese Government? I would like to impress upon you that it is a very serious matter in this part of the country. I request you to take up this matter to at least check the trafficking of these drugs in this Burma-Naga-Manipur border.

Thank you.

17.17 hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Communal situation in Gujarat

[English]

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Mr. Upendra to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, in the morning, several hon. Members wanted to know about the latest situation in Gujarat. Though the Business Advisory Committee... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): We want to know what has happened to the fate of the kidnapped persons because the deadline is over now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Through the Business Advisory Committee has allotted some time for the discussion on the Gujarat situation later this week, yet for the benefit of the hon. House, I am giving a statement on behalf of the Home Minister about the latest situation in Gujarat.

Sir, Gujarat has recently witnessed a number of communal incidents in some districts. These incidents, unrelated to each other, are the result of the machinations of anti-social elements. The State Government

has taken effective steps against such elements. I would like to re-assure this august House that the sinister designs of communal and divisive forces will not be allowed to succeed.

2. The first of these incidents in Gujarat occurred at Patan in Mehsana district on the 10th March, 1990. A clash between some Hindus and Muslims on a minor issue of black-marketing of cinema tickets led to a communal riot which resulted in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 41 persons. The situation was brought under control by the State Government and peace was restored in the area. On 25.3.90, another communal incident took place, at Baroch, after an incident of alleged misbehaviour against a girl by a few persons belonging to a different community. Anand and Bhalej towns in Kheda district witnessed communal disturbances from 27.3.90 to 31. 3. 90 in which two persons died and 16 persons were injured. Baroda and Palanpur had communal problem on the 6th and 7th of April, 1990, as a sequel to rallies organised in connection with incidents in Kashmir. Ahmedabad which had remained peaceful suddenly witnessed communal tension following a fatal stabbing incident on 3. 4. 90. There was a sharp spurt of violence in Ahmedabad which resulted in 32 deaths and injuries to 126 persons. The total number of deaths in Gujarat due to these communal incidents is 48. 230 persons have been injured in these communal riots.

3. The State Government has imposed curfew in sensitive areas both in Ahmedabad and Baroda. 364 persons have been arrested. Patrolling in affected areas has been intensified. Army columns have staged flag march in Ahmedabad and Baroda. Massive combing operations to detect illegal weapons have been launched. Preventive arrests of anti-social elements have been made. Provisions of Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act have been invoked in some cases. Deployment of police and para-military forces has been augmented. The Central Government has also rushed in additional forces to Gujarat.

4. The State Government has also taken steps to ensure maintenance of essential supplies in the affected areas. Relief and rehabilitation work has also been taken up. Assistance of various voluntary organisations has also been taken in maintaining communal peace as well to supplement the work relating to relief to the riot affected families.

5. I am in constant touch with the Chief Minister and all possible help and assistance by the Central Government to maintain peace and harmony is being provided. It has been urged on the State authorities to restore normalcy immediately. I need hardly mention about the firm resolve of the Government that elements trying to vitiate communal situation in the country will not be spared. The vast majority of our people in Gujarat or anywhere else in the country want to live in peace and have displayed communal amity. I am sure, this august House will join me in making an earnest appeal to all citizens to eschew violence, shed distrust and work whole-heartedly for the restoration of communal harmony and normalcy.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): His statement is all right; but could I know the whereabouts of the Home Minister? When are we discussing it?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Business Advisory Committee has allotted some time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Firstly let me know where is the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that is not a point.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The Home Minister is in the other House because as I said that bill is going on.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: When are we discussing it?

[Translation]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is being taken up on 11th.

17.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1990-91

Ministry of External Affairs-Contd.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the non-alignment policy is a very good policy. But this policy has lost its previous strength.

[Translation]

The old military alliances are breaking down. It is necessary that the Indian foreign policy should be such that we are able to win over maximum number of friends. How many friends we can take along with us depends on our foreign policy. We have observed that the socialist countries have been our good friends. Whenever, there have been difficulties, they have come forward to help us. But now the socialist block has also been divided. New permutations and combinations are taking place. Now the system has undergone a change. U.S.A. is drawing nearer the Soviet Union and China's relations with the European countries are improving which can be attributed to the foreign policy followed by these nations. Thus under the changed circumstances, we have to make more friends and appropriate steps have to be taken for expansion of the trade. The Missions which we have had for the past 40 years, have been total failures. Our country has a very low rating and we are not able to look after the health of our people abroad. The fat allowances which the Mission people are carrying should be accountable. What is the accountability? Why cannot they expand the trade? Why are we not able to provide proper health care facilities for our people abroad? This matter requires to be examined.

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

Secondly, the foreign tourists are welcomed in our country more so because they are beneficial from the economic point of view, but no norms have been laid down for them. The foreign tourists who come to this country must adhere to certain norms. For example, it should be ensured that certain amount of clothing is there before they enter India. This is so because these people do not consider it necessary to wear clothes. There are several good beaches in our country but we are not able to go there because these people roam about shamelessly in the nude. This is very disgraceful for us. Therefore, compulsory clothing should be fixed as a norm for such foreign tourist. Eve-teasing was the subject of discussion in the morning today. Eve-teasing is encouraged by such factors and it is a related question. You may have observed in Delhi that these people carry drugs with them and are a part of the drug smuggling racket. Therefore, they should especially be checked. We are not against tourism but there should be certain norms in respect of the conduct of the foreign tourists so that our culture may remain unaffected by the behaviour of such tourists and it may not be adversely affected. I am raising this point in particular because no one has pointed this out in the House. We have provided much relaxation in the rules relating to the issue of visas but it should be ensured that there is no misuse of these relaxation and such people do not enter our country who prefer to remain without clothes. They set a bad example for our youth. In case, the Government is unable to check them, we would have to appeal to the people to take the matter in their hands and drive them out of the country.

A new Government has come to power in the country. It has to be seen as to what is the volume of trade with different countries. This is so because a country can make enormous progress through foreign trade but at the same time it should be ensured that it does not bring a bad name to the country. All these things should be reflected in our foreign policy. The country's responsi-

bility is entrusted with you. Therefore, the foreign policy should be such that India could enjoy high status and prestige in the world and our culture is protected against outside interference.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K.GUJRAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have after all, come to a stage where we can wind up the debate. I am very grateful to hon. Members on both sides of the House for the very lively discussion that has taken place for so many days.

If my memory holds right, I think, this is the first time that the Foreign Affairs debate has aroused so much attention. It is also for the first time that during the Demand for Grant, the Foreign Affairs policy is being discussed. I think this is as it should be. It is sad that over the years this practice had been given up. And many times, the vital areas of Government's activity like Foreign Affairs and Defence were just guillotined and voted in. I feel not only in India, not only in this House, not only in the other House, but today in the whole of the country, there is a community of people, the writers, the thinkers, the academicians and even the lay-men who take vital interest in India's foreign policy. This is a very big compliment to India's tradition. I can only assure you that it will be my endeavour so long as I hold this charge to try to optimise the debate. I will be very keen always not only to discuss here in the House but also with those who are experts outside to benefit from their views and to benefit from their outlooks and studies. I think, it is very important for us to realise and remember Pandit Nehru's approach to foreign policy. How was it built up? How did he build a national consensus? As a good teacher, as a leader in every meeting, big or small, he would spend hours explaining to the common people of India, what is India's foreign policy and why. I think we owe it to his memory today and particularly in the year of his birth centenary that here was a man who taught us, who told us, who shaped our

thinking. Therefore, I feel that today this is my effort that walking in the same trail, the Nehruvian tradition should be revived. Therefore, I think, I carry the voice of the House when I say that in this debate should be discussed, especially the issues that are before the nation. I think we all must understand that traditions are common, heritage is common. We have to preserve it. We can differ sometimes. I think, it is also welcome. Yet we must keep the major issues and their background in mind.

In India, we have a heritage of foreign policy—a very proud heritage—that presented the best of our culture. It also represents the tradition of our freedom struggle. It also represents the views and the efforts of the master builders who built independent India. That is how our foreign policy was shaped. Not that we did not falter, not that we never made mistakes. We did make mistakes, yet those who were shaping the policies, they had both the candour and the courage to stand up in the House: like this and even said: yes, we made mistake. I think, if you ever discover that this Government, as any other government, makes mistakes, it should also be viewed in the context of the tradition itself. After all, policies are made by human beings. After all, policies are made by perceptions. Therefore, policies and perceptions sometimes can go wrong. But one thing on which we must not make a mistake and must never go wrong, is on the basic postulates of our foreign policy. And those basic postulates, I feel, are something we must preserve. As I sat here for three to four days, discussing with and hearing my hon. Members, hearing their views on various aspects of foreign policy, I felt more humble. I heard them with humility because most of them are more learned than I am. They knew better than me. They have better background than mine. Therefore, I heard them with respect. I promise again that that would be my attitude all the time that I hold charge of this portfolio. In the debate, when I heard my friends, I found one thing missing. This I say with great humility. What was missing was the perception of change that has come the world over.

What is happening the world over? We notice that there is a flood tide, coming from all sides. We find that this flood is rushing not only in Europe, not only in East Europe, not only in the Soviet Union, but also in all directions. Let us try to understand what is this change about. Why has it come? If we don't understand that, no country, particularly India, can ever make a well-thought out foreign policy. We must try to understand that Europe of today is something very different from what Europe was yesterday. We must understand the Soviet Union today is also very different from the Soviet Union of yesterday. I had the privilege of staying there for nearly five years as Ambassador of this country. When I look around, when I look at the faces of the policies, I perceive a change—sometimes good, sometimes not so good. Yet, a change is there. This tremendous change should be and should have been the subject of debate here. When all learned Members are sitting here, I was hoping that we would try to spell out and try to share with each other as to how we understand the change. That would be more helpful. There may not be any consensus on that. There cannot be because we are living in the process of change itself. There may be difficulties in perceiving it, there may be difficulties in comprehending it. Yet, I think that efforts should be made and I hope when another opportunity comes, we will give our attention to that because unless we understand that background we will be in difficulty. Now or later, we must understand these trends and impacts of this change on us and the impact of this change on our institutions and the world relationships and the relationships of our country with other countries. On a conceptual plane, if I take a minute of your time Sir, I think a very interesting phenomenon has taken place. All my friends here would recall that when the first Industrial Revolution came, the world witnessed, for the first time, what we call today the nation States. Now, we are in the midst of the second and third Industrial Revolutions. The impact of the second and third Industrial Revolutions on the society and the social institutions is inevitable. Let us try to understand that if Europe today is demolishing the

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

traditional walls of nation States and trying to unify, then how much of it is because of the second and third Industrial Revolution? Is it or is it not a fact that if today the Berlin wall is gone, if today the East Europe identity is undergoing a change, then the transformation of ideologies, philosophies, the perceptions and the backgrounds that were perceived in 19th and 20th century look out of place. Is it or is it not due to the impact of the second and third Industrial Revolutions? We, in India, are living in a different stage of growth, part of us are still in feudalism and part of us are in the first Industrial Revolution and part of the society is already thinking and acting in the second and third Industrial Revolution. When we go to space, when we have satellites, when we split the atom, societies are bound to record it, social institutions are bound to record it. Therefore, all the ideologies by which we swore yesterday, all the philosophies which have guided and lighted our way, look obsolete. Let us not worry; let us not lament; that is the law of life. Only those who lament over the past ultimately become, what I call, a fundamentalist. Fundamentalism is not only in religion. Fundamentalism is basically a sort of static mind which refuses to grow, which refuses to think, which refuses to perceive the future in the present context. If Europe on one side is bound to create a supra-state and as I said, if East Europe is undergoing a change inevitably, the concepts of adversaries and friends are undergoing a change. Strategic perceptions are undergoing a change; weapons systems are undergoing a change. Therefore, those who think that while formulating the policies of India I should not take into account these developments, then I think that they are neither doing justice to me nor doing justice to Nehruvian thought. Nehruvian thought was never static; it was dynamic. It made us think of future. There is no use of only worshipping Nehru and forgetting his approach, forgetting his way of seeing the world and future. Before I come to the points which my friends have raised, I would only request only one thing. Let us not worry ourselves in the pool of yesterday; let us live

in the world of today and tomorrow. As I said, Nehru gave us the concept of looking at things in a global context. I remember of the days of freedom struggle when I was a young man in the university. Whenever he talked of Spain and European reality, it was sometimes very remote. He was educated, we were under-graduates. Gradually, we learnt that the world had to be looked at globally and once we started looking at the world globally, we started looking at the trends globally. Today, I only plead that let us not forget that radiation. We must look globally and react globally and then only you will be in a position to think of the South-Asia, and then only you will be able to place your country in the correct perspective. South-Asia's relationship with other countries must be harmonised with this change. When I took the office and I started talking of harmonising the South-Asia realities with world of change, which is talking of cooperation and friendship, I was not talking out of my hat. I was seeing the world change. If Europe talks in terms of harmony and cooperation and the Warsaw pact and NATO have a different type of relationship, it would be a mistake on my part to think that the South-Asia relationship can always remain tense can full of animus. That was why I tried and this Government is trying not because we are something very different than you are, but I think, we are trying to harmonise the realities of this are a with the realities of the world. When the cold war was at its height and the world was divided in camps, Nehru, the visionary Nehru, at that time talked in favour of friendship, talked in favour of peace, talked in favour of anti-nuclear weapons and talked in terms of banning the tests. Why was he saying so? Sometimes, some of us thought that he was a dreamer; some of us accused him of being an ideology, but he was a visionary. And today we see that what he saw years ago has become a reality. Today, for the first time the Super Power are sitting across the table; for the first time in the human history, we find that arms are being given up voluntarily. Never before in the human history have two adversary powers sat together and discussed which arms they should discard first. It is a new era. At that

† K. GUJRAL

time, he was the first statesman—I use that word with a great deal of humility for him—who visualised that the obvious outcome of decolonization was the non-alignment. He embraced non-alignment not because he thought that non-alignment was something of a dream. He fashioned a foreign policy and gave it the name of non-alignment. At that time, non-alignment meant independence, it meant peace, it meant friendship and cooperation. This has remained unchanged. Yet, I must say that the non-alignment perception must be renewed from time to time, if its life force is not to dry up.

The end of cold war provides great opportunities for grand renewal of India's traditional foreign policy. Our foreign policy is, therefore, a mixture of continuity and change. Change comes in response to the global change. Sometimes, there is a creative effort to bring about a desirable change. The recent changes in the world economic and political situation constitutes a indication of what the non-alignment movement has stood so far and stood fast. The formal closing of the cold war chapter at the end of the Malta Summit was a giant move towards the realization of the objectives of the non-alignment movement to eliminate the division of the world into hostile power blocks. However, this does not mean that the movement has become redundant or has outlived its purpose. It has not. Independence of judgement and action in foreign policy matter remains as valid today as it was in 1961, when it was launched. Therefore, this Government's policy remains founded and embedded in non-alignment.

When we came to power, India's relations with most of the South Asian neighbours were poor. We, therefore, gave the first priority to normalisation of relations with our neighbours, notably Nepal and Sri Lanka. I was attacked for pursuing the track of friendship. But some attacks from certain sources only tell you that you are doing the right thing.

In a world in which great enmities are being pushed rapidly into history—as I said,

where there is a virtual competition among the developed to bury the ancient hatchet—in that era we are also trying to build an era of friendship with the neighbours. That does not mean that we do not take our security seriously or that we do not want to safeguard our security. We want to be friends but at the same time we want to safeguard our own interests. It is also time that we realised that until we have been able to put an end to gaps that exist between India and its neighbours and live together as a cooperating community of South Asian nations, we will remain isolated from the global process of integration of national economies and production capabilities that will be one of the principal characteristics of the world of the next century.

In all humility, I claim that in the three months that we have been in the Office, we have tried to transform that climate in South Asia. I say it with confidence that today with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal, the quality of relationship has undergone a change. This morning, I made a Statement in this House about our reactions to the situation in Nepal. I will not take your time to repeat it. I would only say that we wish Nepal well and we wish its democratic urges well.

With the de-induction of IPKF force from Sri Lanka a new situation has arisen. Some of my friends have given a great deal of attention to this and I am thankful to them. We have stuck to our word. We promised to them that IPKF would be de-inducted by the 31st of March. We finished the process a week earlier. This has created a new environment of friendship and the signals that we are getting are both positive and helpful.

Not that things have ended there. Not that the agony of Sri Lanka has ended but I think it is Sri Lanka's responsibility to look after themselves. They must for themselves see that the people in their country live in peace and harmony with each other. We do worry about the Tamils; we do worry about their safeguard and security; we do worry if something happens to Tamils in Sri Lanka but ultimately we must keep in mind

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

the fact that Sri Lanka is an independent sovereign State and the security of the people is their responsibility. We do hope that they will learn lesson from the history. What they have passed through in the last 10 years or so, I hope will make them realise that unless they solve their own ethnic problems peacefully and also accommodate the interests of every segment of society they may not stabilise themselves. The safety and security of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, as I said, is very important to us. But I repeat that it is ultimately the responsibility of the Sri Lanka Government itself.

While talking of Bangladesh, Sir, my friends have raised a few points and I will try to meet some of them. I visited Bangladesh in February this year. The fact that this was only my second visit abroad underlines the importance that our Government attaches to improving and strengthening relations with neighbours. I did not go to Bangladesh with any readymade solutions to specific issues. The objective was to remove misunderstanding. The objective was to create an atmosphere of confidence, faith and also to persuade our neighbours to try to revive the legacies of the past. In this, I feel, I succeeded to a large extent. During the visit, all bilateral issues were discussed and other matters of mutual interest were also discussed. The atmosphere was cordial and friendly. I feel that the visit was successful in creating mutual trust that is very important in building a good relationship.

Mr. friend Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev—who as a great deal of experience at his back, having held many responsible positions—had asked me a few questions about Bangladesh. One of the most important issues he raised was about the illegal migration of Bangladeshis into India. It was taken up by me during my visit. I had discussed with the responsible people in Dhaka. I had conveyed to them the seriousness that we attached to it. The problem was also discussed at length during the recent visit of the DG of BSF. The DG level talks were held between

the Border Security Force and the Bangladesh Rifles. As indicated by Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, steps also need to be taken within India to stop illegal infiltration and to detect and to deport those who have already come in. The Ministry of Home Affairs is seized of the problem. It is following the line that Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has himself indicated.

I had also raised the issue regarding Chakmas. It was because I felt that we are under a great deal of stress. We have nearly 80,000 Chakmas who have come in and taken refuge in Tripura on their own. They said, they were keen to get them back. I was also promised that they would send a Delegation to try to persuade the Chakmas to come back home and also invite Delegations from those refugee Chakmas to come over there and see for themselves whether the circumstances are conducive.

Next month, i.e. in the month of May, we are going to have a Joint Commission meeting here. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh is coming here. I will take up these issues again with him and I will also persuade him.

My first visit abroad was to Maldives. I think this was as well as it should have been. Maldives is our neighbour and we treasure friendship with them. The President also came here recently. I am certain that our relationship will improve further, particularly, when the SAARC meeting is held in November, there. The President has invited the Prime Minister of India to visit them, this year. Because, this is the Twentyfifth year of their Republic. I do hope that we will be able to respond positively.

We have very good relationship with Bhutan. His Majesty, the King, visited us twice, this year. We have also finalised and signed an Agreement for commercial dealings this year, i.e. the Trade Treaty. Our Commerce Minister had also visited there, recently.

I have already made a separate State-

ment regarding Nepal

I want to take a minute about Afghanistan. The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan visited us recently. Afghanistan and India have a tradition of close co-operation and interaction. This was further strengthened during the visit of the Foreign Minister. We earnestly hope that peace and normalcy would soon return to Afghanistan. India is for the strict implementation of the Geneva Accord and would like to see a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. It should be arrived at by Afghans themselves without external interference or intervention. We should take into account the existing realities and the legitimate interest of all concerned. India is for the stoppage of blood shed in Afghanistan and for preservation of Afghanistan's status as a sovereign, non-aligned and independent country.

As far as bilateral relations are concerned, it is the intention of the present Government to further enrich the traditional age-old links between the people of India and the people of Afghanistan on the basis of wide national consensus. The visit of the Afghan Foreign Minister Mr. Abdul Wakil to India in February, provided me an opportunity for an exchange of views on all issues bilateral, regional and international. The talks revealed close identity of views. It was decided to double the bilateral trade between the two countries. India also agreed to supply Rs. 1 crore worth of medicines and medical equipment to Afghanistan as humanitarian assistance. The Indo-Afghan Joint Commission would be meeting in the near future—in May, I hope—where the existing economic, technical and trade relations between the two countries would be reviewed and further intensified.

I have given you an idea of what efforts we are making to improve our relations with our neighbours, with a degree of success. Unfortunately, when I come to Pakistan, I cannot retain the same stance. I feel that we face the dangers and threats at this time, from Pakistan's war cry about Kashmir. I have noticed and taken due note of the

concern by various Members on this issue. Our foreign policy and diplomacy have joined hands with our Defence forces, and our domestic, and political policies, to contain that threat and that danger. We are all well prepared to meet all of it.

Indeed, the thrust of global change is against Pakistan's belligerence. The passing of the Cold War has deprived Pakistan of some subtleties and certain opportunities in the international alignments. Our Government, by tuning the foreign policy to the mainstream of global change, has found real and potential trends and processes in the world that are with India, and against Pakistan.

Look around and you will see hardly any significant Power that has not advised Pakistan against internationalizing the Kashmir issue. The very fact that Pakistan could not get the consent of the two-thirds of the members of the U.N. Security Council to raise the Kashmir in that body is a concrete evidence of how global change is putting pressure on Pakistan to settle differences with India through negotiation and by peaceful means, and not through war and aggressiveness.

Hon. Members sitting on this side or that have drawn my attention to the gross, blatant, crude Pakistani intervention in the affairs of Kashmir and Punjab which are exclusively and entirely India's domestic concern. I wish to submit that this Government is fully alive and alert to the threat posed by Pakistan. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto recently declared that she would carry out a thousand-year war for Kashmir. This was her own way of conceding that Pakistan will not be able to grab Kashmir, even in a thousand years. Well, thousand years are a very long time and I would not like to see our neighbour Pakistan wasting its resources on a thousand-year war. If that be the choice. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Prof. Ranga, you will be there.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: If that be the choice of successive Pakistani leaders, I would say they are very welcome to it. But they will not take Kashmir from India by war or subversion in a thousand years, or in a million years. The Indian people will see to that; the Armed forces will see to that; our political leaders and workers, middle-class, intellectuals, the entire nation will see to that.

Having made this solemn declaration, I must hasten to add that bellicosity, belligerence, war-mongering, flaunting of military power, is not the style of this Government's foreign policy.

18.00 hrs.

In this august House and outside, its solemn portals we have been hearing rhetorical thunder of power. It is being said that the National Front Government has been weak in defending the honour of the nation. Slightly modifying the lines of Shakespeare, I say,

"That were some words but little polity."

I do not care to take to tough posture of power. I do not care to run away with extravaganza of any type least of all rhetorical. Language in worth of a thousand £ a word was said in the Alice in Wonderland. We have seen Humpty-Dumptyes fall down from the high walls of power. We need no extravaganza of words from the fallen pillars of power. All this apart, I regret that Pakistan is missing a great opportunity of peace and friendship with India. That would help them to consolidate their democratic institutions and enable them to attend to their development problem and processes. Let me also underline that if Pakistan wishes to proceed ahead towards friendship and normalisation of our relations, we will not be found wanting. India is willing to restore a dialogue with Pakistan and establish constructive and cooperative relationship. We believe in the spirit and letter of Simla Agreement and are committed to settling all differences peacefully through bilateral negotiations. We want

to keep all channels of communications open. Pakistan must, however, stop its grave provocation and create a climate which would be conducive to meaningful discussion and resolution of all pending issues. Both of us can thus work in friendly, harmonious relations that our people so earnestly need and so earnestly desire.

It is a fortunate situation that some years ago the countries of South Asia architected the Institution of SAARC. India has all along been a strong believe in the potentiality of regional cooperation in South Asia. We were, therefore, very happy when this cooperation was given the institutionalised form in 1985. We have since tried to discharge effectively the role assigned to us in the SAARC calendar of activities. India has carried out close to one half of these activities. The recent events, particularly the trend towards integration of markets underscore the importance of SAARC. Apart from enabling us to reap the economies of scale and achieve the complementary development of our economies. SAARC is the only bulwark we have against the possible adverse effects of regional groupings elsewhere in the world. Above all, SAARC has a major role to play in improving the political climate in the region which is a pre-condition to resolving many of our differences. We, therefore are not deterred by the temporary setback which SAARC has suffered on account of delay in holding summit conference: We hope that we will be able to overcome this obstacle and the SAARC activities would acquire full momentum very soon.

Looking at the wider world, I must begin with our relation with the Soviet Union. I am sure that the House would join me in welcoming in fact it has already welcomed the Vice-President and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, who was visiting us last week and is presently visiting other parts of India. The visit of this delegations was a vivid demonstration of the determination of both the countries of strengthening the traditionally close and warm relationship. Our friendship with the Soviet Union is deep, multifaceted and time-tested. The Prime Minister

had spoken to the President, Mr. Gorbachev, last month and had a meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister in Namibia. I am planning to visit the Soviet Union very soon. We would thus continue the tradition of holding high level meetings between our two countries. The Soviet Union is passing through a difficult period of transition.

The policy of Perestroika and Glasnost has released force of a destabilising character. In a period of adjustment difficulties are bound to emerge. The Soviet Union has adopted a firm policy against anyone undermining the country's integrity and unity. India is solidly behind the Soviet Union in its attempt to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity. We are also of the view that it is entirely up to the Government of USSR to take decisions on the distribution of powers between the Soviet Union and the Republics, without any external interference. Much of the credit for new thinking—I hope you agree with me—in international relations today and changes in the desired direction taking place in the world today, goes to the great statesman and visionary Mr. Gorbachev, the President of the Soviet Union. Today so much in the world depends on the success of the policy pursued by him, that we cannot but wish him and the Soviet people success in the historic and monumental social re-structuring that they are engaged in. India is prepared within the limits of its capabilities to extend all assistance in this endeavour.

Relations with the United States are also a very important part of India's Foreign Policy. With the United States as this House knows, we want to maintain the closest of relations. USA is our largest trading partner and the biggest source of foreign investment and highly advanced technology. On the other hand, India constitutes a large market for the United States both for its goods and services as well as capital investment. Increasing interaction between India and the United States is therefore in the mutual interest.

Moreover, both India and the United States are known for their adherence to the

democratic norms and respect for human rights India and the United States are the two largest democracies in the world. Over the last few years in spite of our different strategic perceptions we have developed very fruitful relations with the United States covering political, economic, technological and cultural fields. It is our intention not only to maintain the tempo of these relations, but also to accelerate and impart new dimensions to it.

My friends talked about Palestine and the Arab world. I need not say again at length that the Arab countries are our closest friends, historically, geographically, culturally; we value this friendship and we respect the. We have offered full solidarity to the Palestinian right for self-determination. That was emphasised in the National Front's election manifesto as well. Since then we have reiterated our policy on several occasions including the meeting of the NAM committee of Nine which I recently attended in Tunisia. This policy was reiterated in unmistakable terms during Prime Minister's meeting with President Arafat in Namibia and later in India.

We are concerned that the Middle-east peace process remains deadlocked in spite of the statesmanship and realism shown by the Palestinian leadership almost two years ago. In the meantime, the Intefada continues. We are convinced that the Palestinians would ultimately succeed in returning to their homeland in dignity and peace.

India has expressed concern over the Israeli plan to settle a large number of Soviet Jews in the occupied territory. This will compound the illegality of Israeli occupation and it may create additional difficulties in the way of creating better atmosphere for initiating peace talks. It is also likely to have destabilising effect on the entire middle east. India's concern at this development was voiced by Prime Minister in his meeting with President Arafat when he came here last month.

Sir, China is a very important neighbour

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

and a very significant neighbour of ours. India China relations have to be viewed both in the larger historical context of the changes taking place in the world as well as in the context of our immediate national interest. In the broader context the visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister last month resulted in a better understanding of the perceptions of both sides of matters of international and regional concern. This was important because both of us face similar problem as continental societies. And there has been a greater sensitivity on our part of how to cope with these problems. Exchange of views and better understanding are themselves of no mean value. In terms of our immediate bilateral interests, I must add that the desire to continue the process of improvement of relations was reiterated by both sides during the visit. This means that first of all an atmosphere of peace and tranquility on the border is necessary. It also means that both countries are determined to sit down and talk for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable boundary settlement. We have naturally expressed to the Chinese Foreign Minister that we were keen to go ahead with the exchanges in various fields for mutual benefit. All this can only be on the basis of mutuality of obligations.

About Namibia, much has been said and written already in this country. Our Prime Minister headed an All Party Delegation to offer our facilitations to the Namibian leadership recently. We have also now conveyed to them an offer of assistance the order of twenty crores of rupees in various forms and shapes.

South Africa continues to cause us concern. And although Mr. Nelson Mandela has been released and there are some trends towards the reversal of the policy, of apartheid we believe that it is very important for us to sustain the international pressures till the entire structure of apartheid is dismantled. India has great deal of interest in it. Gandhiji's heritage all the time reminds us that we have to discharge this responsibility. We have set

up already a reception committee for Mr. Nelson Mandela and I do hope he will be visiting us soon when the entire nation will be able to facilitate him and express solidarity. Some friends have also raised the issue regarding the India ocean as a zone of peace. As I mentioned yesterday in my brief intervention, our policy on this matter, is consistent. We believe that the original objectives of 1971 Declaration remains equally valid today. There can be no zone of peace in the Indian ocean without elimination of all nuclear weapons in the Indian ocean region, without elimination of all foreign military bases in the region and without elimination of all foreign military presence in the Indian ocean. Any attempt to dilute this concept or to alter its purpose on the pretext that there is now a no great power rivalry would defeat the purpose of this perception. If the big powers are serious that great power rivalry has ended as a result of detente and the recent developments in Europe, they should be the first to remove their military presence from the Indian ocean.

In a few days, Sir, I will be visiting Vietnam to attend the first meeting of the Joint Commission. And also I want to take this opportunity to express the Government's policy about Cambodia. In our South Asian neighbourhood, the problem of Cambodia unhappily remains unresolved. India emphasises an urgent need for a solution based on full recognition of Cambodia's status as independent, sovereign and non-aligned country. We believe that the United Nations can play an important role in a settlement. But it cannot and should not take over the governance or administration of Cambodia. The sovereign right of the people to govern and administer their own country should not be compromised.

I could talk at length about the economic policy as a part of the foreign policy which is very important today. I would be very brief in conveying to the hon. Members that today we see a movement towards an integration of world markets, production structures, consumption patterns and trades. This means that no country can aspire to reach the

optimum level of development in isolation from the rest of the world and that every country is now perforce required to integrate with the world economic system. The also means that the policy enactments of major economic power of the world have implications which go beyond the national frontiers and influence the wide world. This calls for putting the management of the world economy on a truly broad-based if not universal basis. We are also witnessing today a movement towards greater competitiveness, liberalisations and general openings of economies. We cannot remain isolated from this movement. In our own economy we have set in motion for quite some time a process of liberalisation. This will go on as it has been based on the very logic of the world economic situation and necessitated by the level of development that we have reached. But we shall not compromise our goal of economic self-reliance. We shall seek to avoid at all costs the country falling in the debt trap. 301 has often been talked about and this brings me to the application of that section 301 of the US Trade and Competitiveness Act. We have made our stand clear before this House and elsewhere in public. We have stated that India cannot agree to negotiate under threat of retaliation. Having said this, I would like to make it clear that India has complied and would continue to comply with all the obligations that it has assumed in the economic and trade fields internationally. India is also participating in the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in good faith and in pursuit of the common objectives of moving towards a free, liberal multi-lateral trading system. However if the Uruguay Round is to achieve these purposes, its outcome must be balanced and issues of interest to developing countries should not continue to be ignored.

In the new areas of negotiations there are obvious limitations to the capacity of developing countries to liberalise imposed by their technological and developmental objectives, and all that is needed to serve their own national interest. This cannot be ignored.

Having said this, I think I should spell out and, I hope, this House expects me to spell out the postulates of the foreign policy that I intend to follow and I will try to follow. I think, the House expects me that I spell out with precision and clarity the principal thrusts of the foreign policy of the National Front Government. These are: firstly, to make India to the extent possible a creative partner of the process of global change from cold war to peace and from confrontation to dialogue, from conflict to peaceful settlement of disputes not only in the centre of global relations, but also in the conflicted Third World regions particularly South Asia. We intend to work for stronger and more effective SAARC and to expand its membership at an appropriate time to include Afghanistan and Burma. Secondly, while supporting and contributing to the process of global detente, we intend to work in close collaboration and cooperation with all developing countries and to work in close cooperation with all our traditional friends and neighbours; to safeguard there political and territorial sovereignty, promote economic development and enlarge trade and technology flows, and find equitable settlement for the debt problem.

Thirdly, to support and work for a larger role for the United Nations in the resolution of international and regional conflicts and keeping of peace in the conflict areas.

Fourthly, to further build upon and expand India's traditional time-tested friendship with the Soviet Union, expand cooperation with the United States on the basis of equity and mutual benefit and further improve and expand friendly cooperation with China.

Fifthly, to give high priority to building and expansion of external economic relations which, in our time, also mean cooperation in the realm of high technology. The External Economic Division in the External Affairs Ministry will be made stronger. The tools of external economic diplomacy will be made sharper. The External Affairs Ministry in this field will work in close cooperation with the other concerned Ministries.

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

Finally, to build a permanent basis for the policy planning mechanism in the External Affairs Ministry. This is highly necessary at a time of rapid international changes when foreign policy needs constant inputs of medium and long-term thinking. We will have to think, through the coming years, if we wish to build mature relations with the countries which are becoming increasingly important in the world economy—Japan, United Germany, EEC, United Europe, Asian Pacific Basin, especially countries like Korea, ASEAN, Australia as well as the emerging middle powers in Latin America, Africa, West Asia and Middle-East.

Before I conclude, I must repeat that our foreign policy, having all these parameters, remains embedded in the non-aligned concept. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe, with your indulgence and the indulgence of the hon. Members of the House, I have not only responded to the debate but also laid down the basic framework as well as the principal thrusts of our foreign policy. International change, when it is rapid and intense, it is not easy to comprehend, this I repeat. The inevitable mix of domestic problems with the foreign policy, makes the task of any Foreign Minister even harder. Most developing nations today are facing complex domestic political and economic problems. Each country in South Asia has a surfeit of them. The makes it all the more difficult to formulate and secure sound and sensible neighbourhood policy. It will be our endeavour, as I said just now, to pursue a policy that is both sensible and sensitive and also serves the national interests. Thank you very much.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, just now you replied the state of affairs of our relations with our neighbouring countries. We also have to think about the relationship of China with Nepal, China with Bhutan, China with Pakistan and China with Ceylon. Have you ever thought of the influence that all these things will have on our relations with China?

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: Sir, if the limitation of time had not been in my way, I would have touched many more subjects which are not attended. For instance, I would have spelt out the nuclear policy, I would have talked about the world view of the things. But I hope you agree with me that I have already taken more than was due to me.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): You belong to the Janata Dal and you are a Minister in the Government. I would like to know as to what is the policy of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding Tibet? Recently a conference was held in which Shri George Fernandes who is in charge of Kashmir Affairs had stated that Tibet does not belong to China. Therefore, I would like to know as to what is your policy in this regard?

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: Our policy regarding Tibet remains unchanged.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I would like to know whether the Government of India under consideration have any proposal now if the time is considered fit and suitable to extend diplomatic recognition to the African National Congress.

SHRI I.K.GUJRAL: This is being actively considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper by granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 23 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted

Demand for Grant 1990-91 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990.		Amount of Demand for Grant valid by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, 23, Ministry of External Affairs	1,30,25,00,00	18,33,00,000	374,04,00,000	55,01,00,000

18.26 hrs:

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91

Ministry of Defence

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up the discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 12 to 18 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon'ble Member present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial number of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 12 to 18."

Demands for Grants 1990-91 in respect of Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House.	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
12. Ministry of Defence	238,17,00,000	39,13,00,000	714,50,00,000	117,40,00,000
13. Defence Pensions	374,94,00,000	—	1124,83,00,000	—
14. Defence Services—Army	2045,99,00,000	—	6137,96,00,000	—
15. Defence Services—Navy	225,20,00,000	—	675,60,00,000	—
16. Defence Services—Air Force	519,66,00,000	—	1558,97,00,000	—
17. Defence Ordnance Factories	90,32,00,000	—	270,98,00,000	—
18. Capital outlay on Defence Services	—	1198,88,00,000	—	3596,66,00,000

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I salute the Indian Armed Forces who have done commendable job in Sri Lanka and Maldives, apart from facing the natural calamities inside our country and unnatural calamities like dealing with law and order situation, disturbances due to communal violence. Of course, when I refer to the law and order situation, I know it is a State subject. But in spite of that, circumstances compelling the armed forces to deal with them and particularly when we talk in the context of law and order situation due to these disturbances, it reminds everyone about the present situation in Kashmir

where our armed forces are also playing their role. However, Sir, the people of our nation will certainly rise to the occasion to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country at any cost, in spite of India's initiative to see that any understandable solution will come between India and Pakistan through bilateral talks within the framework of Simla Agreement. However, Sir, just now we have been bearing the Foreign Minister who has very categorically mentioned the trends in security environment in the world. Now, from the cold war we are realising and particularly Super Power after the Malta Conference, what conclusion

they have come to. Apart from that, unilaterally the Soviet leader Gorbachev has been reducing the arms and that is what is being expected in the entire world. Recently we know, Sir, the Warsaw Pact countries and particularly in the Eastern Europe what type of changes are coming in. There is a new trend of unification of East and West Germany. What for? Only after total realisation, any initiative on their part to protect themselves to encourage the arms building will cause total destruction, destruction not merely of a few countries. Our science and technology advanced so much that today there is threat of destruction of mankind as a whole. Therefore, there is a total realisation in the entire world. Super Powers themselves who have long been playing a critical role in the maintenance of peace and security of the world, today have changed their attitude. What for? Only to protect mankind. If mankind is not protected, what for is the advancement of science and technology and easy production of chemical weapons or nuclear weapons? Therefore, when such a change is coming in the entire security arrangement of the world, why today Pakistan is not realising it? Is it because of any instigation from the vested interests? No, Sir, I don't believe. As it is, it is really a sad state of affairs. It was a great pleasure to hear our Foreign Minister when he told that our relationship with the neighbouring countries is quite observable — I don't say 'observable', but it can be assimilated. But what happened to Pakistan? I would like to ask the National Front Government as to why it is not putting pressure on the United States or China. Who are supplying the sophisticated nuclear weapons to Pakistan? That is how Pakistan is building up arms. On the one side the Super Powers themselves are going for disarmament and what type of role Pakistan would like to play. And it is really, Sir, painful; when we see the situation in Kashmir. Just now the Foreign Minister has read out from his notes that the Pakistan Prime Minister wants thousand years of war. Does she not realise that in thousand years Pakistan will not remain on the map of the world? There is every possibility of total destruction of the universe if we cannot realise what boom-

rangs our own science and technology is going to give? Therefore, Sir, I not only condemn the attitude of Pakistan, but at the same time I would like to say how our Government is trying to convince Pakistan that what they are doing is totally disastrous for the entire Asian environment.

Pakistan is training the terrorists in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir and apart from supplying the sophisticated weapons, they are being infiltrated. Now, all of us know that the Pakistan Prime Minister has created a Rs. 10 crore fund. What for? Has she no other work in her own country to do? Is it to instigate the Kashmiris? Sir, it appears from all the statements of Pakistan Prime Minister and others that Pakistan has already decided to go in for aggression. In the previous wars, the Indian Armed Forces have taught a lesson to Pakistan and today also, it will be the same. Now, in these circumstances, the Prime Minister is giving statement that we are prepared to meet any eventuality. What is that eventuality? Eventually, it is nothing but war. Therefore, why the National Front is not thinking in terms of preparing for this eventuality.

Sir, India is a developing country where we have a nuclear policy for constructive purposes. We want to develop projects and other things which will be useful for the betterment of the people of this country. I would like to ask one question to the Defence Minister. Is he today prepared to change the nuclear policy in India? If we have to face any eventuality, it is not merely talking in terms of it because beyond the screen, it is nothing but eventually a war. Pakistan is accumulating sophisticated nuclear arms and even it is already possessing a nuclear bomb. What India is doing? Now, the people have concluded that war is going to be there, at any cost in the near future. So, I would like the Government to formulate a new nuclear policy and go in for production of a nuclear bomb. There is nothing wrong in it. Once Mahatma Gandhi was asked one question. You are preaching truth and non—violence; if a mad dog comes into your ashram, what will you do? He said, 'I will

[Sh. Mallikarjun]

ask somebody to kill that mad dog, because if that mad dog is not killed, it will contaminate others.' Today, a situation has arisen that if India does not go in for production of a nuclear bomb, it will be a very difficult situation. Whatever lacunae Pakistan faced in previous wars, they have analysed it and now they are going in for more sophisticated arms and ammunition.

Sir, since the time is very short, I do not want to go into the details. Now, I come to our own security environment. There is a proposal before the Government of India to create a National Security Council. What for and who will be the constituent members of this National Security Council? Will they be Defence experts or scientists or cross-sections of the society? I cannot understand why the Government is thinking of forming a National Security Council. It may be in the light of the security environment that is developing around us. I do not think it is necessary to have a National Security Council. If any proper step could be taken, at least they can form a Cabinet Committee on Defence Preparedness. While forming the Cabinet Committee on Defence Preparedness, they can even take the floor leaders of different political parties as members and discuss about it.

Sir, our armed forces are doing a commendable job today. If you take Navy, there is insufficient allocation of funds. For Air force, there is insufficient allocation of funds. There is a problem in acquisition of certain spares and other things for self-defence because of the insufficient allocation of funds. Therefore, I demand from the Government that they should provide much more allocations to Navy and Air Force. When we come to the real terms, what incentives are we giving to the Defence personnel? What is it that we are doing?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know how many of the Members from your Party are going to speak. If we have the list of Members with us, I can apportion the time.

Please decide how much time you will take.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I will try to conclude.

Today it has become a moral obligation not only on the part of the Government but on every one of us to protect our territorial integrity and sovereignty. In this context, the interference of Pakistan in the internal affairs of India, in Kashmir, which is an integral part of India, is objectionable. The Government has to take very strong steps to impress upon not only the Pakistan Government but the other vested interests also which are behind it. Of course, we are thankful that because of the changed environment in the world concept of survival of mankind, the Security Council has rejected raising of Kashmir issue.

Coming back again, I have to emphasise on certain lacunae persisting in the Defence and therefore, the Ministry of Defence should rectify those lacunae. It should be rectified through negotiations, proper allocation and by properly looking into the matter in a deeper and broader perspective.

Lastly, again I will emphasise on the point that there is no need to form the National Security Council which will create problems for the present Government. On the contrary, they can have a Cabinet Committee on Defence Preparedness. We have to start preparing ourselves for self-defence. It is not that we are going for any aggression. But it is for self-defence and it necessitates us to analyse the whole defence situation and come to inference of what are the moves of opponents. Of course, we want to develop good friendliness with Pakistan. But unfortunately Pakistan is giving an impression as an enemy country. I do not think, it is an enemy country. But if any eventuality comes like that, we should be prepared for the situation.

Last year, we all know what Pakistan demonstrated Zarbe-i-Momin, warming-up exercise on our borders. What is the clear

intention of Pakistan? That is what the House and the country want to know. Now, the country feels that war is going to be inevitable because of the interference of Pakistan in the internal affairs of India, particularly in relation to Kashmir. Kashmir is totally on the verge of collapse. We have to defend it. Therefore, I advise the National Front Government not to go for National Security Council but to constitute a Cabinet Committee on Defence Preparedness and they should include the floor leaders of the political parties in it. Let the Committee review, and analyse the situation and come to the inferences. Let the report go to the Cabinet. This is the correct forum within the framework of the Constitution. This Cabinet Committee can take a decision about self-defence and to protect our territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and to teach a lesson to those who interfere in the internal affairs of our country.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early implementation of one rank one pension scheme to ex-servicemen] (1)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to provide adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Armed Forces.] (63)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to equip Air and Naval forces with sophisticated weapons.] (64)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by

Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Ordnance factories in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.] (65)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give due representation to the people of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh in the Armed Forces.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a new municipal zone after doing delimitation of Ranikhet Cantonment Board area.] (67)

"That the demand under the Head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring parity in pension of ex-servicemen.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head Defence pension be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid delay in providing employment to ex-servicemen] (69)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the Capital Outlays for public works under defence so that adequate facilities are provided to combat forces.] (26)

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more Ordnance factories in North-Eastern Region.] (27)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for loans for housing for defence personnel.] (28)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure more employment opportunities for the tribal population of North Eastern Region in defence services.] (29)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence pensions be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need for timely payment of pension to Defence personnel] (33)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

I am interested in the subject because I myself had once been a soldier and seen a very long war, the Second World War. I am not very happy with the allocation for Defence. It is around Rs. 14,500 crores, a total of 9% of the whole budgetary allocation and Rs. 1,500 crores more than the previous years allocation of Rs. 1,3000 crores.

I am glad the Defence Budget has gone up to Rs. 15,750 crores, as I now see.

Considering the extensiveness of our borders and the longer sea and the security environment existing at present, I think the Budget should have been placed at a higher level for Defence Services. The nation would not grudge more money to be spent only for the security of the country provided the people know that every penny that is allocated is rightly spent and spent only for strengthening our Defence system. No a penny should go to middlemen's pockets. It is expected that, with the coming in of the new Government, there will be no further scandals in respect of Defence deals. The people's minds have been agitated for a longtime over the past years. I am happy that some special importance is being given to Defence Ministry as one could see from the fact that the Prime Minister himself is holding the charge of the Ministry and an eminent scientist has been placed in charge of Defence Production.

People would like to know what is the net result of enquiries into the various scandals that have been talked about. It is absolutely essential that people's trust in the Defence Services and also in the politicians ruling the country is re-established. We cannot play with the defence of the country. There have been scandals with regard to deals and trade in various Departments within the country. People are more or less used to the corrupt system that has crept into the country in civil life. Nothing moves without money. But we have never heard and we have never imagined that this corruption would get into the Defence Services and in the hierarchy that rules the Defence Ministry. I hope the Government would be able to set apart a time-limit within which people would be informed as to who are the recipients of the commissions, if any. The scandals that have erupted must be finalised and brought to a logical conclusion at the earliest. What is more important is the spending of money on modernisation of the Armed Force with utmost care. If the country is not sure that the equipment and arms purchase from outside are of the best quality, the most sophisticated materials have been obtained

are of the best quality, then the morale of the Armed Services would be adversely affected. It is for that reason that the mechanism for purchase of defence equipment in the Armed Forces must be absolutely fool-proof. People should be kept informed as to what are the various steps that have been taken by the Government to strengthen the hands of the Defence Services experts to stop the role of recipients of commissions and arms dealers and political go-betweens. I would not like to talk much on this point. But I would be very much interested in impressing upon the Government that the dignity of the soldier and the morale of our troops have to be maintained at a very high level if the country's security is to be ensured. There is talk in the Army circles, in all the Defence Services and among the ex-Servicemen about enough not being done in this regard. I would like to mention the cases regarding Defence Pensions. There is a strong demand for One-Rank-One-Pension. The Government has been promising that something would be done. I would request that concrete steps must be taken in this regard and the action taken to far must be intimated to this House. I am asking this because there have been rallies and meetings of ex-servicemen. Assurances have been given. But suspicions have started arising because of the Government resources crunch. Something must be done immediately to meet this demand. I would like to throw light on the plight of the Service Personnel and their service conditions. I would like to point out the difference between the career opportunities of servants and Defence Officers. Something has to be done to see that the Defence Service officers feel on a par with the other Central Service officers. Take for comparison the case of the IAS and IPS Officers and the other Central Service officers. Within a period of six to seven years, a young IAS Officer becomes head of a District. He becomes a Collector or a Deputy Commissioner. Within half-a-dozen years an IPS Officer any about becomes a Superintendent of Police or a Senior Superintendent of Police. The Ministry Commissioned Officers are gazetted officers equal to other

class I Central Service Officers. I remember When I was in the army, it used to take 11 years for an officer to become a Lieutenant Colonel or reach a rank equivalent to that in the Navy or the Air Force. Now one has to wait for 18 years to get the Lieutenant Colonel's rank. Lieutenant Colonel's rank though is equivalent to the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of Police's rank, it lacks many facilities which the officers in the civil services get. S.P. or a Deputy Commissioner flies a flag as Head of the District. Formerly a Lieutenant Colonel looked forward to command a unit but now he has to reach a full Colonel's or Brigadier's rank for commanding a unit. Lieutenant Colonel is only a second in command. He is not called commanding officer of the unit even after 18 years of service. These disparities have to be taken note of. Defence officers have to be compensated for the disadvantage they suffer in comparison to the civil servants. They should not feel neglected. I remember some lines of Kipling:

For it is Tommy this and tommy that,
"Chuck him out the brute;
" But it is "Saviour of his country"
when the guns begin to shoot."

A soldier has always been treated like this. It is not a phenomenon found in India only. Kipling talked about the British soldiers. The same applies here. We have also to look after the families of the soldiers. Instructions have gone from the Government of India right from the time the British used to rule us that the welfare of the soldiers' family was the Government responsibility. There was even a Director of Welfare for defence services at the Centre. The civil officers were instructed by the Central and the State Governments that if a soldier has any grievance about the family, it will be attended to immediately. People in uniform had some respect and dignity. But we do not see that now. And it is regrettable that the respect that defence services got during the British days is lacking when this country has become independent. Our

[Rao Birendra Singh]

independence has to be zealously guarded. We know the dangers on our borders, the threats that are facing us. Kashmir and Punjab are problems which have had deep roots. We might talk of solving them amicably, by consensus. I am sure, the politicians would never be able to do this. The solution will have to be the military solution; Earlier the better. We see sober-rattling in Pakistan. The only way to stop their interference in Punjab and Kashmir is to show that we are strong and powerful and will not tolerate it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much more time would you like to take? Would you like to conclude your speech today or continue tomorrow?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: I am the first speaker from my party. I want a little more time. So I would like to continue tomorrow

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. You can continue tomorrow.

18.55 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 10, 1990/ Chaitra 20, 1912 (Saka)