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**Monday, April 17, 1985/1907
Chaitra 27, 1907 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

— — — — —
*Wednesday, April 17, 1985/
Chaitra 27, 1907 (Saka)]*
— — — — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Players in Schools/Colleges

***465. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance is given by his Ministry to those students who take keen interest in games and sports in universities, colleges and schools and give excellent performance; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted therefor and the amount of financial assistance given to them ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b)
A statement is laid on the Table of the
Sabha.

Statement

Financial assistance in the shape of scholarships is provided to those school and college/university students who show marked promise in sports, with a view to nurturing their talent and as an incentive to high endeavour.

2

Such scholarships are awarded to students on the basis of their talent in sports as assessed from their actual performance in national and state-level, inter-university, etc. tournaments with reference to positions obtained by them in such tournaments. The scholar must be a bonafide full-time student and should not be employed on a job on a whole-time basis. He/she should also not be in receipt of any other sports scholarship. Besides, he/she should be of a good conduct and have passed the last annual examination.

At the university and college level, 100 national-level scholarships of the value of Rs. 1200/— per annum each are awarded annually. For school students 400 national-level scholarships of the value of Rs. 900 per annum each and 800 state level scholarships of the value of Rs. 600/-per annum each are awarded. These are in addition to renewal of scholarships which is done if the awardee maintains or improves his/her performance in the following year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 100 national level scholarships at University and college level, 400 national level scholarships and 800 State level scholarships at school level are granted to students who are talented in sports and games. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when this scheme was introduced and what the number of students who are receiving scholarships is at present at national, State and University level respectively ?

[*English*]

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
This was started in 1970-71. I have got the figures for two years. In 1983-84, the number of students of the University and College levels was 197, and in 1984-85, it was 192. The number of students

of school level was 1627 in 1983-84 and 1733 in 1984-85.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The reason for our country's dismal performance in the Olympics is that government have not been able even to sanction full scholarships at the national and State levels ever since this scheme was introduced in 1971. What are the reasons for giving scholarships to such a small number of students in a country of India's size ?

The second point is that the prices have registered a hundred per cent increase since you started this scheme and fixed the amount of scholarship, where as you continue to give the same amount of scholarship. Can you expect India to project a good image in the world of sports in the Olympics in these circumstances ?

[*English*]

SHRI R K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The proposal for not only increasing the number of scholarships, but also for increasing the value of the scholarship is on and the Department is considering it.

MR. SPEAKER : You mean, you are considering it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : When you have fixed 400 and 800 at Central and State levels.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to both.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : They have fixed 400 at Central level and 800 at State level. But we have reached only 30 per cent of that level. That is the point.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: I think I have answered the point. We are thinking of increasing both the number of scholarships as well as the value.

MR. SPEAKER : Do it faster.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : In West Bengal, students and youth are

very much interested in celebrating the International Youth Year in the local clubs through various programmes. But due to lack of money, this section of youth are not getting a chance to fulfil their activities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal for giving financial assistance to the registered clubs which are seriously interested in celebrating the International Youth Year through various performances and which are also trying to organise the local clubs for international events like Olympics.

SHRI R K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : For the International Youth Year, we have a different scheme. But I think the question needs due notice.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : The hon. Minister has given us the number of students. Out of that, I would like to know, how many are woman students.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: The break-up figure is available here. For 1984-85, at the university level, the number of women is 99 out of a total of 192 and at the school level almost 50 per cent are girls.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Apart from the various schemes which are in force, I would like to know whether the Government intends to enact a central legislation to give facilities for youth on a permanent basis.

SHRI R K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: The idea is noted Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rao.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Question No. 473 may also be taken up along with Question No. 466. They are on the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Any objection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : No objection, Sir.

Setting up a Township for Indian Scientists Working Abroad

*466. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a township to attract the Indian scientists working abroad;

(b) if so, the details and the facilities that will be given to the scientists; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indian Scientists Working Abroad

*473 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI .

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some prominent Indian scientists and technologists in USA, U. K. and France are thinking of returning to India if they get better Prospects and avenues to work here;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) the outcome of any negotiations with them through our embassies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A number of scientists and technologists have expressed a desire to come back to India.

(b) The Government has initiated a number of measures to attract Indian Scientists and Technologists settled abroad to come back to this country. Some of these are :—

1. Total outlay for science & technology has been increased and fellowship and associateship have been provided alongwith appropriate facilities.

2. There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of 'Scientists' Pool'. In many cases Indian scientists are considered for appointments in Indian institutions in absentia.

3. Facilities to import equipment to the scientists returning from abroad have been provided.

4. There are a number of schemes for recognising talented young scientists and providing them appropriate research facilities.

5. New scientific departments/organisations such as Departments of Environment, Ocean Development, New Energy Sources, National Biotechnology Board etc. have been set up and some of these are in the high technology areas.

6. Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve the working conditions of scientists.

(c) The embassies are not equipped to have detailed negotiations with distinguished scientists and technologists belonging to various disciplines.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Several incentives are being offered to the entrepreneurs through our recent Budget. Our Prime Minister has also appealed to people abroad—either Indian scientists or engineers—to come and set up industries in our country. In view of this, will Government consider a proposal to set up a

township near Delhi, where all infra-structural facilities can be provided to the scientists as well as engineers who want to return to India and set up industries and where, just like DIC, they can open an organization in which through a single door, infra structural and other facilities can be provided? Will Government consider taking steps in this direction?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have received proposals from our scientists, technologists and engineers. Of course we have to distinguish between scientists, technologists and engineers. Scientists would deal with the theoretical aspect, whereas technologists will deal with the application of science, and engineers will be concerned with actual building up, and things like that. We have received proposals, and those proposals are examined. We are giving assistance to those who are interested in seeing that these technology townships, technology cities or parks come up. We have provided them assistance in the shape of contacts which they wanted to have with the different Departments, so that they can get the information. Again, we have been informing the State Governments also, where townships are proposed to be set up, to give them the assistance, and all that is necessary in this respect is being done.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Inspite of the desire of the Central as well as the State Governments to attract non-resident Indians and the categories of people like scientists and engineers, invariably delay is taking place, due to which the efforts of people who wanted to come, do not bear fruit. So, will Government of India set up a separate mechanism which will be informed of the needs of these people—there non-resident Indians who want to do something in our country—and will the Government see that they take up this matter and do the needful, so that those people's problems are solved, and the industries actually materialize? Will Government consider setting up such a mechanism?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The proposals are to set up these townships

in different States—in Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and other States also. So, Governments at the local level also have to interact with them. The Government at the Central level is giving them all the assistance they need. There are certain things which they want. Then the financial institutions also have to help them. Certain things have to be tied up.

Establishing townships means providing so many things—infra-structure, roads, buildings, water connection, electricity, communication facilities, and all those things. So, we are looking into all these things, but the project is such that at different levels there has to be interaction. And we are trying to help them from the Department of Science and Technology, which is looking into all these problems. If some electronic township has to come up, the Department of Electronics is looking into those things and we help them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Has any concrete proposal been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding establishment of technology city and whether it is under the consideration of the government? Has the Government of India changed its policy of attracting foreign engineers in view of large foreign remittances that we have been receiving of late?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and a reply is sent to the hon. Chief Minister. Therefore, the proposal to set up a technological township or technological city near Hyderabad is there. It was stated that about Rs 132 crores would be required for establishing that city; and they wanted to know whether financial assistance will be given by the Government of India. We are giving them assistance and guidance. The institutional finance will be available to them and it is expected that the non-resident Indians who would like to come back, they would invest their knowledge and finance also for establishing it; and at the same time, the State Governments may give them help in finding the

land necessary and give them some concessions in the shape of sales tax and other things. So, we have communicated that we would be giving them all the assistance. As far as funds are concerned, they have to come from the institutions or those who are interested to come here and the State Governments.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : On the one hand there is a proposal from the government to bring back the Indian scientists who are working abroad, on the other hand, there is a considerable brain drain from this country even now continuing. Along with government's effort to bring back the Indian scientists working abroad, is the government prepared to make a study on the brain drain at present from this country? Are they prepared to take steps to stop this brain drain in order that at least the scientists who are working at present especially in the country feel satisfied about it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This problem has been posed every now and then; it has to be examined in correct perspective. Now we are told that we have about 2.6 million scientists in India. The record which is available with us, the record which is prepared by CSIR agencies in different countries shows that about 23,000 scientists are abroad; may be more scientists are there. But if we consider the percentage of the scientists who are abroad compared with the scientists who are here, it is a very very small number. But we have taken all the steps to see that the scientists do not go out. Now, I have enumerated the steps which we have already taken. There is one scheme under which scholarship is provided to the scientists who come out of the universities. Then the financial assistance is given to them to carry out research and development; in order to see that they interact with the scientists coming from different countries, we provide them facilities to go abroad and we have started so many departments in the high technology. For instance, bio-technology is developing; electronics developing; genetic technology is developing and space technology is developing.

Now, these new departments have been started here. There are two things: (1) desire to do something which is useful to the people; (2) to have the assistance in the shape of money and other things. Now, in both these areas, we are trying to do and the hon. Prime Minister has done a lot.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would just like to add a little bit to that.

The real way to stop the brain drain is to give adequate facilities; and what the brain drain really means is that our educational system is turning out more people of a certain calibre and learning than the industry and research department can absorb. As a developing country this will remain the case for some time to come, but we should look at the positive aspect of it and not look at it as a brain drain. The work that we have done to stop is there like the hon. Minister has said. We have taken many steps in high technology and recently we have taken many steps to invigorate industry both public and private sector, so that we can absorb these people. But, really what we should look at this is, as a bank in which we are sending people to be further trained abroad, whom we can recall at a time when our country has the facilities to utilise their full potential and we will be doing that as we gain experience, as we progress; the atmosphere, the climate will be such that many many more people will come back and we should not look at it as losing somebody, but as sending somebody out to get more experience so that he can serve us better.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : In the reply, the Prime Minister has said that we are producing excess people. But, now we are going to have—in a very high scale—import of technology which we do not have in our country. I want to know whether you are going to have a proper plan to absorb them—those who are going out, and is there any time-bound programme?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We are importing technology.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to borrow at certain times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We require more. It is not enough.

AN HON. MEMBER : They go because they are not given facilities here.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : A time-bound programme is there in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harish Rawat. Setting up of Electronics Industry by Foreign Companies

*467. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state :

(a) whether foreign companies had applied for grant of licence to set up any electronics industry on their own or with equity participation with Indian companies during the year 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the particulars of those foreign companies and proposed industries as well as the names of the places for which licences have since been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Companies with foreign equity of 40% or more issued approval in 1984-85 is given below :

S. No.	Name of Company	Location
1	2	3
1.	M/s Datapro Consultancy Services	SEEPZ, Bombay
2.	M/s Computer Automation (India) Ltd.	SEEPZ, Bombay
3.	M/s Data Storage Technology	SEEPZ, Bombay
4.	M/s Softech Systems	SEEPZ, Bombay
5.	Dr. Bhupinder Kumar Modi	SEEPZ, Bombay
6.	M/s Strata Search Sahpoorji Pvt. Ltd.	SEEPZ, Bombay
7.	M/s Associated Software Co.	SEEPZ, Bombay
8.	Shri G. K. Pillai	MEPZ, Madras
9.	Ms/Amrit J. Patel	Tehsil : Vatwa (GIDC Indl. Area., DISTT : Ahmedabad STATE : Gujarat

1	2	3
10.	Shri Balbir Singh Bajaj	Tehsil : Vcerasardra Distt. : Bangalore State : Karnataka
11.	M/s Reliance Systems (P) Ltd.	Tehsil : New Delhi Distt. : New Delhi State : Union Territory.
12.	Shri M.K. Chowdhury	Tehsil : Noida Distt. : Ghaziabad State : U.P.
13.	M/s Relco India Pvt. Ltd.	Tehsil : Omalur Distt. : Salem State : Tamilnadu
14.	M/s Saren Tronics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Tehsil : Gandhi Ngr. Distt. : Gandhi Ngr. State : Gujarat.
15.	M/s Nilgiris Technology Park	Tehsil : Kothagiri Distt. : Nilgiri State : Tamilnadu.
16.	M/s Hyderabad Technology	Tehsil : Rajinder Ngr. Distt. : Ranga Reddy State : A.P.
17.	M/s Siemens (India) Ltd.	Nasik, Maharashtra
18.	*M/s Tata Burroughs Limited	Thivim Industrial Estate, Union Territory of Goa.
19.	M/s G.K.W. Ltd.	Backward Area in U.P.

*Letter of Intent (LOI) granted subject to foreign equity being brought down to below 40%.

[Continuation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the efforts on the part of Government and the Prime Minister, an awareness has been created in the minds of people about electronics and the electronics industry, and licences have been given to some foreign compa-

nies for the setting up of such industries. The criticisms and the other news reports appearing in the press in this regard indicate that most of the companies to whom licences have been given are either M.R.T.P. companies or such other companies as have tried to set up industries in the country in collaboration with foreign companies. These foreign

companies are totally silent about the use of obsolete technology in the developing countries or in our country. An impression has also been created about these companies that in addition to using their technology in these countries for industrialisation, they also take interest in other fields. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether licences have been issued to some M.R.T.P. and F.E.R.A. companies to set up electronics industries in the country and if so, the percentage of equity shares of the foreign companies to which licences have been given on the basis of participation in equity shares with foreign companies. I would also like to know whether Government propose to reduce further the percentage of foreign equity fixed at present and whether Government have thoroughly examined the *bonafides* and the antecedents of the foreign companies which have been permitted to collaborate with Indian companies on the basis of equity participation, so that it could be ensured that these companies take interest only in industry and not in any other field? And.....

MR. SPEAKER : You put your supplementary otherwise in this way you will lose all the time and the question will not be put.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether licences have also been given to the companies covered under M.R.T.P. Act to set up electronics industry and if so, what is the basis thereof? When such a demand has also been made by some public undertakings, why were licences issued to the M.R.T.P. and F.E.R.A. companies overlooking the former's claim? And.....

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? Yesterday also I requested you, today again I would like to tell you that there is a procedure to ask supplementaries. Please study that and learn to put supplementary questions.

[English]

I do not agree with this. You are just taking the time of the House. The monologue goes on and on.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : His question was.....

MR. SPEAKER : You also give a brief answer. I doubt whether there was a question at all

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As to how many licences were given to the foreign companies during the year 1984-85, we have given here a list of 19 companies. Of them, 16 companies are for export purposes and are in export areas and we have the expectations of 100 per cent export from them. The remaining three companies have also been asked to reduce foreign equity participation to 40 per cent. Of these, one company has not been asked to reduce equity by SIA, because it is not mandatory under the law.

We endeavour to develop new technology in the country or develop indigenously even the technology which we have imported and use it

Now the question is what these foreign companies are doing here. These companies are engaged in production here. They bring with them foreign technology which we are using. It is necessary for Government to keep a watch on their activities and Government's procedure in this regard is being followed. Our effort is to make new technology easily available in the country and to have production by making use of it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I welcome the efforts made by the Government in the development of electronics industry, but I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Government have any scheme, under these licences which have been issued or in future, to expand electronic industries in the hilly and tribal areas, because there are some remote, backward and hilly areas whose climatic conditions are such that only electronic industries can be set up there and even for environmental preservation it is necessary to set up such industries there and if so, what are the details of such a scheme?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Government are aware of it.

[English]

What is nervous system to the body, electronic system is to the industry for its economic development.

[Translation]

Keeping this in view Government, especially our Prime Minister, has formulated new policies in this regard. At the same time, it has been ensured that more and more industries are set up in the hilly areas and it has been said in the new package of policy that special steps should be taken to set up electronic industries in the hilly areas and, apart from this, the new policy recently framed by the Department of Industry stipulates that the ceiling for the purpose of subsidy in the hilly areas for other industries is Rs. 25 lakhs where as in the case of electronic industry, this ceiling has been raised to Rs. 50 lakhs. We hope that such a big concession will pave the way for the setting up of electronics industries in the hilly areas.

So far as other facilities are concerned, we are raising funds with the assistance of the State Government and also from our own resources. Hon. Members have always been raising this question and this policy has, therefore been framed keeping that in view.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The information that is being given through the magazines about the CIH working, shows that the CIH is trying to spread its net in all the developing countries through multinationals. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking precautions to find out if these foreign agencies have such interests in our country also, that is, whether they are working as CIA agents.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : For me, from the Electronics Department or the Scientific Department, it will be very difficult to say which company belongs to which undesirable organisa-

tion from outside countries. As far as possible, we try to see that only those activities which are helpful for the economic development, take place. We shall also have to see that we cannot entirely close our doors to the new things that are happening in the world. We shall have to take and give. This has to take place. We shall have to balance the interests of the developments in new areas as well as to balance the interests of the country also.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would like to just add to that. We are always keeping a watch out for such activities and there is no question of allowing any such activities in India.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the Government has got any idea of having electronic based industries in the country, particularly in the drought-prone areas, such as, Kolar and Bidar districts of Karnataka, and other parts of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER : What has drought to do with this industry ?

DR. V. VENKATESH : In the drought-prone areas I want to know about the setting up of electronic industry.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The intention of the Government is to see that the industry is spread out equitably and in a proper manner throughout the length and breadth of our country. The industries Ministry has adopted a policy which helps the industries go to the non-industry areas, the backward areas and the areas which are affected because of some natural climatic conditions also. If all these things are taken into account, it will be possible for the industry to reach Bidar or Kolar districts of Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mahajan seems to be very very eager today.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Sir, the Soviet Union had shown interest in the development of electronics industry and

we had entered into an agreement with them in 1982 for a period of three years. Has that agreement been renewed and what has been the consequence of the cooperation with the Soviet Union?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, in fact, we take the assistance and help from all the countries from which it can be had, and we do cooperate with all the countries with which it is possible for us to do. Under the agreement, we had to import some computers and in return for the computers imported by us, it was agreed that components will be sent to that country. I do not have specific information on this agreement at this point of time but if the hon. Member is interested, I can supply that information.

[Translation]

Mahi Irrigation Project

*468. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission has approved the Mahi Irrigation Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Planning Commission is further considering this scheme from the investment point of view;

(c) whether the Planning Commission propose to grant approval to the implementation of this Project under the State Plan; and

(d) if so, by what time?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission has communicated its approval of the scheme to the State Government on the 1st January, 1985.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister for approving this project. Initially, the cost of this project was Rs. 27 crores which has now gone upto Rs. 61 crores. I would like to ask the hon. Minister by what time the work on this project will start and by what time it will be completed and the source from which the funds would be made available.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to know about it. When the project has been sanctioned, the work on it will also be started. Government would of course provide the funds for the purpose.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : The State Government do not have resources. If funds are not provided for this project, the project would remain on paper only.

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The total cost of the project was estimated at Rs 61.52 crores. Even though the Planning Commission has approved this project, it has to be finally agreed upon through discussions between the State Government and the Planning Commission, because this approval is subject to the State Government finding enough funds for the execution of the scheme.

Secondly, the period of execution of the scheme would cover about eight to ten years. That was originally planned.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I would like to know whether any proposal for making the funds available for this project has been sent to the World Bank. I would also like to ask the hon Minister what action is being taken in this regard. Would the Central Government provide funds for this project or would the funds be obtained from the World Bank and only then the work on this project will be started?

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : This is one of the schemes for which the World Bank assistance is being sought. Actually the Appraisal Committee has agreed to approach the World Bank and we have already sent the details of this to the World Bank.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such medium and major irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh are still pending with the Planning Commission ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : There are quite a large number of schemes which the Madhya Pradesh Government has taken up and many of them are on-going schemes. I think I can send the hon. Member full list of the schemes later on, if he likes.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister might be knowing that Rajasthan also has its share in the Mahi Irrigation Project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the share of Rajasthan in the project has been finalised and whether any effort has been made to execute the scheme after having consultations with the Rajasthan Government in this regard or not.

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The hon. Member knows that this needs a separate question.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We also have our share in this project. I wanted to know the position in this regard, since you had mentioned the name of only one State.

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I can tell the hon. Member that the proposal of his State has been considered.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Vyasji, you will not be deprived of your share.

Flying Squads for Drivers violating Traffic Rules in Delhi

*469. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing road accidents in Delhi;

(b) whether out of these accidents, the maximum number of accidents occur at road crossings;

(c) if so, whether Government have formed any flying squads for taking action against those drivers who violate the traffic rules;

(d) if no such squad exists at present, whether Government propose to form such flying squads; and

(e) the number of persons challaned during the last three years, month-wise ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In order to enforce traffic regulations, Delhi Police have deployed mobile traffic patrols consisting of 138 motorcycles and 6 jeeps. Recently, 6 high power motorcycles have been inducted for traffic patrol duty on the Ring Road.

(e) Month-wise figures of the number of persons challaned for traffic offences during the last three years are as follows :—

Month	1982 Total Challans	1983 Total Challans	1984 Total Challans
January	18413	15083	30173
February	26453	23279	31359
March	36019	25618	35691
April	29684	31647	30488
May	31846	31443	32737
June	33135	47282	31760
July	30411	30215	34211
August	24408	31096	32791
September	20794	29425	30359
October	16548	30285	30618
November	11952	20193	20262
December	12354	27495	31998

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are zebra crossings on the roads in Delhi and red light traffic signal poles have been installed at a distance of 30 to 40 ft. away from them. But the drivers of the vehicles cross the zebra crossings in spite of the red light and stop their vehicles just near the red light poles, and when the green light signal is on, that causes the highest number of accidents on the roads. I would like to know what measures have been taken to check it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Patrolling is done to check it and the traffic policemen are put on duty. They are supposed to take action against those who violate the traffic rules. You can see the action taken by us from the number of challans which have been given in the Statement.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : You have given the number of persons challaned but it does not show how many persons have been challaned for accidents that occurred at the zebra crossings.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If you want to know the number of persons prosecuted for violation of rules regarding zebra crossings, I would require notice for it.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : The drivers of heavy trucks drive their vehicles at a very high speed and thus violate the speed limit prescribed for them. I would like to know if measures are being taken by the Government to check their speed. There are several roads in Delhi like Mandir Marg where schools are situated near the roads and school children generally cross the roads there. A number of accidents take place there because vehicles ply on these roads at great speed. On the roads near the Willingdon Hospital, North Avenue and Gole Dakkhina, vehicles ply on the roads at great speed. Do Government propose to construct underground subways or overbridges at such places?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the question of overspeeding is concerned, radars have been installed at different points. The Delhi Police have done a new thing. They have included radar guns also so that such cases are

detected and action is taken against those who indulge in over-speeding.

As regards his second question, we have constructed speed breakers at the places where schools are situated and where there is heavy traffic. If there is a need to construct an underground subway at any place, the Delhi Administration will consider the matter. I do not have any information regarding it.

[English]

PROF N. G. RANGA : Sir, some of the worst offenders of these traffic rules are the drivers of these DTC buses. Some special steps should be taken, instructions given and punishment also fixed for those drivers of buses when they try to overtake each other, the buses themselves, not even the cars. The DTC buses try to overtake each other and in that way create trouble for the passengers and for the pedestrians.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am in full agreement with what the hon. Member is saying and that is why a large number of challans have been issued in the case of even the DTC bus drivers. So, we are trying to take all the precautionary measures which are absolutely necessary. But there is a violation, there is no doubt about it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the first Supplementary which was asked is why we cannot ensure that there is red light before zebra so that the people can understand and the buses stop before the zebra. What happens is, the red light is ahead of them, and suppose the green light is also there the buses definitely enter the zebra line and people are put to lot of inconvenience. Why can't it be made possible on the part of the Administration to see that the red light and green light are before the zebra line ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Irrespective of the fact that whether the zebra crossing-line is very much away from the red light and the green light or whether the zebra line is ahead of signal

lights, for the purpose of regulating traffic, ultimately it is the observance of the rules which, in fact, is very necessary. Sometimes the pedestrians are also in a hurry and they try to go across the zebra line in spite of the fact that the green light is on for the traffic. So many things do happen. That is why, patrolling has been intensified with a view to educate people and also to book those who violate the traffic rules.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Chavan Sahib, what you have said is correct. But are the drivers aware of the rules at the time of issuance of licences to them ?

[English]

This is the most lax part of it.

[Translation]

Arrangements should be made to ensure knowledge of traffic rules by them. They do not have any knowledge about the traffic rules.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In my view, the traffic policemen hesitate to challan the offenders. More traffic offenders could be challaned in Delhi than those shown in the Statement. Regarding red light I would like to submit that the drivers do not stop at red light and even cross the roads in spite of there being red light signal. Secondly, it would be better to instal light signals in place of the traffic islands on the crossings of the roads. At the Willingdon Crescent near the Willingdon Hospital as many as four traffic policemen remain on duty from 4 O'clock to 6 o'clock in the evening. This results in more expenditure on the police arrangements and traffic is also not controlled properly. Would the hon Minister make arrangements for installing light signals in place of the traffic islands ?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, this is a suggestion for action which will have to be examined properly.

Expansion of Indian Rare Earths Factory

*470. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government for the expansion of Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakurichi in Kanya Kumari district by setting up additional factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, the basic raw material ilmenite required for this factory is available in large quantity in the coastal belt of Kanyakumari district. Annually, a quantity of 75 thousand tonnes of ilmenite is exported to foreign countries where it is processed and converted into costly Titanium Dioxide, Titanium metal and other products. And these finished products are again imported to our country.

In view of the availability of infra-structural facilities, the abundant availability of raw materials and also the great demand for finished goods in our country, may I know from the hon. Minister whether a Titanium factory would be set up in the industrially backward Kanyakumari district for processing and making Titanium dioxide, Titanium metal and also other by-products.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I have been told that the sand which is required for this purpose is not available in requisite quantity in that area. We have started mining activities on a large scale; yet the raw material is not available in sufficient quantity. That is the difficulty in expanding the activity in that area. For this material, we are taking steps at other places.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Regarding the availability, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Kanyakumari has to its credit the highest deposit of 57 million tonnes of ilmenite whereas in Orissa and Kerala, only 33 million tonnes are available. In Kerala and Orissa, these factories are set up.

On two prior occasions, it was answered before this House that permission is given to private industrialists for setting up a Titanium factory there. So, the Government have recognised the necessity of setting up a titanium factory in Kanya Kumari district. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would come forward to set up a titanium factory in Kanya Kumari district ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Replying to a question of this nature in the last Lok Sabha, I had extensively answered it. Now, the report which is available with me and which is given by the experts shows that the raw material is not available in sufficient quantity in that area. That is why we have established a factory for this purpose in another area.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The sea beaches of Chavara in Quilon district of Kerala State has the very best monazite and ilmenite sand perhaps in the whole world. One of the earliest IRE factories was set up here. There were many proposals for expansion of this factory and setting up of new industrial ventures in this area. But, unfortunately, due to the collusion between certain officers of the existing factory and a certain Opposition politician who are indulging in labour gangsterism, some of these factories are being lost to Kerala and these are going to other places, like, Orissa and Tamil Nadu which have less rich ore. I request the hon. Minister and ask whether the Ministry is aware of the goings on in the IRE factory in Quilon district.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a request, it is accepted. If it is a question, I will ask the Minister to reply.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is about establishing a factory. As far as

the defects in the administration are concerned, I shall myself look into them and, if I get some information, I will certainly act on it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : There is an ilmenite factory at Gopalpur, in my constituency, in Orissa. Is there any proposal to set up a titanium factory or to export the concentrate from that place ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I need notice for this.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Trivandrum is the most adjacent place to Kanya Kumari. We have a titanium factory there which was started before Independence. It is very painful that no development has been made in that industry there for the last 50 years. The raw material is sufficiently available there. May I know from the hon. Minister whether immediate steps would be taken for the development of that industry there ?

SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This kind of industry is something special. I am not sure whether we would be able to fulfil the need for establishing industries in the non-industry areas by establishing industries of this kind. Of course, if it is possible, it could be done. But if it is not possible, it cannot be done.

Export of Computers

***471. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will export computers to other countries;

(b) if so, the details of the computers proposed to be exported and the names of the export firms; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of computers in the country so as to reach to the needy persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPA-

RTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Processor Systems (I) Limited will design, develop and export the prototype of computer to Japanese firm under the contract for design and development of sophisticated fourth generation computer systems. The work includes development of both hardware and software. The scope of the design and development work and details of these computer systems are as follows:—

- (1) Two 32 bit host computers and eighty terminals for computer based education system, with memory module, disc controller module, LAN module, terminal module, voice synthesizer module, video mixer module, etc.
- (2) Operating systems software.
- (3) Basic software for computer based education system.

M/s Hindustan Computers Limited, Noida, has exported computers to Singapore. The computer is a Local Area Network based system with locally developed network software.

(c) The new computer policy announced by the Government of India, Department of Electronics on November 19, 1984 and the integrated policy announced on March 21, 1985 are aimed at promoting computer industry in the country and increase the production of computers at lower cost.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether our country is considered an advanced country in the field of technology ? The Scientists of our country are known in the world for their ability next only to those in the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Labour cost is also

very low here. A maximum of the computer parts and other machinery are being manufactured here. To formulate a useful policy in respect of prices and the quality and quantity thereof, we make more provision for the Government agency so that all the parts may be manufactured in our own country? What proposals do you have in this regard?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is correct that electronics technology is progressing on a large scale in our country and in the world at large. It is necessary for us to keep pace with the advanced technology. Recently, our Government have taken many steps in this direction so that the electronics industry could be developed in the country. Last year in November, sufficient efforts were made to increase the production of computers and our production did increase. For the export of computers also, we have formulated a new policy. This year also, we have given a package of policies to the country, our object being to encourage this industry. So far as manpower is concerned, we have no dearth of it. We have electronic man power with us and we are trying to involve those persons also who have knowledge of computers. Along with it we are formulating a policy under which steps will be taken to manufacture the material necessary for the electronic industry in our own country. Subsequently, we shall take steps to manufacture components. We shall get this technology from wherever it is available or develop it in our own country. In this way we are trying to expand the electronics industry, which includes computers also. Keeping in view the views expressed by the hon. Member, we have presented an elaborate package policy statement. If in addition anything more is required, that will be provided.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary question is that a feeling is gaining ground in our mind and I want to express that feeling before the hon. Minister and particularly before Shri Rajiv Gandhi that whereas by adopting

the computer system we have entered a new era—and we usually see that when we adopt a mechanisation policy or any other new idea, gradually that brings about a big change in our society and it influences our society—the question of increasing unemployment has also come before us, though I appreciate the steps taken for expanding industrialisation in the country under the new policy and I congratulate the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister because people have welcomed these steps very much. It is true that this will help a lot in increasing the efficiency of the administration. But the question is that if the use of computers is started in every field and if we make excessive use of it, then in future a new problem may arise before us. I would therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister, particularly from the hon. Prime Minister whether Government have given thought to this aspect so that in future the computer system may not have adverse effects on our society?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : So far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I agree with her but in regard to the second part, I would like to say with great respect that her apprehension is not correct that with the use of computers, the employment potential will be reduced. We feel that if we increase the use of computers in our life that will bring about efficiency, increase our output and we shall be able to do things in a better way. With your permission I would like to submit in one minute that with the use of tractors in farming, we are now getting three crops a year instead of the one that we were getting earlier, because now we sow seeds in time and harvest the crops in time. Similarly, by introducing computers, our irrigation facilities will increase, production in industries will increase and work in offices will be finished in time and will be done easily. Therefore, with the use of computers, our output will increase and not decrease, because by adopting new technology, the efficiency increases and does not decrease. Keeping in view all the aspects, our Government and our leader have taken steps in this direction.

MR. SPEAKER : By using tractors in farming, the wages will decrease. In our area instead of Rs. 60, Rs. 50 are being paid now.

SHRIMATI. PREMALABAI CHAVAN : Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he has a list with him of the number of factories manufacturing computers in our country. It may also be explained what incentives are being given by the Government to these factories.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : So far as the list is concerned I shall hand over to her a complete and correct list. But we have taken far reaching decisions to manufacture computers on a very large scale. Last year also we took certain decisions which have been presented before the House. This year also we have taken certain decisions.

For the import of technology into our country we have reduced the customs duty, and customs duty on components has also been reduced. The upper limit also been lowered. Many more facilities have also been provided.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

I. T. D. C. Restaurants in Foreign Countries

*472 **SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be please to state :

(a) whether I T. D. C. intends to have chains of Restaurants in countries like France, Britain, U. S. A. and Gulf countries;

(b) if so, whether this will be profitable;

(c) whether market surveys have been carried out; and

(d) if so, by whom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):(a) There is presently no proposal for ITDC establishing a chain of Restaurants in countries like France, USA and Gulf countries. ITDC has, however, entered into an agreement with 'Frontier of India Ltd' (FIL) in Oct. 1984 for providing consultancy and management services on a fee basis for the setting up of a speciality Indian Restaurant by FIL in London.

(b) and (c) No market survey has been conducted.

(d) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Helicopter Corporation.

*474. **SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :**
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Report on the setting-up of the setting up of a Helicopter Corporation has been received by Government from the Committee constituted for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended formation of a Helicopter Corporation initially to meet the needs of the petroleum sector and, in due course, for meeting the needs of hilly terrains, relief operations, intra-city transport and tourist charters etc. after a detailed survey has been made of the demands on these accounts.

Incidence of Fatal Radiations in Indian Rare Earths Udyogmandal, Kerala

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

(a) whether workers in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Udyogmandal, Kerala are subjected to fatal radiations from radio active substances they handle;

(b) has any cancer death occurred due to these radiations; and

(c) if so, how many workers died due to cancer in the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Capacity Utilisation in Air India and Indian Airlines

*476. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Airlines not using full capacity' appeared in "The Hindustan Times" of 21 March, 1985;

(b) if so, the facts about utilisation of capacity of Air-India and Indian Airlines last year; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to use the full capacity of Air India and Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft utilisation typewise in Air India during the year 1984-85 was as follows :

Boeing 747	3792 hrs.
A300 B4	3117 hrs.
Boeing 707	2088 hrs.

During the same period the utilisation in Indian Airlines was as follows :—

Airbus	2627 hrs.
Boeing 737	2699 hrs.
F 27	2232 hrs.
HS 748	2007 hrs.

(c) The average utilisation of aircraft by Air India and Indian Airlines compares favourably with the industry average. It is, however, the constant endeavour of the two airlines to optimise the utilisation of their aircraft.

Western Ghats Development Scheme

*477. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Ghats Development Scheme is being implemented;

(b) if so, the total amount allotted for this scheme and how much has been spent so far; and

(c) what are the different schemes submitted by the concerned States for Western Ghats region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) The Western Ghats Development Programme is being implemented from 1974-75.

The total allocation so far for the programme is Rs 103.83 crores. As against this the expenditure is expected to be Rs 102.03 crores.

The Bulk of the schemes implemented by the concerned States viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa relate to the sectors of agricultural,

horticulture, forestry, soil conservation, miners irrigation and roads. Some schemes for the development of Khadi & Village industries (mainly bee-keeping), sericulture and animal husbandry including dairy development have also been implemented. In keeping with policy of eco-conservation and eco-development which will now govern the schemes for hill area development, some of the States have also taken up integrated development of water-sheds in Western Ghats area, during the last 2 years of Sixth Plan

Income from Tourists Visiting Tajmahal

*478. SHRI APPAYYA DORA HANUMANTU : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the income from the tourists who visited the Tajmahal during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the amount spent for the maintenance of Tajmahal during that period;

(c) whether the maintenance of Tajmahal is in bad condition; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The income of the Department from the tourists who visited the Taj Mahal is as follows :

1983-84	Rs. 5,50,492.50
1984-85	Rs. 5,64,615.00

(b) The amount spent on the maintenance of Taj Mahal during the period is as follows :

1983-84	Rs. 10,40,316
1984-85	Rs. 10,49,407

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

"Telugu-Ganga Project"

*479. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the visit of six member expert team of the Department of Environment to the project sites of 600 crore Telugu-Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on such findings ?

The PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) the findings of the Expert Team of the Department of Environment regarding Telugu-Ganga Project, AP include :

- (1) a survey of the critically degraded areas in the catchments of the 3 balancing reservoirs should be carried out to prepare treatment plan which should be implemented concurrently with the engineering project;
- (2) The command area development programme should be detailed to ensure that the irrigation potential created by the project is optimally utilised and the problems of water-logging and salinity can be prevented;
- (3) Compensatory afforestation, including irrigated plantations through lift irrigation wherever possible, should be taken up as time targetted programme to off-set the loss of almost 10,000 hectares of mostly dry deciduous forests.
- (4) Rehabilitation of 26 affected villages should be undertaken as per an overall Master Plan rather than simple payment of monetary compensation;
- (5) To control incidence of water borne epidemics, a Vector

Control Centre should be set up at Kalahasti or at Nellore; and

- (6) Land use pattern needs to be strictly controlled in the catchment of Punddi Reservoir, Madras to prevent location of polluting units like slaughter houses etc.

(b) Additional details on various aspects listed above have been requested from the Project Authorities and the environmental impact of the project will be assessed on that basis.

“Permission to Tatas for putting up power unit in Bombay”

***480—SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO :** Will the Prime MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his permission was obtained by the Department before granting sanction to the Tatas for installing power unit 6 at Chembur in Bombay and if so, the details therefore;

(b) whether the unit is to work indefinitely on Gas;

(c) if so, whether permission will be denied to them for the installation of multi-fuel boilers;

(d) whether Bombay State Electricity Board are planning to erect a power plant at Bassein, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Uron and the Railways at Chola and if so, why could not the Tatas be asked to put up their plant away from the over-polluted Chembur area; and

(e) whether any major Environment Groups raised objections to this location and the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (c) Approval for installation of the Unit has been granted on the condition that non-polluting fuel such as LSHS/fuel oil/gas will be used and there will be no fall back on coal as fuel and feedstock of high sulphur content at any stage.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are plans for setting up of power plants in other areas. The issues relating to alternative sites vis-a-vis the infrastructural and environmental aspects were taken into account while considering the proposal of the Tatas.

(e) Yes, Sir. The objections were against the installation of a coal-based power plant in this location.

Regional Super Computer Centres

***481. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up Regional Super Computer Centres in different parts of the country;

(b) whether one such unit is proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the expected time of commissioning of the above project in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken to set up regional computer centres in different parts of the country as an integral part of the nation-wide computer network (NICNET) by the National Informations Centre.

(b) Yes, Sir. One such unit is proposed to be set in Orissa.

(c) The Unit is expected to be commissioned in Orissa in the first half of 1986.

Air journey facility between Bangalore and Mysore

***482. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of inland and foreign tourists experience hardship due to non-availability of air journey facility from Bangalore to Mysore; and

(b) whether Government propose to improve the existing airport at Mysore and run domestic flights from Bangalore to Mysore and back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) : Mysore is at a distance of 139 kms. from Bangalore and the two cities are well connected by rail and road. The travelling public should not experience any difficulty in travelling between the two cities in the absence of a shuttle air service between Mysore and Bangalore. Vayudoot has, however, airlinked Mysore and Bangalore with a thrice weekly Dornier service on the route Hyderabad/Tirupathi/Mysore/Bangalore with effect from 8th April, 1985.

Proposal for Relief to Persons Coming A from Srilanka

*483. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has approached Central Government for relief to be provided to persons coming from Sri Lanka during the last three-four months; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity of rice and other foodgrain so far supplied to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The entire expenditure in this regard is being met by the Government of India. However, no proposal has been received from the State Government for the supply of rice and other foodgrains either by the Ministry of Home Affairs or by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

Applications for Passport

*484. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over five thousand passport applications are pending disposal at the Regional Passport Office at Cochin (since January, 1985);

(b) the reasons for such long delay in the issue of passports;

(c) whether Government's policy is to process the passport applications and issue passports within seven days; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure the issue of passport in seven days from Cochin Regional Passport Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason for delay is attributable to delay in receipt of verification reports from the State Police authorities.

(c) No, Sir. Instructions were given to PIAs to issue passports within seven days from the receipt of clear police reports and not from the date of receipt of passport applications.

(d) Passports in Cochin Office are being issued within the prescribed time frame.

Commercial Pilots in I.A.A.I.

*485. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed commercial pilots appointed by the IAAI as Airport Officers since 1982;

(b) whether some of the appointed officers belong to the category of ex-servicemen of Indian Air Force and Army;

(c) whether services of some of the officers are being terminated; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The total number of unemployed commercial pilots appointed by the IAAI as Airport Officer (Operations) since 1982 is 19.

(b) (c) and (d) Only one of the officers belongs to the category of Ex-Servicemen of the Indian Air Force. His services were terminated w.e.f. 16.11.1984 on grounds of unsatisfactory performance during the period of probation. There is no move to terminate the services of any other officer at the moment.

Reports from States Reg: Implementation of Directives for Welfare of Minorities

3275. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any quarterly reports from States and Union Territories with respect to implementation of directives/guidelines contained in the communication addressed to them by the late Prime Minister on 11th May, 1983 regarding welfare of the minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by those states/Union Territories for the implementation of the aforesaid directives;

(c) details about implementation as regards matters pertaining to the Centre and

(d) steps Government propose to take to seek full implementation of the suggestions contained in the said communication of the late Prime Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d) Reports are received from all the States and Union Territories on a regular basis. However, some of the States and Union Territories in North

Eastern part of the country have indicated that they do not have any problem of minorities as their population primarily consists of tribals. Governments of Jammu and Kashmir have indicated that while the 15-point guidelines would be of great value to states susceptible to communal tension, their states does not have any such communal problems, West Bengal has not submitted any report so far.

In pursuance of the 15-point directive some of the important schemes taken up by Central Ministries are as follows :-

- (i) Scheme for coaching of weaker sections amongst minorities by University Grants Commission in selected Universities and Degree Colleges.
- (ii) Scheme for opening Extension Centres of community polytechnics in minority concentration areas.

The implementation of the late Prime Minister's 15-point directive is being monitored by Minorities Cell of Ministry of Home Affairs on a continuous basis by obtaining quarterly reports from the states, Union Territories and Central Ministries and pointing out the deficiencies for necessary rectification. The officials of Minorities Cell are also undertaking tours of various States for detailed discussions and follow up action on the 15-point Directive.

Memorandum From President of All India Tapriwas and Vimukat Jaties Federation, Chandigarh

3276. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum No. 75-275/P-1 dated 15 January 1985 from president of All India Tapriwas and Vimukat Jaties Fedaration, Chandigarh.

(b) if so, what is their demand and whether it is justified;

(c) if so, the reasons for not conceding or causing delay in conceding their demand;

(d) whether the Punjab and Haryana High Court had upheld their demand;

(e) if so why the court's verdict could not be implemented; and

(f) whether Government propose to take a final decision and introduce appropriate Legislation in the current Budget Session of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A memorandum No. 575/P-1 dated 15.1.1985 addressed to Prime Minister and copy endorsed to Home Minister has been received from President of All India Tapriwas and Vimukat Jaties Federation, Chandigarh.

(b) and (c) The main demand in the memorandum is about the inclusion of Vimukt Jaties in the list of scheduled Tribes in Punjab. Before these communities are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, they will have to be excluded from the existing list of Scheduled Castes as per the verdict of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh dated 8.11.1982. Amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Article 341 (2) 342(b) of the Constitution. At present there is no list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to Punjab because Article 342 of the Constitution has not yet been made applicable to that state.

(d) The Hon'ble Judge has taken the view that "the Vimukt Jaties to which the petitioners belong have been wrongly included in the list of scheduled Castes."

(e) and (f) The verdict of the Hon'ble High Court as mentioned above is being considered in consultation with the Government of Punjab, Registrar General of India and the Ministry of

Law (Department of Legal Affairs). As the members of the community are also found in the neighbouring States/Union Territories of Haryana, Himchal Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh, the views of these State Governments/U.T. Administrations have also been sought for. The final view regarding introduction of bill in the parliament would be taken after receipt of full comments from all these State Governments/U.T. Administrations and examined in consultation with the Registrar General of India.

Programme for Development of Advasi Area in Gujarat

3277. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pockets under Modified Area Development Approach approved in Gujarat so far; and

(b) the programme envisaged for development of these pockets with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) There are 14 pockets identified under Modified Area Development Approach in Gujarat so far.

(b) The programmes envisaged for development of these pockets are namely family-oriented economic development programmes under Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Social Welfare, Cooperation, Cottage and, Small Industries Dairy Development, Forest and Rural Development Sectors. Besides infrastructural programmes mostly in the sectors under Soil Conservation, Rural Electrification, Road Development, Education and Health are also taken up.

Compensation to East Bengal Displaced Persons in Orissa

3278. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Potteru irrigation area in Orissa, a number of East

Bengal Displaced Persons families have been rehabilitated with three acres of land;

(b) if so, the total number of such families and since when they are settled;

(c) how many of those families who were allotted three acres of land do not get irrigational facilities and since when;

(d) in case the irrigational facilities are not available, whether Government would consider to provide these displaced person families each or other compensation in a similar manner as agreed for 15 families near Lucknow; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected.

Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda (Bihar)

3279. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda in Bihar has since been completed and handed over to the State Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the total cost of constructions alongwith the period taken for completion of this Memorial including the date of its completion; and

(c) if not, the likely date of completion and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Memorial has since been completed. There is no proposal to hand it over to the State Government of Bihar.

(b) The total expenditure, for which approval has been accorded, is Rs. 46.42 lakhs. The construction work commenced in 1961 and completed in 1984.

(c) Does not arise.

Formation of New All India Service

3280. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to form new All India Services;

(b) if so, in which field services are to be formed; and

(c) whether the proposed services will be formed on the pattern of I.A.S., I.A.S. allied Services and I.P.S. or on any other pattern ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Formation of New All India Services

The Parliament amended the All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951) in 1963 by adding Section 2A which reads as follows :

“2A. Constitution of new All India Services—With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted the following All India Services and different dates may be appointed for different services, namely :—

1. The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Building and Roads);

2. The Indian Forest Service;**3. The Indian Medical and Health Service."**

2. In pursuance of the aforesaid amendment of the Act, the Indian Forest Service was constituted with effect from 1.7.1966 and all the States are participating in it. The Indian Medical and Health Service was constituted with effect from 1st February, 1969. Before the cadre of the Service could be constituted in various States and the initial recruitment to the service could be taken up, some State Governments withdraw their earlier consent to participate in the Service. The Indian Service of Engineers is yet to be constituted. In March 1978, the then Government had decided that the question of constituting the cadres of the Indian Service of Engineers and Indian Medical and Health Service should not be pursued. The position has since been reviewed and the State Governments are being consulted informally in the matter. A final decision regarding constitution of Indian Service of Engineers and reconstitution of Indian Medical Health Service will be taken after the views of the State Governments become available.

3. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Department of Agriculture & Corporation), Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice) have informed that they are examining the question of creation of All India Agriculture Service, All India Education Service and All India Judicial Service respectively.

4. Government have not yet taken a final decision regarding formation of new All India Services and their pattern.

**Nuclear Power Generation During
1985-2000**

3281. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy has drawn up some

ambitious programmes for implementation during 1985-2000 including opening of new uranium mines and augmentation of fuel fabrication facilities to meet the basic inputs for nuclear power generation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed programme and its anticipated capital outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Atomic Energy has drawn up a detailed 15 years nuclear power profile. The profile takes into account exploration and mining of uranium resources and augmentation of fuel fabrication capacity. The target is to install 10,000 MWe nuclear power capacity over the next fifteen years by setting up twelve units of 235 MWe each and ten units of 500 MWe each. It would involve a capital outlay of Rs. 13,900 crores over a period of 15 years at 1983 price level.

Sea Pollution

3282. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of sea pollution in India; and

(b) the measures adopted to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) While localised problems do appear from time to time in the Indian coastal areas, no serious threat to marine life has been reported due to pollution.

(b) Monitoring studies to check the levels of different pollution in

edible marine organisms are being carried out by various national institutions and universities dealing with marine pollution. Coast Guards are engaged in combating oil pollution. Legislation necessary for the prevention and control of marine pollution is also being enacted.

Licences to SCs/STs Entrepreneurs

3283. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to issue the licences to set up new Electronic units in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No such specific pro-

posal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.



Communal Riots

3284. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of communal riots which took place in the country during 1984 and 1985 till date State-wise;

(b) number of persons killed and injured in those riots; and

(c) the total loss of property in those riots; and

(d) number of persons arrested and details of action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement						
Name of the place/ State	Month	No. of persons killed.	No of persons injured.	Total loss of property	No. of persons arrested	Action taken.
			1984			
Bangalore (Karnataka)	March	7	6	Nil	101	N.A.
Kidderpore (W. Bengal)	March	4	Nil	Nil	30	2 cases registered
Dharwar (Karnataka)	May	8	20	Rs. 60 lakhs	N.A.	N.A.
Bhiwandi, Thane, Kalyan & Bombay (Maharashtra)	May-June	278	1025	Rs. 7.66 crores	12,521	1307 cases registered
Dharwar (Karnataka)	June	7	Nil	Rs. 2000/-	301	27 cases registered
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	July & September	40	412	Rs. 24 66 lakhs	541	N.A.
Maunath Bhanjan (Uttar Pradesh)	October	7	15	Rs. 96,830/-	405	405 prosecuted
			1985 (Upto 31.3.1985)			
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	March	6	18	Rs. 37,400/-	N.A.	N A-
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	As on 30.3.85.	12	18	Rs. 175 lakhs	1173	137 cases registered

N.A.—Not Available.

Foreign Exchange Earned by ITDC

3285. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :**
Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state .

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the ITDC during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to construct big hotels during the next five years in various places of tourists' interest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase accommodation facilities for the low budget domestic travellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The required information is given as under :-

Year	Direct foreign exchange earned (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	994.94
1983-84	1204.59
1984-85	1400.00 (Provisional)

(b) and (c) The 7th Five Year Plans for ITDC and Hotel Corporation of India have not yet been finalised.

(d) In 1978, the Department of Tourism got registered Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, an autonomous society to construct/establish new Dharamshalas/Sarais/Musafirhkanas at various places of pilgrimage interest. The construction of budget hotels for domestic travellers will be assigned priority in the 7th Five Year Plan. The Department of Tourism has written to State Governments for formulating such proposals which will be finalised in the consultation with the State Governments.

Airbus Industries Offer to Lease Boeing Aircraft to Indian Airlines

3286. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :**
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Airbus Industries have offered to lease boeing aircraft to Indian Airlines if they are awarded its Rs. 700 crore fleet renewal contract for the Airbus-320;

(b) if so, details of the offer;

(c) the details of the requirements of the Indian Airlines;

(d) the details of the other aircrafts being considered for purchase, and

(e) the details of offers received from other aircraft manufacturing companies, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The offer of the Airbus Industries contemplates the sale of A-320 aircraft for delivery in 1988-89 and making available some aircraft on lease during the intervening period.

(c) Based on an assessment of their future requirements for capacity augmentation and the need to phase out 5 old Boeing-737 aircraft, Indian Airlines, after evaluating various aircraft types, have placed with the approval of the Government a letter of intent on Boeing Company for the purchase of aircraft with the following delivery schedule :—

1985-86—5 Boeing (757-200) aircraft

1986-87—4 Boeing (757-200) aircraft

1987-88—3 Boeing (757-200) aircraft

(d) and (e) No proposals from any other aircraft manufacturing companies are under consideration.

**"Environmental Deterioration in
Bombay and Calcutta"**

3287. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fears expressed by Dr. Rashmi Mayur, Chairman of the Environmental Commission of the World Parliament (Reported in India Express March 21, 1985) that if the present pattern of deforestation loss of top soil, build up of carbon di-oxide in the atmosphere, worsening climate and pollution of rivers and Oceans continues, by 2020 A.D. Bombay and Calcutta will be submerged under the ocean which would rise by 6 to 8 feet due to melting of polar ice;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to check environmental deterioration to save Bombay and Calcutta; and

(c) the progress if any, in the matter of setting up a global Environment Agency as suggested by Dr. Rashmi Mayur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The green house effect to which Dr. Rashmi Mayur refers and to which he attributes the possibility of submergence of Bombay and Calcutta under sea is a hypothesis only and has not been conclusively proved. So, it is not possible to take any action on mere hypothesis at this stage.

(c) Setting up a global environmental agency is beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of India. So the question does not arise.

Written Test for the Post of Assistant Commandants/Deputy Superintendent of Police

3288. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had held a written test in October, 1983 and thereafter interview in November, 1983 for the post of Assistant Commandants/Deputy Superintendent of Police in C.P.O.S.;

(b) if so, how many candidates have been selected for training;

(c) whether all the selected candidates have been called for training; and

(d) if not, when Government propose to call the remaining candidates for training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The final interviews were held in November, and December, 1983.

(b) 131 candidates were selected for training.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rules for Appointment of Members and Chairmen of Administrative Tribunals

3289. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed for appointment to the post of Members and Chairmen of the Administrative Tribunals set up at the Centre and in the various States;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table;

(c) the manner in which the selection and appointment of Members and Chairmen of the Administrative Tribunals set up in some of the States like Andhra Pradesh during 1984 was made and their terms and conditions of service;

(d) whether all these appointments are subject to approval of the U.P.S.C. and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) & (b) The Administrative Tribunals for the Centre and the States in terms of the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 (Act No. 13 of 1985) have not been set-up so far. However, action is in progress to set-up the various Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal. The qualifications for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Administrative Tribunals at the Centre and in the States, to be set-up in pursuance of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, are laid down in the above Act. Any rules framed under the authority of the Act regarding conditions of service of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Tribunal will be laid before each House of Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal is the only State Tribunal which has been set-up under an Order of the President, (the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, 1975) under article 371 D of the Constitution. The other State Administrative Tribunals have not been set-up under the Order of the President and thus form a State subject. The selection and appointment and the terms of office of the Members and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal are governed by the provisions contained in the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, 1975 referred to above.

The remunerations, allowances and conditions of service of Chairman and Members of the Andhra Pradesh Tribunal are laid down by the Government from time to time. They are generally similar to those applicable to High Court Judges in case the appointment against the post of Chairman and Members is made from sitting or retired Judges of High Court. In the case of

others who are appointed as Members, generally they are eligible for a pay of Rs. 3,000/- per month fixed with other conditions of service similar to those applicable to officers of the Government of Andhra Pradesh at the highest level.

(d) In terms of Item 2 of the Schedule read with Regulation 2 of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, the posts of Chairman and Members of any Tribunal created by or under the provisions of a statute are outside the purview of the Commission.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Certain Castes of Rajasthan in List of Scheduled Castes

3290. SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding inclusion of the Eraval and Lashkari communities of Rajasthan in the list of Scheduled Castes;

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

(c) whether Government propose to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Proposals have been received demanding inclusion of Eraval in the list of Scheduled Castes and Lashkari in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) The above proposal along with similar other proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations concerned and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter. Comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited. The final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from all the State Governments have been received in full. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Proposal To Include Hampi in ITDC Schemes

[English]

3291. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to include Hampi, the capital of erst-while Vijayanagar Empire with great historical background and tourist attraction in I T.D.C. schemes;

(b) if so, the steps Central Tourism Department has taken to develop this place to attract tourists; details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) ITDC owns a Tourist Restaurant in Hampi which is being operated by the Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation.

The Department of Tourism has included Hampi in the list of centres of tourist interest for phased development with the combined resources of the State, Centre and Private sectors. Against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 15.59 lakhs, the Department of Tourism

has released a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs to the State Government in 1983 for construction of a Restaurant Complex.

The Department of Tourism has also selected Hampi as one of the 10 National Heritage Centres to be provided with basic facilities during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Letters Written in Hindi in Sangeet Natak Akademi

3292. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8920 on 26 April, 1984, regarding use of Hindi in Sangeet Natak Akademi and State;

(a) total number of memoranda, orders, notices, invitation cards and circulars issued by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi in English and Hindi from April, 1984;

(b) total number of letters received in Hindi and replied in Hindi from April, 1984;

(c) total number of letters sent to Hindi speaking States in English from April, 1984 and reasons therefor; and

(d) action taken to prepare agenda and minutes of the various Committees in Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (a) The number of memoranda, orders, notices/circulars and invitation cards issued by the Sangeet Natak Akademi from April, 1984 are as follows :

No. of Memoranda		No. of Office orders		No. of Notices/ circulars		No. of invitation cards	
English/Hindi		English/Hindi		English/ Hindi		English/Hindi	
21	1	154	1	16	—	12	—

(b) Since April, 1984, 700 letters including 229 application for various posts were received in Hindi, out of which replies to 179 letters were sent in Hindi.

(c) The letters received in Hindi are generally replied to in Hindi by the Akademi. However, no separate state-wise statistical data has been kept.

(d) The Akademi has got one Hindi Translator and one Hindi Typist only and is making efforts to prepare agenda and minutes of important meetings bilingually.

Proposal For Identifying Certain Tribes As Primitive Tribes

3293. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) Whether Government of Orissa has sent a proposal to his Ministry for identifying some tribes as primitive tribes;

(b) if so, the names of tribes suggested by the Government of Orissa for identifying as primitive tribes;

(c) which tribes out of that list have been identified by the Centre as primitive tribes; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine tribal groups were identified as primitive tribes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The State Government submitted a fresh proposal for identifying 8 more tribal groups, namely (1) Didayi, (2) Lodha, (3)

Birhor, (4) Gadabas of Lamtaput Block, (5) Jhadia Kandha, (6) Erenga Kolha, (7) Koyas of Malkangiri, and (8) Salia parajas as primitive tribes during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The names of the tribes identified as primitive tribes so far are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Names of the Scheduled Tribe Communities identified as primitive tribes.

S. No. Communities identified as primitive tribes.

1. Bondo (Poroja).
2. Dongaria Kondh.
3. Kutia Kondh.
4. Juangs.
5. Kharias (Hill).
6. Lanjia Souras.
7. Mankidias.
8. Paudi Bhuyans.
9. Jara Soura.
10. Birhor.
11. Didayi.
12. Lodha.

Funds for TSP During 1985-86

3294. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the discussion with the States and Union Territories has been completed for the year 1985-86 to formulate the schemes and programmes

and to allocate funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan;

(b) if so, Centre's contribution for these plans;

(c) funds agreed to be provided by the States for Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan and the procedure followed; and

(d) the special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan proposed, including Modified Area Development Approach and Primitive Tribes Micro Projects for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) (i) The TSP discussions with the States for 1985-86 have been completed by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of 9 States and 2 U.Ts. Discussions with 8 States remain to be completed.

(ii) Special Component Plan Discussions have been completed in the case of 11 States and 13 States remain to be completed.

(b) to (d) For the year 1985-86 the contribution of the Government of India by way of Special Central Assistance will be Rs. 140 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs. 165 crores for Scheduled Caste Component Plan. In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the total provision is of Rs. 45 crores for 1985-86.

Centrally-Protected Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

3295. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of the centrally-protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) which archaeological circles are looking after those monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) The amount spent on the maintenance of the centrally protected monuments in Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 is Rs 18,54,395.00.

(b) The monuments are looked after partly by the Circle at Bhopal and partly by the Circle at Bhubaneswar.

Visit of U.S. Under Secretary of State to India

3296. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Under Secretary of State visited India on 14 March, 1985 and had talks with the Foreign Secretary and various other Government Officials;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had drawn his attention to the serious situation arising out of the supply of sophisticated U. S. arms to Pakistan;

(c) is it also a fact that Indian Government brought up the issue of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme in the light of documented evidence in this regard;

(d) to what extent U. S. Under Secretary of State appreciated India's concern in this regard; and

(e) what were the other issues discussed and what was his reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Under Secretary of State Mr. Michael H. Armacost visited India from March 13-16, 1985 and held talks with the Foreign Secretary and Government officials.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Under Secretary of State reiterated the position of the US Administration that US military arms and equipment were being supplied to Pakistan in view of the security threat to that country on account of presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and also to modernise Pakistan's defence forces. With regard to Pakistan's nuclear programme, US Administration's position is that the US security assistance being provided to Pakistan was designed to strengthen that country's confidence in its security and thereby convince its leaders that the nuclear option was neither necessary nor in Pakistan's broader interest. The US Government has stated that it has made clear to Pakistan that lack of restraint in the nuclear area would affect negatively the programme of economic and military assistance which began in 1981.

(e) The two sides exchanged views on bilateral matters, regional issues pertaining to South Asia and international issues of mutual interest.

Refugees from Pakistan occupied Areas of J&K

3297. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of refugees from Pakistan-occupied areas of J&K, who have not been given their claims so far; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to settle their claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No claims are being entertained from persons who came from Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir and have now settled in J&K State for the properties left behind by them in Pakistan-occupied areas because the whole of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India and the areas

presently under occupation of Pakistan are only under illegal occupation.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Battery Vans

3298. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether two "Battery Vans" were operating in 1983-84 during Parliament Session which used to carry Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the operation of those Vans now;

(c) the time by which "Battery Vans" are likely to be made available in the market for commercial sale; and

(d) whether Battery rickshaws, cars and scooters have also been manufactured and whether they have been tested and if so, the commercial sale price thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The two experimental battery vans which were used for conveyance of Members of Parliament were found to be satisfactory for short distance operation. These were withdrawn temporarily in order to put them to extensive testing and field trials. This has been largely done and the two vans will be re-tored for Parliament Service soon.

(c) The experience gained from the trials so far indicate that indigenous traction batteries may hamper commercialisation of battery vans though from a technical angle the battery vans with indigenously developed components have

performed well. Utilisation of battery vans at places where fixed point to point running is involved like airports, postal deliveries, etc. offers good promise. Battery vans may become commercially available in the next 3-5 years.

(d) Five battery powered rickshaws (3-wheelers) were fabricated on experimental basis by Electromobile (India) Ltd., Bangalore, a joint sector undertaking of the Government of Karnataka. Though the initial performance of these rickshaws was satisfactory, they subsequently developed problems largely on account of inadequate performance of batteries. M/s Electromobile (India) Ltd, manufactured battery powered 2-wheelers but have discontinued production. M/s Electro Anil Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore manufactures 2-wheelers whose ex-factory price is Rs. 7650/—. This 2-wheeler has been tested by the Automotive Research Association of India, Poona and declared road worthy. Battery powered cars are presently not being commercially manufactured in the country.

Sterilisation of Lions at Bairanghatta

3299. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether at Bairanghatta National Park, about 20 Kilometres away from Bangalore, an American lady doctor Nan Shaffer sterilized seven lions as reported in *Navbharat Times* (Bombay Edition) of 19 March, 1985; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) and (b) Dr. Nan Schaffer, a veterinary doctor from the Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens, Chicago (U.S.A.), visited India in March 1985. During this period she travelled to Mysore and Bangalore. At the Bannerghatta Lion Safari Park near Bangalore she carried out vasectomy operations on four lions. The operations were

successful and all the four lions are doing well. The main objective of these operations is to control the unregulated growth of the population of hybrid African lions in the Lion Safari Park.

[English]

Number of Thermal Power Plants creating Pollution

3300. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the number of thermal plants based on coal which emit sulphur dioxide and fly ash functioning in the country;

(b) whether on account of pollution from such plants adverse health effects are created leading to lung cancer;

(c) whether at present emission control in coal based power stations in India is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) There are 57 major coal fired thermal power stations in the country.

(b) There are no conclusive findings on the occurrence of lung cancer caused by the emissions from thermal plants.

(c) The emission control in old power stations is not satisfactory. However, new power plants are equipped with necessary emission control devices.

(d) Under the Acts for Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution, the existing as well as new units have been directed to instal necessary pollution control equipment.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income in the Country

3301. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the present average per capita income in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for the difference, if any, in the States' per-capita income and the measures proposed to be taken to increase the per-capita income of those States where it is less ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE 'MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The latest available estimates of per capita income in the country and in various States/Union Territories are given in the annexed Statement.

(b) The per capita income of a State depends on the level of its economic development, which in turn is influenced, among other factors, by the efficient utilization of the available natural resources and development of infrastructure. The problem of regional imbalances/disparities is sought to be tackled by the Government through various measures such as (i) resource transfer, which is weighted in favour of backward States; (ii) special Area Development Programmes directed at specific backward/problem areas, and (iii) incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

Statement

PER CAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES, 1980-81 to 1983-84

				(Rupees)
State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1314	1537	1607	1878
2. Assam	1221	1302	1596	1762
3. Bihar	929	1007	1022	1174
4. Gujarat	1828	2192	2182	—
5. Haryana	2331	2601	2858	3147
6. Himachal Pradesh	1515	1806	1914	2230
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1455	1568	1705	1820
8. Karnataka	1312	1538	1549	—
9. Kerala	1421	1445	1617	1760
10. Madhya Pradesh	1149	1240	1357	1636
11. Maharashtra	2261	2496	2525	—
12. Manipur	1241	1370	1366	1593
13. Meghalaya	1135	1236	1308	1483
14. Nagaland	1439	—	—	—
15. Orissa	1101	1308	1339	—
16. Punjab	2760	3169	3502	3801
17. Rajasthan	1238	1441	1574	1881
18. Tamil Nadu	1271	1427	1376	—

1	2	3	4	5
19. Tripura	1206	—	—	—
20. Uttar Pradesh	1272	1296	1443	1567
21. West Bengal	1549	1615	1767	—
22. Sikkim	—	—	—	1300
23. Delhi	2908	3121	3314	—
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	2794	2831	3042	3458
25. Pondicherry	3160	3703	3630	3693
26. Arunachal Pradesh	1323	1566	—	—
All-India	1564	1741	1868	2201

Q : Quick Estimates

— Not available

Note : The Official estimates of State Income i. e. Net State Domestic Product are prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaus and that of national income by the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India. The Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Mizoram do not prepare these estimates. Owing to differences in the source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Abolition of Sales Tax on Essential Commodities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3302. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have made a strong demand for the abolition of sales tax on the essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the time by which the sales tax will be abolished on essential commodities in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Some representations have been received from the residents of

Dadra and Nagar Haveli for abolition of sales tax in that Union Territory. The Administration has also made suggestions for making changes in the incidence of sales tax on different items.

(c) and (d) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

[English]

Uranium Deposits Found in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra)

3303. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the fact that rich deposits of Uranium are found on Western Coast of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra;

(b) the effective measures Government have so far taken to exploit the mineral resources of Uranium in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) No deposits of uranium have so far been identified either on the Western Coast of Ratnagiri District or in other Districts in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) A number of surveys for exploration of uranium have been carried out in various parts of Maharashtra. Further detailed work in these areas is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Amount spent for Afforestation

3304. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Union Government on afforestation in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) and (b) The details of amount provided as financial assistance in the form of grant and loan by the Union Government on afforestation in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan are :—

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations	164.72

1	2	3
2.	Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (OPERATION SOIL-WATCH)	572.23
3.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	60.55
4.	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects	661.00
5.	Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers	339.00
Total		1797.50

The expenditure on soil conservation schemes at Sl. Nos. 4 and 5 above also includes afforestation.

Review of Implementation of 20-Point Programme

3305. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of guidelines issued to State Governments for the review of implementation of 20-Point Programme and when these were issued;

(b) the names of States which have started reviewing the implementation as per guidelines and of those who have not completed this review work so far;

(c) the details regarding achievements of the 20-Point Programme; and

(d) the new guidelines issued for the speedy implementation of 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Guidelines were issued to States on the 17th April, 1982 indicating that certain

items of the 20-Point Programme, for which clear-cut targets can be formulated, will be monitored on a monthly basis. They were also informed that all the items including those covered under the Monthly Progress Report would be monitored on a quarterly basis and that the Quarterly Report will be evaluatory in nature. The States were asked to set up monitoring and review machinery at various levels and furnish the Reports in the prescribed pro-

forma.

(b) All States are reviewing the Programme according to guidelines.

(c) A statement giving the targets and achievements for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto February, 1985) is attached.

(d) No new guidelines have been issued for the speedy implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

Statement
20-Point Programme : Physical Targets and Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto (Feb., 85)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Irrigation Potential	Lakh Hectares	23.50	23.40	23.70	23.20	23.10*	NA
2a.	Pulses Production	Million Tonne	13.50	11.90	13.00	12.81	13.00	NA
2b.	Oil Seeds Production	—do—	12.03	11.83	12.50	12.63	13.00	NA
3a.	IRDP	Lakh families	31.38	32.60	30.54	36.85	30.30	31.1
3b.	NREP	Lakh Mandays	3532	3378	3215	3028	3091	2849.3
3c.	RLEGP	—do—	—	—	—	—	3000	1931.8
4.	Surplus Land	'000 acres	530	255	284	191	200	124.3
6.	Bonded Labour	Numbers	35828	36019	28804	17143	31326	18739
7a.	S.C. Families	Lakh Nos.	19.82	21.25	24.98	27.04	25.26	21.4
7b.	S.T. Families	Lakh Nos.	5.50	5.20	7.62	9.30	9.60	8.4
8.	Rural Water Supply	No. of Villages	42342	54526*	48846*	55588*	41530	47511
9a.	House Sites	Lakh Nos.	10.43	10.07	8.74	11.78	7.98	8.8
9b.	Construction Assistance	—do—	7.39	3.77	5.56	3.64	4.73	3.3

10a.	Slum Improvement	Lakh Persons	18.40	17.17	21.20	23.46	18.30	20.1
10b.	EWS House	No. '000	186.0	145.0	404.7	148.2	167.8	150.0
11a.	Villages Electrification		25000	23572	23671	23743	23105	16597
11b.	Pumpsets Energisation	Lakh Nos.	4.30	3.02	3.68	3.37	3.86	3.1
12a.	Tree Plantation	No. crores	195.54	211.71	225.00	241.76	250.97	259.1
12b.	Biogas Plants	Nos.	75000	57800	75000	92590	150410@	120335
13.	Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	45.00	39.81	58.12	45.00	59.57†	34.0
14a.	P.H. Cs to be sanctioned	Nos.	209	110	405	1271	192	242
14b.	Sub-centres	Nos.	7931	8873	9010	6773	9071	6707
15.	I.C.D.S. Blocks	Nos.	320	320	200	200	183	183
16a.	Elementary Education Enrolment	'000 Nos.	4092	4070	4702	48.85	5029	NA
16b.	Adult Literacy	'000 Nos.	511	4027	5157	4606	6155	NA

*Includes non-problem villages.

@Includes 30000 biogas plants to be done by KVIC.

*The figure in respect of Maharashtra are subject to revision.

†Excludes Defence and Railway Targets.]

[English]

Separation of Judiciary from Executive in States

3306. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the States and Union Territories where there is no separation of judiciary from executive;

(b) the reasons for not separating judiciary from executive in such areas; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to separate judiciary from executive in the areas where it has not been separated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) (b) and (c) The separation of Judiciary from Executive in respect of trial of criminal cases is governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974). According to sub-section (2) of section 1, the Code does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir which is governed by a separate law. By virtue of the provision to sub-section (2), certain provisions of the Code including provisions relating to separation of Judiciary from the Executive are not applicable to the State of Nagaland and to the tribal areas, which are now comprised in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, unless specifically applied thereto by a notification, where some simple rules relating to Administration of Criminal Justice are working satisfactorily in relation to the simple and unsophisticated people inhabiting these areas. The provisions of the Code relating to separation of Judiciary from the Executive can how-

ever be extended to these areas by the State Government or UT concerned.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has not yet been extended to the State of Sikkim, which became the 22nd State of Indian Union, after the Code was enacted. The Government of Sikkim have not yet communicated their decision for the extension of the Code to the State.

Minor Forest Produce Purchased by L.A.M.P.S.

3307. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether minor forest produce occupies a key position in the food and income budget of tribal families;

(b) whether only a part of minor forest produce collected by tribals has been purchased by large-sized multipurpose societies in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) what are the schemes to ensure purchasing of total minor forest produce collected by tribals;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Minor Forest Produce Federation has any scheme for regeneration of minor forest produce items; and

(e) if so, what are the Minor Forest Produce Regeneration Programmes for Bastar area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forest Development Corporations/State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations/LAMPS and Primary Marketing Societies have taken measures for collection, processing and marketing of

forest produce. Cooperativisation of forest labour has been speeded up and long-term lease of minor forest produce has been given to the cooperatives and LAMPS at concessional rates. Laws have been passed in MP nationalising some items of Minor Forest Produce. Collection of minor forest produce is being done by the MFP Federation,

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Amongst others, Ratanjot, Bamboo, Arjun & Mulberry Plantations will be taken up during the Seventh Plan. Exact areas in the State will be identified.

Amendment to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

3308. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many areas where minerals are found in abundance are covered by forests;

(b) whether the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits State Government from using any forest land for non-forest use without prior approval of Union Government;

(c) whether the State Government can grant mining leases on forest land only after they have sought prior permission of the Union Government which leads to inordinate delays in granting mineral leases; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :
(a) Some minerals are found in forest areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Union Government has laid down detailed guidelines for the expeditious handling of cases arising under the Forest (Conservation) Act,

1980. Inordinate delay does not take place at the Central Government level.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Persons killed during Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections

3309. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR A K. PATEL :
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of persons killed and injured during the last Lok Sabha elections and at the time of Legislative Assembly elections;

(b) the State-wise comparative figures in regard to the number of persons killed and injured during the elections held prior to these elections;

(c) whether the incidence of violence in elections has gone up, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to keep elections free from incidents of violence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI (SINHA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Negotiation with Thailand for New Flights by Air India

3310. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a delegation was sent to Thailand to negotiate new air flights by Air India;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether similar negotiations are also under way with other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Indian delegation visited Thailand from March 6 to March 8, 1985 for air services talks. The Thai authorities had been requested to issue the necessary authorisation for Indian Airlines as the second designated carrier of India to operate a twice weekly service between Calcutta and Bangkok. This request was accepted in the air services talks.

(c) and (d) Negotiations with other countries are held periodically and as and when required to review the Air Services Agreements. Arrangements are being finalised for holding air services talks with Kenya, Pakistan, Maldives, Bulgaria and Belgium.

Withdrawal of U.S.A., U.K. and West Germany from the Membership of UNESCO

3311. **SHRI N.V. RATNAM :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States, Britain, West Germany issued an ultimatum that they would withdraw from UNESCO within one year, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and whether it has been conveyed to the Secretary-General of U.N.O.; and

(c) the steps taken by the U.N.O. to prevent the situation and the steps taken by Government of India in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The United States withdrew from UNESCO on December

31, 1984 on the alleged grounds that there was "extraneous politicisation", "hostility towards the institutions of a free society" and that UNESCO was "mismanaged." The United Kingdom has also given notice that it would withdraw from UNESCO with effect from December 31, 1985. However, it would re-consider its decision if it was satisfied by the end of the year that substantial progress had been made in carrying out the reform programme which they had suggested for UNESCO. The FRG has not given notice of withdrawal from UNESCO. They have stated that they would continue reform efforts from within, especially through the Executive Board of UNESCO.

(b) India and other non-aligned countries regret the withdrawal, or threats of withdrawal, by Member States from UNESCO as this adversely affects the principle of universality which is important for the achievement of UNESCO's objectives.

UNESCO is an intergovernmental organisation with its own constitution and legislative organ and is not a subordinate organ of the United Nations. Positions of Governments relating to developments in UNESCO are accordingly not required to be communicated to the UN Secretary-General.

(c) India and other non-aligned countries have expressed full support for, and confidence in UNESCO. We are determined to continue to work for the attainment of the ideals of UNESCO and for the strengthening of the United Nations and the intergovernmental organisations of the UN family.

The UNESCO Executive Board and the Director-General of UNESCO have taken several steps for reform of UNESCO's functioning and procedures. The consequences of U. S. withdrawal were also discussed at a Special Session of the UNESCO Executive Board in February 1985 when ways and means of adjusting UNESCO's programmes and staffing pattern were discussed. India has been taking active part in

the work of UNESCO's Executive Board and its Temporary Committee which have recommended several concrete and constructive steps for the improvement of UNESCO's functioning.

India has agreed to forego US\$ 407, 245 which had accrued to it due to currency fluctuations on our earlier contributions to UNESCO. Several other countries have also taken similar steps to assist UNESCO to meet its immediate financial problems.

Achievements of Antarctica Expeditions

3312. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main achievements of Antarctica Expeditions undertaken by Indian Scientists and Meteorologists during last two years;

(b) the main activities of the team at 'Dakshin Gangotri; and

(c) whether Government have received any new suggestions from the fourth team of our Scientists which has recently completed its trip successfully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Two scientific expeditions to Antarctica have been organised during the last two years. A permanently manned scientific station fully equipped with two working laboratories in the field of Biology and Meteorology have been established in Antarctica. Besides this, a field station in the hills about 70 km away from our permanent station has also been put up. A 12 member team which included 3 scientists has just returned from Antarctica after staying there for

15 months. Presently a team of 13 persons including 3 scientists is manning our station. Valuable data in the fields of meteorology, communications, biology, geology have been collected and are being analysed.

(c) Yes Sir. These will be kept as a guideline while organising the Fifth Indian Antarctic Expedition.

Incentives to Sugar Factories for setting up of Biogas Plants

3313. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give incentives to the sugar factories for erecting Biogas Plants attached to the distilleries; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the number and names of sugar factories which are being considered for such incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government supports the construction of biogas plants based on distillery effluents (spent wash) at distilleries or sugarmills-cum-distilleries. The support is upto 33% of the incremental capital cost relating to the biogas system subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. Installation of two full scale plants have been supported accordingly at Cellulose Products (I) Ltd., Ankleshwar (Gujarat) and the Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Pravarnagar (Maharashtra). Techno-economic feasibility reports are under preparation by a number of other distilleries including sugar mill-cum-Distilleries for availing this financial support. The number of units that could be supported will depend on the financial allocations available to the Department.

Reactivation of Safdarjung Airport for Vayudoot Flights

3314. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Safdarjung Airport has been reactivated for Vayudoot flights;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the amount spent on reactivating Safdarjung Airport; and

(d) the justification for spending that amount on reactivating the Safdarjung Airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) Vayudoot have proposed to operate Dornier aircraft from Safdarjung airport. The proposal is under consideration. No expenditure has so far been incurred in this regard.

Aircraft purchased by Indian Airlines and Air India

3315. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aircraft purchased by Indian Airlines and Air India during the last three years ending March, 1985;

(b) the cost of such aircraft; and

(c) the new routes proposed to be taken for operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below :

Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	Date of acquisition	Cost
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Indian Airlines :

A300B4	2	2.6.82 (1st)	Rs. 42.34 crores
		3.6.82 (2nd)	Rs. 46.75 crores
Boeing 737	4	12.8.82 (1st)	Rs. 13.84 crores
		21.8.82 (2nd)	Rs. 13.86 crores
		27.8.82 (3rd)	Rs. 13.85 crores
		22.9.82 (4th)	Rs. 13.88 crores

Air India

Airbus A300B4	3	July, '82 (1st)	Rs. 44.36 crores
		August, '82 (2nd)	Rs. 46.84 crores
		Nov. '82 (3rd)	Rs. 50.08 crores

(c) These aircraft have been in operation on various routes since their acquisition in 1982.

Criteria for establishing new Atomic Power Plants

3316. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for establishing new atomic power plants in the country; and

(b) whether the fuel used in atomic power plants are easily available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The criteria for selection of sites for establishing new atomic power plants are the need for power, the hydel potential, the availability of coal and the suitability of sites in the region. This also involves study of the site geology, general hydrology, water availability, environmental, health and safety factors like density of population, agriculture and live stock data, meteorological factors, seismic conditions, transportation problems, etc. Policy aspects such as the need for balancing central investment in the different regions of the country are also kept in view.

(b) The uranium necessary for making the fuel is available for the projected power programmes.

Setting up of an Electronics Project in West Bengal

3317. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an electronics project in West Bengal; and

(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 IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b) and (c) Project in Electronics are planned and implemented by various Departments of the Government. The information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-Item captioned "Antarctic Treaty Conference"

3318. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Antarctic Treaty Conference" appeared in the *Statesman* (Delhi edition) dated 28 February 1985;

(b) if so, whether the Indian delegate or delegates participated in the international Antarctic Conference held in Rio De Janeiro to discuss the Antarctic future as well as the mineral wealth thereof;

(c) if so, the outcome of discussions;

(d) whether Government are aware that 55 delegates from 28 countries held a five-day meeting in Antarctica in January 1985 in personal capacity to discuss the Antarctic future; and

(e) if so, the outcome of their discussions ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The meeting of the informal working group on Antarctic mineral resources was held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, from 26.2.85 to 8.3.85. An Indian delegation attended this meeting.

(c) The meeting was inconclusive. Details of a legal regime for the exploration and development of mineral resources of Antarctica are still being negotiated by the Consultative Parties to the Treaty. Further meetings for this purpose are planned.

(d) and (e) A workshop on Antarctic Treaty system was held in Antarctica from 5th to 13th January 1985. India did not participate in the workshop.

**Proposal for Starting a Sports Institute
in Chhota Nagpur**

3319. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :
Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a sports institute, like the institution in Patiala, in Chhota Nagpur area (Bihar) which is surrounded by forests and hills, with a view to promoting sports among the Adivasis and young athletes of this area having interest in sports; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Departments of Environ-
ment in States**

**3320. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP
SINGH :** Will the MINISTER OF
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Com-
mission has asked the State Govern-
ments to set up independent departments
for Environment; and

(b) if so, the names of the States
where such Departments have been set
up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a)
The State Governments have been
requested to create appropriate organiza-
tional structures and mechanisms to
deal with Science and Technology and
environmental programmes during the
7th Five Year Plan.

(b) The State Governments of
Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,
Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and
West Bengal have set up Departments
of Environment; Bihar and Gujarat

have set up Departments of Forest
and Environment; and the States of
Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have set up
Departments of Science and Technology
and Environment.

[*English*]

**Rehabilitation of widows who became
victims during riots.**

3321. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state .

(a) the number of women who be-
came widows during the riots on the
assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi;
and

(b) what steps Government have
taken for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) 990 women became widows in the
Union Territory of Delhi during these
riots. Information in respect of all
other Union Territories and States,
except the following States, is nil :—

Sl. No.	States
1.	Bihar
2.	Haryana
3.	Himachal Pradesh
4.	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Kerala
6.	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Maharashtra
8.	Nagaland
9.	Orissa
10.	Tamil Nadu
11.	Uttar Pradesh
12.	West Bengal

Information from these States is
still awaited and will be laid on the
Table of the House, when received.

(b) In addition to the grant of
gratuitous relief the Delhi Administra-
tion has taken various other steps to

rehabilitate such widows which include, allotment of DDA alum flats, provision of job opportunities, opening of Anganwadis for looking after the children of the widows to enable them to concentrate on their work, imparting of training through Training-cum-Production Centres and payment of a stipend of Rs. 200/- to 250/- during training period, grant of old age pension to some widows, etc.

Information in respect of States mentioned above would be furnished later, on receipt of the same.

Construction of Yatri Nivas

3322. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yatri Nivas would be constructed at different centres to cater to the needs of the low budget domestic tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details have not yet been worked out.

Steps to Identify Forest Reserves

3323. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether destruction of sea-plants by pollution could upset the biosphere's delicate Oxygen-Carbon-Dioxide balance; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken for identification of forest reserves and increasing environmental awareness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Madam. The marine floating plants produce many times more oxygen than what is produced on land. Pollution of marine waters can affect adversely the microscopic plant species and reduce their photosynthetic production of oxygen.

(b) The government is trying to ensure the reduction of pollution from land-based sources as well as oil pollution in the sea. Afforestation was stepped up from 0.4 million hectares in 1980-81 to 1.1 million hectares in 1984-85 and will be further intensified during the Seventh Plan. The setting up of the National Waste Lands Development Board will help augment these efforts with people's participation. Steps have been taken to incorporate environmental parameters in the school curricula and in non-formal educational programmes. Other measures have also been taken for promoting Environmental awareness.

[Translation]

Complaints received by Commissioner for SCs/STs

3324. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Commissioner for SCs/STs in current year so far regarding reservations for SCs/STs; and the action taken on them,

(b) the number of complaints received from the Society of Depressed People for Social Justice and the action taken on them; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry against the offices under the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings etc. which do not implement the system for filling vacancies reserved for SCs/STs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) 1056 complaints were received by the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

of which 1042 relate to service matters including reservation in services, 9 about educational matters and 5 regarding other matters. All these complaints have been taken up with the concerned Departments/Organisations.

(b) One complaint has been received from the Society of Depressed People for Social Justice and the matter has been taken up with the General Manager, Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking.

(c) As per the instructions of the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training), there is a Liaison Officer in each Ministry/Department and Public Sector Undertaking to ensure implementation of various instructions/directives on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The Liaison Officers are also required to inspect the rosters every year in their respective Departments/Organisations and submit inspection report to the Ministry/Departments concerned. Instructions have been issued by the Department of Personnel & Training to observe the reservation and other orders relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in service strictly and instances of discrimination or deliberate infraction of the above orders are to be brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities for suitable action. As regards the reservation orders in Public Undertakings, the orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Training are not *ipso facto* applicable to Public Undertakings. Reservation in Public Undertakings is regulated by the Presidential Directives issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance from time to time.

[English]

Enquiry into riots in Delhi

3325. SHRI NARAYAN
CHOUHEY :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Enquiry Committee headed by the Additional Commissioner of Police, Shri V. P. Marwah, was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Police during the riots in Delhi following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, whether the Enquiry has been completed and the report submitted; if so, the details and action taken if any, against any officials; and

(c) if the report has not been submitted, time by which it is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Enquiry Report is still awaited.

Wasteland Development

3326. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Wasteland Development Board has been given an annual target of vegetating 5 million hectares of wasteland;

(b) whether Government are aware that the amount has been set aside for the entire conservation programme;

(c) the estimated cost of 'vegetating' say 100 hectares of wasteland; and

(d) within what period Government intend to accomplish the entire programme of 'greening' the available wasteland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :
(a) The Government have taken a decision to set up a National Wastelands Development Board with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.

(b) Government allocates funds every year for the conservation programme undertaken.

(c) The cost of afforestation (vegetating) varies depending on factors such as the nature and depth of soil, topography, availability of labour, and the number of plants raised per hectare.

(d) The available wasteland will be covered as part of the programme to bring 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder.

Anti-National activities in Border Districts of Gujarat

3327. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of anti-national activities have been detected in the border districts of Gujarat;

(b) how many of them are of subversion and how many of economic offences;

(c) whether such cases have increased during the last five years; and

(d) any new steps being taken to strengthen border security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposals for Absorption of Modern Technology

3328. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has directed the Ministry of Science and Technology to prepare specific proposals to achieve absorption of modern high technology, fuller utilisation of capacity and improvement in productivity;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have set up any Study Group in pursuance of this directive;

(c) whether the Ministry finalised its proposals in this regard; and

(d) if not, when the Ministry hope to submit their proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Prime Minister in his Broadcast to the nation on January 5, 1985 has stated that improvement in productivity, absorption of modern technology, and fuller utilisation of capacity must acquire the status of a national campaign and that he has asked the Ministries of Science & Technology and Industries to prepare specific proposals to achieve these objectives.

(c) and (d) The proposals are being formulated.

Tourists to India under 'Ashok Young Explorers Travel Plan'

3329. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists expected to visit India in a year under 'Ashok Young Explorers Travel Plan';

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by the Ashoka Group under this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Nearly 2,500 foreign students/youth are expected to utilise the Ashok Young Explorers Travel Plan during 1985;

(b) under this 'Plan', the foreign exchange earnings to the Ashok Group are estimated at about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Airport in Bijapur, Karnataka

3330. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered "Gol Gumbaz" whispering gallery at Bijapur in Karnataka as a Tourist Centre;

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare it as a Tourist Centre;

(c) whether in view of its being a foreign tourist attraction, there is any proposal to construct an air strip/airport there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Bijapur has been considered as a tourist centre, for phased development with the combined resources of both the Centre and the State and the private sector. India Tourism Development Corporation is operating a Travellers Lodge with 10 beds at Bijapur.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Civil Aviation Department for constructing an air strip/airport at Bijapur in Karnataka.

Acquisition of Air Bus for Air India and Boeing for Indian Airlines

3331. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is under the consideration of Government to acquire air bus for Air India and Boeing for Indian Airlines;

(b) whether both the airlines are thinking of placing order for aircraft and spares separately; and

(c) the reason for not combining the transactions jointly to effect economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Air India has signed with the approval of Government an agreement with M/s. Airbus Industries for the purchase of 6 Airbus A310—300 aircraft. Indian Airlines have placed with the approval of Government a letter of intent on M/s. Boeing Company for the purchase of 12 Boeing 757 aircraft. Government have yet to take a final decision on their aircraft acquisition proposal.

(c) The aircraft requirements of the two airlines is based on the nature of operations undertaken by them and as such, it is not always feasible to combine the transactions.

Additional Passenger Aircrafts for IA and AI

3332. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :
SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to add some passenger aircrafts to Indian Airlines and Air India's existing fleet;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the expenditure involved; and

(c) the extent to which the existing capacity in the IA and AI fleet is presently being utilised and how does the present utilisation of the capacity justify buying more aircraft for the two major air carriers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has signed an agreement with M/s. Airbus Industries on 8th April, 1985 for the purchase, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 541.90 crores, of 6 Airbus A 310-300 aircraft to be delivered progressively from April 1986 to December 1986. Indian Airlines has placed a letter of intent with M/s. Boeing Company for the purchase of 12 Boeing 757 aircraft

to be delivered progressively from 1985 to 1987.

(c) The existing capacity of the two airlines is being utilized to the optimum extent commensurate with desired level of schedule reliability, fleet size and operating pattern. It is, however, necessary to acquire more aircraft to meet the needs of the projected traffic growth in the coming years as well as for the replacement of the ageing aircraft.

Rules for Grant of Recognition to Service Unions/Associations

3333. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recognition rules for grant of recognition to service unions associations have been framed;

(b) if not, the time by which these rules will be framed;

(c) the procedure that has been followed in granting recognition to service unions/associations which have been recognised so far; and

(d) the number of application for recognition of service unions/association pending with the Ministry together with their particulars and date of application ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 are at present treated as inoperative for certain reasons. Fresh recognition rules are being drafted in consultation with the staff side of the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration.

(c) Pending finalisation of fresh recognition rules, de-facto or ad-hoc

recognition to the service associations/unions is considered keeping in view the guidelines issued by this Ministry on the subject.

(d) Individual applications for recognition of service associations/unions representing the Government employees working in a particular Ministry/Department are considered by concerned Ministry/Department, Ministry of Personnel and Training, etc. being a policy making agency for recognition have no information in regard to the pendency of such applications in other Ministries.

So far as this Ministry is concerned, no such application is pending.

Vayudoot Service to Kutch and Ahmedabad

3334. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands are being made from time to time by VIP, various organisations and Chamber of Commerce of Kutch, Ahmedabad and Bombay for the Vayudoot Service linking Kutch and Ahmedabad or Bombay, Kutch and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) the time by which the said service is likely to be started;

(d) whether Government are aware that Ahmedabad is the capital of Gujarat, High Court is functioning there and is an industrial city, and the Kutch people have to visit Ahmedabad by railway route which is a long one;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to extend the existing Bombay-Kandla Vayudoot Service upto Ahmedabad; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Requests have

been received from various sources in this behalf. Vayudoot is already operating a daily service between Kandla and Bombay with an Avro aircraft leased from Indian Airlines. Indian Airlines operates a daily service between Bombay and Bhuj via Jamnagar.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is no proposal at present to extend the existing Bombay/Kandla service upto Ahmedabad.

(f) Does not arise.

Pollution of Yamuna

3335. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the constant source of pollution of the river Yamuna in Delhi both from eastern and western Banks;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for undertaking long term and short term measures to deal with the problem; and

(c) whether in view of the historic & religious importance of river Yamuna, Government propose to link the scheme with the Central Ganga River Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :

(a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware that Yamuna is polluted in some stretches due to discharge of industrial and domestic effluents from cities located on its bank.

(b) Phased programmes have been undertaken for trapping of wastewater from the major drains and its diversion to the sewage treatment plants.

(c) No Sir,

Increase in Freedom Fighter's Pension

3336. PROF. M.R. HALDER :

SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI :

SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of freedom fighters in India, who are getting pension facility;

(b) whether Government are thinking of raising the rate of pension for the freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide medical facilities to them as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) 1,32,859 freedom fighters and their dependents have been sanctioned pension upto 31.3.85.

(b) and (c) The Non-Official Advisory Committee set up at the Central level to consider the policy issues concerning the implementation of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in its meeting held on 21.7.84 recommended enhancement of pension upto Rs. 500/- p.m. Their recommendation is under the active consideration of the Government.

(d) On request from the Ministry of Home Affairs, most of the State Governments/Union Territory Adms, have made arrangements to provide free medical facilities to freedom fighters and their families.

Demand for Reduced Air Fare on Trivandrum-Gulf Sector

3337. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand by Indians living abroad for

reduced air fare on Trivandrum-Gulf Sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been examined carefully by the Government. Air fares applicable on the India-Gulf sector have been fixed multilaterally at the International Air Transport Association forum and ratified by the concerned Governments, and are considered reasonable. It is not open to Air India to charge lower fares unilaterally.

Scrutiny of the list of SCs/STs

3338. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a constant demand for scrutiny of the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in each State;

(b) whether there is any scope for revision of the existing list of SCs and STs;

(c) when Government propose to revise the Lists; and

(d) whether the Ministry fixes any criteria for inclusion of castes in the scheduled list in respect of each State or the State Governments send the list of their own accord for President's approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Proposals have been received for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c) Comments from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been invited. The present position is that all but four States have

sent their comments on the proposals for revision of the lists. The remaining four States are being reminded to expedite their comments. A final view in the matter would be taken when the comments from all the State Govts. have been received. Further, amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament.

(d) There is a set of criteria for the inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and another set of criteria for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes which are as follows :—

Scheduled Castes

Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

Scheduled Tribes

Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

In view of Articles 341 (1) and 342 (1) of the Constitution, consultation with the State Governments/U T Administrations is obligatory. The proposals received from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are examined while keeping in view the above criteria.

Persons arrested in connection with Military Action in Punjab

3339. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons arrested in connection with the military action in Punjab;

(b) the number of students and ladies amongst them; and

(c) whether any prosecutions have been launched against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) 4712 persons including youths and ladies were apprehended during Army action upto 30.6.1984.

(c) Prosecutions have been launched against those found involved in unlawful activities.

Environmental Policy

3340. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Environmental Policy is being worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :
(a) and (b) Tiwari Committee had suggested a draft National Environmental Policy Resolution for adoption. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1083/85]. This has been accepted as a Policy framework to be elaborated into a Policy Resolution in due course. The broad approach to environmental items is given in the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan approach documents.

Briefly, the main areas of environmental concerns include the following :—

- Pollution monitoring and control;
- environmental impact assessment;
- conservation of biological diversity;
- demonstrating technologies for restoring degraded eco-systems/areas;
- promotion of environmental education, training;
- awareness, creation of environmental information systems;
- sponsoring research and development studies;

— enacting/reviewing existing environmental laws;

— encouraging States to create suitable environmental management structures and creation of advanced institutions of learning.

Vayudoot services between Imphal and Dimapur

3341. PROF. KAMSON MEIJINLUNG : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House on 20 March, 1985 that Vayudoot service is operated as special feeder service from the North East Region irrespective of its profit or loss, whether Government have already taken up necessary steps in this regard;

(b) if so, the number of Vayudoot services in operation in the North East region in particular and in other parts of the country in general;

(c) whether there is a proposal to introduce Vayudoot Service between Imphal and Dimapur;

(d) if so, when and how many times in a week and the approximate fare therefor; and

(e) the number of Vayudoot services to be introduced in the North East Region in the near future; the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Vayudoot is operating services in the North-Eastern region on the routes—(i) Calcutta/Shillong/Gauhati/Silchar and back and (ii) Calcutta/Cooch Behar/Calcutta. It operates 16 services in other parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Vayudoot plans to link Kailashnagar, Rupsi, and Kamalpur in the near future. It also proposes to link Along, Daporizo, Passighat, Zero and Aizawl as soon as the necessary infrastructural facilities have been developed at these stations. A Dornier aircraft is proposed to be based at Gauhati for operations to these stations.

PTO/LTC Facilities to Retired Government Servants

3342. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway authorities extend to their retired employees PTO facilities once in a year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend similar facilities like LTC etc. to retired Government servants once in a year or after every four years, considering the fact that they have devoted their most important part of life in the service of Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cheeta's Habitat in State

3343. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Cheeta's habitat in several States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) The cheetah is extinct in India. There is no proposal to set up habitat for cheetah.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Investigation Cell in connection with Delhi Riots

3344. **SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi High Court has directed Attorney General to inform it about the scope of the Special investigation cell set up by authorities in connection with the riots that followed the assassination of late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi;

(b) what are the details; and

(c) how the investigation is going on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Delhi High Court, during the hearing of a case, had directed the Attorney General to furnish information about the Special Investigation Cell. This information had been furnished to the Court. Incidentally, the Court has already given its judgement on 11.3.1965 dismissing the writ petition.

(b) The Special Investigation Cell of the Vigilance Department has been constituted by the Commissioner of Police, Delhi for investigating into complicated cases arising out of the recent disturbances in Delhi.

(c) 51 cases of various police districts in Delhi which were found to be complicated were transferred from various Police Stations to Special Investigation Cell. During the course of investigation of 51 cases, officers of Special Investigation Cell have examined more than 1474 persons to identify criminals. The Special Investigation Cell, while investigating these cases, has effected arrests of 122 persons.

Challans in 20 cases have been prepared and are under scrutiny with the Director of Prosecution. The remaining cases are pending investigation with the Cell.

Judgements in Dowry Death Cases

3345. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any study of the recent judgements in dowry death cases in which the accused escaped punishment on technical grounds;

(b) if not, whether he is aware that there are too many loopholes in the IPC to enable the accused to escape punishment;

(c) if so, what steps he is intending to take to make these prosecutions effective and deterrent; and

(d) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Government has gone through the judgement of the Delhi High Court dated 3rd November, 1983 acquitting the husband, brother-in-law and mother-in-law of Shrimati Sudha Goel, who had been sentenced to death by the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi.

(b) There is no loophole in the Indian Penal Code which only defines offences and prescribes the punishment therefor. Sections 302 and 306 of the Indian Penal Code provide adequate penalties for the offences of murder and abetment of suicide. Section 498A of the Code also seeks to punish cruelty to a married woman by her husband or his relatives for not bringing dowry or for bringing inadequate dowry.

(c) The conviction of a person depends on whether the prosecution has been able to prove its charges against the accused beyond all reasonable doubt. When the prosecution

is not able to do so or when there is lack of evidence against the accused, the case against the accused would fail. The Evidence Act, 1872 has, however, been amended by the insertion of new section 113A, which provides that, where a married woman commits suicide within seven years from the date of her marriage and it is proved that she was subjected to cruelty within the meaning of Section 498A IPC by her husband or his relatives, the Court may presume that the husband or such relatives abetted the suicide of that woman.

(d) Delhi Administration's petition to Supreme Court for special leave to appeal against the judgement referred to in part (a) is still pending.

Wasteland Development Corporation of India

3346. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether Waste Land Development Corporation of India has come into existence as proposed; and

(b) if so, the progress and plan for development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have taken a decision to set up a National Wastelands Development Board.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Night Landing Facilities at Patna Airport

3347. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAMI: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) when Patna Airport is proposed to be equipped with superior night landing facilities;

(b) when Patna is going to have an evening air service from Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to connect Patna and Khajuraho from Bombay by air service; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to connect Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Patna by Vayudoot service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The Patna airport is presently equipped with Medium Intensity Runway Lights and Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (AVASIS). In order to further improve and upgrade the existing system, the following facilities have been sanctioned. The likely dates by which these facilities are expected to be completed are given against each :

(i) Conversion of Medium Intensity Runway Lights into High Intensity. } 30.9.85

(ii) Conversion of AVASI into 3-Bar AVASI on runway 25 and installation of 3-Bar AVASI on runway 07. } 31.8.85

(iii) Improvement of the Apron flood lighting. } To be taken up in 1985-86.

(b) At present there is no plan to start evening service between Delhi and Patna.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Vayudoot have plans to operate to Dhanbad and Patna from Calcutta during the year 1986-87.

International Airport at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam

3348. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider setting up of International airports at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government at present to declare Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam as International airports. The Government had, however, recently appointed a committee to inter-alia identify some other airports to which international operations could be introduced with a view to relieving the pressure on the Bombay airport.

Implementation of Forest Policy

3349. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the forest policy of the Union Government is being implemented in letter and spirit;

(b) whether any State Governments have violated the Guidelines in this respect; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the steps being taken to see that the Central policy with regard to forest is implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) to (c) The National Forest Policy was laid down in 1952. The Policy is an enunciation of general principles, which leaves discretion to the State Governments to regulate the details of forest administration in their respective territories. While all efforts are being made to implement the policy in letter and in spirit, certain inadequacies in implementation have come to notice. Violations of the provisions of the

Forest(Conservation) Act 1980 have been noticed in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra and Kerala.

**Education to Children of Employees
of C.S.I.R.**

3350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools for the education of the children of the employees working in CSIR laboratories and how these schools are managed;

(b) whether C.S.I.R. laboratories have made any proposal to set up 10 plus 2 schools in those laboratories.

(c) how many laboratories have their own schools and how laboratories have control over them; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL) : (a) There are 26 Schools functioning in the 17 National Laboratories/Institutes of the CSIR. The management of the Schools is vested in the Kendriya Vidyalay Sangathan Managing Committees, Education Societies, Registered Education Societies constituted by the Staff Members of the Laboratories/Institutes as the case may be.

(b) Proposals have been received from one National Laboratory to upgrade the school to 10 plus 2 level and from two other laboratories for opening of the Central Schools in their area.

(c) and (d) The Laboratories/Institutes are not directly involved in the running of the schools in their respective area. As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, the schools are being managed by different bodies.

The control of the Laboratories/Institutes on the schools is exercised by the Laboratories/Institutes by way of being members of the Management Committees responsible for the proper running of the schools. In most of the cases, the Director of the respective Laboratory/Institute or his nominee is the Chairman/President of the Management Committee of the school.

**Construction of New Air Terminal
Building at Trivandrum**

3351. SHRI T BASHEER :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the time fixed for completing construction of the new Air Terminal Building at Trivandrum;

(b) the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken to expedite the construction work and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether even the new building is inadequate to meet the heavy traffic and cargo needs; and

(d) if so, the other measures Government propose to develop the Trivandrum Air Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The project for the construction of a new terminal building at Trivandrum airport, as originally conceived, was scheduled to be completed by May, 1983. In order to meet the anticipated increase in passenger traffic, the scope of the project had to be changed very substantially. The project is now likely to be completed by the end of August, 1985.

(c) and (d) The new terminal building is meant for handling international passenger traffic only. It will meet the requirements of passenger traffic adequately. The Air cargo is handled in a

separate air-cargo complex which has been constructed for the purpose.

Development of Mahabalipuram

3352. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNDP has formulated a Master-Plan for the development of Mahabalipuram near Madras in Tamilnadu;

(b) whether the Master-Plan is being implemented and, if so, at what cost;

(c) whether INTACH has submitted a report that there are serious deviations from the Master-Plan; and

(d) the corrective action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Master-Plan is being implemented in phases by Tamilnadu Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.82 Crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation of posts of Stenographers/Typists for women

3353 SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to keep at least 45 per cent of posts of stenographers, typists etc. in the Central Secretariat Service reserved for women as is done by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Working Group for Rural Development Plans

3354. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group was appointed by the Planning Commission to make suggestions for rural development plans; and

(b) is so, the details regarding the suggestions made for various rural development plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Working Group on Special Programmes of Rural Development, set up by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan, has been received. Its recommendations, which are in the nature of internal suggestions for the Planning Commission, are under consideration as a part of the exercises for the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Allotment of House Sites in A & N Islands

3355. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 532 on 26 July, 1984 regarding allotment of house sites in A & N and state:

(a) how many house sites have been allotted in the Union Territory of A & N Islands under the 20-Point Programme as on 31 December, 1984; and

(b) how many persons have been given actual possession of the sites so allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) 5,465.

(b) 4,630.

Tourism potentialities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3356. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tourism potentialities in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the measures taken to promote tourism and to provide facilities for incoming tourists in the islands; and

(c) whether Government propose to give concession in air fare to attract tourists to the Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Department of Tourism has brought out a brochure on Andaman and Nicobar Islands in English for distribution. A Youth Hostel has been constructed at Port Blair. A 29 seater Fibre Glass motor boat at the cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for use by tourists. In addition under the hospitality scheme a number of travel writers from UK, USA, West Germany and Japan were sponsored to visit the Islands. It is expected that on their return these media writers, will write articles on the Islands which will give wide publicity to the tourist potential in those countries. In addition, Department has also sponsored groups of travel agents to the Andaman Islands. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration is being encouraged to provide budget accommodation for the tourists in the Islands.

(c) No, Sir,

Review of functioning of Nehru Yuvak Kendras

3357. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review has been made of the functioning of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the country since their inception;

(b) if so, the outcome of this review and whether any programme for streamlining their functioning has been chalked out consequent upon this review;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, whether any such review would be undertaken and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras has been reviewed several times by different Groups/Committees since its inception. The general assessment was that the programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras were useful for the betterment of rural youth and needed to be continued. Detailed guidelines have been issued for the Kendras for operation of their programmes during 1985-86,

(d) Does not arise.

Reclaiming of land at Sea-Shore

3358. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any land has been reclaimed by Government at any sea-shore along the Indian coastal line during the years 1982-85;

(b) if so, the nature and area thereof and the steps taken for its proper development and utilization; and

(c) if not, whether any plan has been formulated for such land as has

emerged out of the Arabian sea or Bay of Bengal and the nature and scope of such a plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up a New Organisation for Espionage Cases

3359. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of recent espionage cases, Government propose to dissolve all the existing intelligence organisations, agencies, departments and set up a new organisation to ensure effective action;

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof; and

(c) names of the departments from whose agencies personnel will be drawn for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Capacity Utilisation of Insat Satellite

3360. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether expenditure on INSAT satellite comes to Rs. 200 crores and its period of function is only 7 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not using the total capacity of INSAT i.e. 2000

circuits in the first year; why only 1600 circuits are being used:

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, National Fertilisers Ltd., Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, and the Posts and Telegraph Department and All India Radio and Doordarshan have asked for its circuits;

(d) if so, why INSAT circuit is not provided to them; and

(e) by what time INSAT will be fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The approved total outlay for procurement, launching, insurance, project & programme management and the Master Control Facility for three first generation INSAT satellites is Rs. 225.8 crores. The breakdown of the above amount is Rs. 119.2 crores for three satellites : IA, IB and IC, Rs. 51.6 crores for launch of three satellites, Rs. 25.1 crores for the launch insurance for three satellites, Rs. 19.2 crores for setting up the Master Control Facility at Hassan which controls all INSAT satellites and Rs. 10.7 crores for programme management including project contingencies. As of 31st March, 1985 the actual expenditure on INSAT-I Space Segment is Rs. 177.6 crores towards the cost of both INSAT-IA and IB and their launch, and partial payment towards INSAT-IC and its launch scheduled for June, 1986.

Insurance claim for loss of INSAT-IA and other recoveries about being US \$ 66.86 million, the net expenditure to date is much smaller.

Each INSAT satellite is designed for a useful on-orbit life of 7 years.

(b) For the planned ground-segment and interconnectivities, the full rated telecommunications capacity of the primary INSAT-I satellite (INSAT-IB)

is 3956 two-way circuits and this is to be achieved in a period of two years. The target for the first year was 2000 two-way circuits and against this target the INSAT-IB capacity utilisation by the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) was 1989 two-way circuits.

(c) and (d) The Department of Telecommunications (DOT) is the primary user of the INSAT Telecommunications capacity. All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan are the primary users for the high-power S-band broadcasting service capability. These agencies are actively using the INSAT capacity and capabilities alongwith the India Meteorological Department (IMD) which is responsible for utilisation of the meteorological services capabilities of INSAT. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is also operating two earth stations, one on-shore and one off-shore, with INSAT-IB. For the National Fertilisers Ltd., the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) is establishing a separate earth station at Vijaipur (MP), which is expected to be commissioned by March 1986. The Department of Telecommunications (DOT) is considering a number of other requests for dedicated earth stations/captive networks using INSAT-IB.

(e) The full utilisation of the INSAT-IB is expected by end of the current year.

Nuclear Research and Development for Industries

3361. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has taken and/or is contemplating steps to make the fruits of its research and development efforts available for rapid growth of our industries or to help in the general technical growth of the country in addition to its primary aim of developing the national energy programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results of steps already taken by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The research and development effort in BARC is primarily to support our nuclear power programme. In the process, it generates know-how in a variety of technologies useful for industrial growth. Briefly the areas covered are as follows :

(i) Material Sciences

Developments have been undertaken in Material production, fabrication and testing and it covers some exotic materials like Zirconium Beryllium, and their alloys.

(ii) Isotopes

The uses of isotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry are vast and BARC has developed not only the primary isotopes but also the instruments and techniques for utilising them in these areas. These are already available to hospitals, research establishments and industries.

(iii) Mutation breeding

A number of mutants have been produced using ionising radiation. The main items are groundnut, moong, arhar (toor) etc.

(iv) Instrumentation

A large number of instruments, used in research, electronic instruments used in control engineering and instruments

for analytical services, has been developed and the technical know-how transferred to industries.

A constant effort is being made to transfer technical know-how generated in BARC to industry for which a technology transfer cell has been established.

Assurance from Super Powers for ending Arms Build up

3362. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has information about the efforts made by the Disarmament Consultative Council of the Socialist International which is seeking assurance from the super powers that incessant arms build up will be ended and not extended to outer space;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present position and the progress made so far;

(d) the response of the super powers; and

(e) what is Government's stand in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Government of India are aware that a delegation of the Socialist International's Disarmament Advisory Council visited Moscow and Washington last month with the stated purpose of appealing to the leaders of the USA and USSR for concrete results in their disarmament negotiations which commenced in Geneva on March 12.

In Moscow the delegation held talks with the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, while in

Washington the delegation had meetings with the U.S. Vice President and the Secretary of State.

(e) The Government of India welcomes any constructive initiative which would help to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race and to preserve Outer Space as a frontier of peace.

Production of Video Cassette Recorders

3363. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Television Industrialists Association has appealed to provide them opportunities for marketing and manufacturing allied products like video cassette recorders and players and also about non-availability of critical components etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A representation has been received from Mofussil Black & White TV Manufacturers Association, Jagalur Road, Devanagere, Karnataka regarding the Picture Tubes supply to new Manufacturers (SSI) Unit in the Mofussil Areas (other than Bangalore Metropolitan Area). The Association has been advised to contact Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET & T), in this regard.

[Translation]

Enactment of a Law Regarding Storage of Arms in Religious Place

3364. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central legislation has been enacted to prevent storage of arms in religious places and use of such places for non-religious activities; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider to enact such a legislation in the context of the happenings in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Various provisions in the Arms Act, 1959, the Indian Penal Code and other enactments provide for such restrictions.

(b) In view of the aforesaid position, no new legislation is being considered by the Government.

[English]

Special Programme for Indian Missions abroad to keep Indians in those countries informed about India

3365. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the special programme his Ministry has drawn for Indian Missions abroad to convey to the Indians in those countries and involve them about the efforts being made in India towards strengthening the national unity and to fight against subversive forces;

(b) whether cultural troupe, literary groups and combined sports delegations visit frequently Canada, USA, UK, FRG etc. to contain false propaganda in a section of the foreign press;

(c) if so, the details of such visits during the last two years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Our Missions abroad have been specifically instructed to work very

closely with the Indian Community and pay particular attention to ethnic Indian newspapers, radio and TV programmes. Following events of June, 1984, a special campaign was undertaken to counter motivated propaganda of persons holding extremist views. A total of 123 Master Video cassettes and 40 Master Audio cassettes were despatched to our Missions abroad. These were multiplied by our Missions and widely distributed in order to project a correct picture of developments in the country. Presently, a weekly Video cassette is sent out to our Missions which contains news, variety items and reports of a cultural nature. These cassettes are being widely utilized by ethnic television media where it exists. Apart from the above, considerable amount of printed material is sent for wide distribution.

Recently some personalities associated with ethnic media in UK, USA and Canada were invited by the Ministry of External Affairs. The visit enabled them to acquaint themselves with developments in India at first hand. Some others representing Indian origin community abroad, who were visiting India on their own, were provided with facilities to visit different parts of the country and meet important personalities. The focus of the effort was to enlist support for strengthening India's national unity and to counter subversive forces to the maximum extent.

(b) and (c) Details of performing delegations sponsored by Indian Council for Cultural Relations to USA, Canada, UK and FRG during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given in the Annexure. Details of visits of sports teams are being collected.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Performing Delegations sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to USA, Canada, UK and FRG during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85

USA

1. Ustad Nasir Zahir-Uddin Dagar and

Ustad Nasir Faiyaz-Uddin Dagar with two accompanists, Delhi (April, 1983).

2. Nishat Khan and Shri Irshad Khan, Sitar players, Calcutta (April, 1983).
3. Shri Inderlal, Sarangi player and Shri Zameer Ahmed Tabla player, New Delhi (September, 1983).
4. Shri V. G. Jog (Violin), Smt. Girija Devi (Vocal) and Shri Brij Bhushan (Kalra Guitar), Calcutta (September, 1983).
5. Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma and Zakir Hussain, Bombay (April, 1984).
6. Kuchipudi Art Academy directed by Dr. Vempati Chinna Satyam, Madras (April, 1984).
7. Uday Shankar, India Cultural Centre, Calcutta led by Smt. Amala Shankar (June, 1984).
8. Pandit Jasraj, Bombay and three accompanists (July, 1984).
9. Asad Ali Khan, Been player, New Delhi (October, 1984).

Canada

1. Shri Purnadas Baul and two accompanists, Calcutta (September, 1983).
2. Smt. Kalanidhi Narayanan, exponent and Teacher of Abhinaya and Bharatnatyam, Madras (April, 1984).
3. 5-1/2 travel grants to Banaras University Theatre troupe Varanasi (May, 1984).
4. Shri Shrikant Deshpande, Vocalist Bombay and two accompanists (September, 1984).

USA and Canada

1. Smt. S. Kanaka, Bharathanatyam dancer, New Delhi (April, 1983).
2. Padamsri Namagiripettai Krishnan, Nadaswaram player and four accompanists, Madras (May, 1983).

3. 14-Member percussion group of Karnataka College of Percussion, Bangalore (June, 1983).

4. Shri K. V. Narayanaswamy, Vocalist in Karnataka style, and 3 accompanists, Bangalore (September, 1983).

5. 17-Member Kathakali troupe of Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthy, Kerala (May, 1984).

6. Shri M. Chandrasekharan, Violinist and 3 accompanists, Madras (June, 1984).

7. Smt. Meera Prasad, Sitar player, Calcutta and Shri Faiyaz Khan, Tabla player, New Delhi (July, 1984).

8. Smt. Saroja Vaidyanathan, Bharatnatyam dancer and four accompanists, New Delhi (July, 1984).

9. Dr. Emani Shankara Shastry, Veena player, New Delhi and Shri Yella Venkateshwara Rao, Mridangam player, Madras (September, 1984).

10. Shri Narasimhachari and Vasanta Lakshmi, Bharatnatyam dancers, Madras (November, 1984).

UK

1. 12-Member Rajasthani Music Troupe, Jodhpur (August, 1983).

2. 30-Member Naya Theatre troupe, Madhya Pradesh (August, 1983).

3. Prof. Debu Chaudhary, Sitar player, New Delhi and his accompanists (September, 1983).

4. Geetanjali group of Smt. Suvra Mukherji, specialised in Brahma Sangeet and her two accompanists, New Delhi (September, 1983).

5. Km. Madhavai Maudgalyam, Oddissi dancer, New Delhi and her 3 accompanists (October, 1983).

6. Shri K. N. Panikkar, Kathakali expert from Kerala and his two accompanists (October, 1983).
7. Mrs. P. Sundaram, Mrs. Nalini Raghu, Mr. P. Krishnan and Mrs. Sahitha Sadhestiv (October, 1983).
8. 11-Member Jagran troupe of Shri Aloka Roy, New Delhi (January, 1984).
9. Pt. Durga Lal, Ustad Lalif Ahmed Khan and Jawala Prasad (February, 1984).
10. Shri Imrat Khan, Sitar player and two accompanists, Calcutta (April, 1984).
11. Shri Jaikishan Maharaj, Kathak Dancer and Shri Ashok Chakraborty, Tabla player, New Delhi (March, 1984).
12. Shri N. Teppayya and five accompanists, Nadaswaram player, Bangalore (May, 1984).
13. Ms. Jayashree Mundkur, Bharatanatyam and Mohiniattam dancer and five accompanists, Calcutta, (May, 1984).
14. Ms. Norma Carneir Alphonso Pianist and Music Critic Bombay (June, 1984).
15. Dr. V. Doreswamy Iyengarm Veena, Bangalore.
Dr. T. R. Subramanyam, Vocal, New Delhi.
Shri A. V. Anand, Mridangam, Madras.
Ms. Anuradha Brahmanandam, Violin player, Madras (November, 1984).
16. Kathakali, teacher, Dr. Smt. Kanak Rele, Bombay (December, 1984).
17. 12-Member Rajasthani Musicians and 4-Member Baul Singers troupe (February, 1985).
18. Shri Mustaq Hussain Khan, Bombay (January, 1985).

UK and FRG

1. Smt. Bharati Shivaji, Bharatnatyam and Mohiniattam dancer along with 6 accompanists, New Delhi (June, 1983).
2. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Sarod Player, New Delhi (October, 1983).
3. 18-Member Kinnauri Dance group from Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh.
5-Member Sufiana Kalam group, Srinagar (J & K).
12-Member troupe of Lamas from the Rumtek Monastery of Sikkim.
12-Member Music and Dance troupe from Ladakh, Leh (May, 1984).
4. 28 Member Cultural troupe consisting of :
 1. Ustad Moinuddin Dagar, Bombay,
 2. Ustad Fariduddin Dagar, Bhopal.
 3. Shri Vidur Mallic, Bhopal.
 4. Pt. Siya Ram Tiwari, Patna and their accompanists (April, 1983).
5. Darpana Academy of performing Arts led by Km. Malika Sarabhai, Ahmedabad (June, 1984).

UK and USA

1. Smt. Sunayana, Kathak dancer, Bombay and her accompanists (September, 1983).

Accumulation of Properties by Ministers and their Personal Staff

3366. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any method to ascertain whether the properties accumulated by the Ministers and their Private Secretaries, Personal Staff are disproportionate to their genuine sources of income; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) There is a Code of Conduct for Ministers. Under this Code, a person before taking office as a Union Minister has to disclose to the Prime Minister details of the assets and liabilities of himself and members of his family. After taking office, and so long as he remains in office, the Union Minister has to furnish annually by the 31st March to the Prime Minister a declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. It has not been the practice to disclose their details.

The Private Secretaries/Personal Staff of the Ministers are governed by Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and corresponding rules applicable to Central Government servants. These rules provide that every Government servant has to submit a return of his assets and liabilities. These rules also require every Government servant to keep the Government informed regarding the transaction involving sale and purchase of immoveable property and acquisition or disposal of moveable property beyond a specified value. Appropriate control is exercised by every Ministry/Department to ensure that these rules are strictly adhered to.

Guidelines issued to Ministries/Departments re : Identification of Schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

3367. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry issued guidelines to the Departments and Ministries of Government of India regarding identification of schemes and programmes and quantification of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan areas during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the Central Ministries/Departments which followed the same;

(c) whether during Seventh Plan also the same procedure is proposed to be adopted in relation to Tribal Sub-Plan areas; and

(d) if so, the names of the Central Ministries/Departments that have started the exercise on the basis of these guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 12th March, 1980, the then Prime Minister in her letter to the Central Ministries called upon them to quantify funds and take appropriate action to formulate the Tribal Sub-Plans. On 4th May, 1981, the Home Secretary reviewed the programme of quantification of outlays for the TSP with the officers of selected Central Ministries. The following Central Ministries have quantified funds for the TSP during the Sixth Plan :

1. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation.
2. Ministry of Commerce.
3. Ministry of Communications.
4. Ministry of Education & Culture.
5. Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Civil Supplies)
6. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
7. Ministry of Industrial Development.
8. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
9. Ministry of Irrigation.
10. Ministry of Labour.
11. Department of Rehabilitation.
12. Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

13. Ministry of Rural Development.

1

2

3

14. Ministry of Social Welfare.

2. Shatrughun Jiwnani,
Bombay.

10,000

15. Ministry of Food & Civil
Supplies (Department of
Food).

3. Oil Palm India Ltd.,
Kottayam, Kerala.

15,000

(c) Yes, Sir.

4. Shaw Wallace & Company,
Calcutta.

20,000

(d) All concerned Ministries have
started the exercise of quantification of
funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

5. TGL Group, Adoni,
Kurnool.

10,000

**Allotment of Forest Land in Andaman
and Nicobar Islands for Red Oil Palm
Cultivation**

6. Alimchand Topandas Oil
Industries Private Ltd.,
Adoni, Kurnool.

10,000

3368. SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state :

7. Aegis Chemical Industries No figure
Limited, Bombay. mentioned.

(a) whether some private parties have
applied to the Union Government for
allotment of forest land for raising red
oil palm plantation in the Union Terri-
tory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

8. Ram Bahadur Thakur
Private Ltd., Cochin,

10,000

**Implementation of 20-Point Programme
in Karnataka**

(b) if so, the action Government
contemplate to take in the matter; and

3369. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will
the MINISTER OF PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(c) the names of such parties or
companies stating the area asked for ?

(a) whether the position of
Karnataka in implementing the 20-Point
Programme stood 12th by the end of
financial year 1982-83;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) whether in 1983-84 its position
was 15th and the average performance
varied between 70 to 80 per cent of the
target; and

(b) The requests are being examined
with reference to all angles including
availability of lands, the environmental
impact etc.

(c) the position in regard to its
implementation of 20-Point Programme
during 1984-85 ?

(c) Names of parties/companies
from whom such requests have been
received are given below :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

Sl. No.	Name of the Party/ Company	Area asked for (in Hectares)
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1	2	3
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1.	Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay	5,000
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(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For 1984-85 information is
available upto February, 1985, i.e. 11
months. The position of Karnataka in

the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in this period is 6th among all the States.

Working Group in Forestry set up by Planning Commission

3370. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group on forestry set up by the Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs. 7000 crores for the new thrust to forestry;

(b) the total outlay set for the forestry during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) how much of that was spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the recommendations made by the working Group of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total outlay set for forestry during the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 692.49 crores.

(c) Upto 1983-84 i.e. 4th year of the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 596.13 crores have been spent. Rs. 236.00 crores was the outlay for 1984-85 which is the final year of the Plan.

(d) The Planning Commission has not yet taken a final view.

Transfer of Forest Land for Kolar Irrigation and Water Supply Scheme

3371. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have transferred the forest land to Madhya Pradesh for its Kolar Irrigation and Water Supply Scheme; and

(b) if not, the difficulties being faced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) A revised proposal accompanied by clearance of the project by the Central Department of Environment from the environmental angle, was received on 4.12.84, from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. Clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is under consideration.

Social Forestry Scheme in Phulabani District

3372. SHRI RADHA KANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year of inception of Social Forestry Scheme in Phulabani district in Orissa;

(b) the purpose of launching that scheme in that District; and

(c) the various works undertaken since the implementation of that scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c) The Centrally sponsored scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-wood Plantations is not in operation in Phulabani District of Orissa State.

The details of the State social forestry schemes in Phulabani District are being obtained from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Production of T. V. Sets

3373. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where TV manufacturing factories have been set up with the help of National Small Scale Industries Corporation;

(b) the cost of TV sets being manufactured in these factories; and

(c) whether keeping in view the high market prices of Colour TV Sets, Government will ask the National Small Scale Industries Corporation to encourage the small entrepreneurs for setting up maximum number of TV manufacturing factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No TV manufacturing units have been set up exclusively with the help of National Small Scale Industries Corporation in any of the States.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Prices of Mechanical and Electronic Watches

3374. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether difference in prices of mechanical and electronic watches is very high;

(b) whether it is due to cheap and poor quality electronic digital smuggled from Japan and Hong Kong;

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken or propose to take for the production of low cost electronic watches indigenously for mass sale; and

(d) at what prices such low cost electronic watches are proposed to be made available for sale?

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

DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference in prices is primarily due to technological progress made in the field of digital electronic watches.

(c) Government policy for manufacture and sale of low cost digital electronic watches has recently been announced in Parliament on March 21, 1985, as part of "Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics".

(d) It is difficult to indicate the exact prices at which the low cost digital electronic watches would become available. Attempts are being made to reduce the price and the Government hopes to succeed in this effort.

Reorganisation of States

3375. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item captioned 'A fresh look on States reorganisation appearing in Hindustan Times dated 6.2.85;

(b) if so, whether the same has been studied and dealt with in his Ministry and with what results;

(c) whether the scheme of dividing the country into five administrative zones has been studied in the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government have seen the relevant Press Report.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for reorganisation of any state,

(c) and (d) It is for the Ministry administratively concerned with the developmental projects to consider the desirability or otherwise of resorting to zonal division of the country from administrative angle.

Setting up of an Electronics Unit in West Bengal

3376 SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Electronics Units at Korwa and Garhwal in U.P., Panchkula in Haryana and rejected the demand of West Bengal State Government to set up an electronics unit in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to financially help the State Government when the WBEIDC had taken initiative on their own to set up the same at Ridhannagar in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Requests were received from various State Governments, including the Government of West Bengal, for setting up of electronics units of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Bharat Electronics Limited. However, taking the various factors into consideration, it was finally decided to set up a unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, at Korwa and two new units of Bharat Electronics Limited, at Garhwal in U. P. and Panchkula in Haryana.

(b) Government has no financial scheme to assist State Electronics Development Corporations to set up Electronics units.

[Translation]

Coaches trained by National Institute of Sports

3377. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the MINISTER OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the country trained as coaches by the National Institute of Sports, so far;

(b) whether the services of these trained coaches are being utilised by the different sports organisations; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide good remuneration and facilities to these trained coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) 6,267.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is expected that the employer sports organisations would take such steps. The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports already provides a fair remuneration to coaches employed by it and institutional facilities are also available to them.

[English]

Functioning of SAI as Apex Body of Sports

3378 SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether Government have decided to ask the Sports Authority of India to function as an apex body guiding all the sports organisations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : The Sports Authority of India is expected to act in cooperation with other sports organisations as may be necessary.

[Translation]

Central Funds for Development of Alternate Sources of Energy in Uttar Pradesh

3379. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year keeping in view its energy requirements and the importance of developing alternate sources of energy there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : In order to promote the use of alternative sources of energy in Uttar Pradesh, Central assistance is being channelled through the State Government's Rural Development Department and the Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency to implement Biogas programmes, the Improved Chulha programme and various Solar energy programmes. Voluntary agencies are also associated. The Annual Plan 1985-86 of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources amounting to Rs. 90.00 crores, has been approved recently. The share of the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh will be worked out on the basis of performance in 1984-85, keeping in view the overall availability of resources.

[Translation]

Delivery of luggage to foreign tourists at Jaipur Airport

3381. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign tourists landing at Jaipur airport after travelling in other parts of the country by Indinn Airlines flight are not delivered their luggage on time at the airport ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaint in this regard ;

(c) if so, whether the department provide any financial assistance to the

foreign tourists to meet their immediate requirements ;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. In some cases, however, the baggage had been mis-carried and delivered late.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance to meet immediate requirements like night-kit is provided to the gas passengers.

(e) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (c) and (d) above.

[English]

Setting up of Factories in Rare Earths Minerals Areas

3382 SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up factories to manufacture finished goods from the rare earths minerals available in the areas which are classified as industrially backward areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS, OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No proposal is under consideration at present to set up any additional factories for the manufacture of finished goods from the rare earths minerals available other than those already in existence.

(b) Does not arise.

Computer Centre at Calcutta

3383. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up a computer centre for eastern region at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken a decision to provide replacement to the B-6700 Computer System at the Regional Computer Centre, Calcutta. The CMC Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics is setting up a regional centre in Calcutta under project INDONET for meeting the commercial and industrial application requirement. As an integral part of the nation-wide computer network (NICNET), National Informatics Centre will be installing a midicomputer at Calcutta for Government computerisation.

The above three proposals are at various stages of implementation.

Expenditure on Delhi-based pilots for operating F-27 aircraft based in Calcutta

3384. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the base of F-27 aircraft of Indian Airlines is at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether there is any shortage of pilots to operate fully the flights from Calcutta without bringing pilots from Delhi and to keep them in Grand Hotel; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on stay of such Delhi based pilots in Grand

Hotel, Calcutta for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The requisite information is indicated below:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1982	10.41
1983	7.00
1984	11.29

National Awards in Vocal Songs

3385. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce National Awards in vocal songs and music on the pattern of Sashitya Akademi Awards;

(b) whether Government propose to consider naming the best Award in literature (among all languages) as Tagore Award, in music as Ustad Alauddin Khan Award and in vocal songs as Ustad Tansen Award to preserve and popularise India's culture and honour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body fully funded by the Central Government, gives awards for excellence in the different fields of performing arts including that of music, vocal and

instrumental. These Awards known as "Akademi Awards" correspond to "Sahitya Akademi Annual Awards" given by Sahitya Akademi for excellence in literature in the different Indian languages. Both these Awards, instituted since 1955, confer all India recognition to the recipients. There is no proposal to rename these Awards.

Pollution due to Fertilizers, Pesticides and Herbicides

3386. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the increasing use of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides to boost agricultural production, the problem of pollution of water and food in rural area of the country is attaining dangerous proportion; and

(b) the steps Government has contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Reports have been received that in some areas indiscriminate use of pesticides and herbicides resulted in pollution of water and food. However, so far no report of pollution of soil/ground water due to the use of fertilizers has been received.

(b) Environmental safety from toxic effects of pesticides is ensured by registering all the insecticides (meant for import, manufacture, sale or use in the country) under the Insecticide Act, 1968. The Registration Committee constituted under the Act grants registration only after satisfying itself that the chemical is safe to man, animals and environment in general. Since some environmental effects are observed after several years of use, a Pesticide-Environment Pollution Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Insecticide Act, which continues to review the pollution status from time to time. As a result, some insecticides

have been banned in the country and use of some has been restricted. Recently a Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture to review the use of some persistent insecticides in the light of new alternatives or approaches available.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Department of Environment have initiated programmes to assess residues of various pesticides in food, fodder, water, vegetables, water, etc. Various scientific organisations like ICAR, CSIR, agricultural and non-agricultural universities, Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Environment are engaged in developing safer approaches or alternatives to persistent pesticides.

Central Law for Settlement in Forest Land in Kerala

3387. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala faced problems in giving due recognition to the legitimate interests of the settlers in some parts of the forest lands in Kerala due to the Central laws;

(b) whether it was brought to the notice of the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c) No Central Law has been made for settlement of individuals in the forest areas of Kerala. Under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before any State Government passes an order for diverting forest land to non-forest use. No case from Kerala involving settlement in forest land is pending with the Central Government.

Survey and Extraction of Metals in Indian Ocean Sea-Bed

3388, SHRI K. MOHAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the quantity of different metals in the Indian Ocean sea-bed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme for survey and extraction of these metal;

(d) whether India has the requisite technological expertise in this regard; and

(e) if not, whether the assistance of other countries has been sought and the result to exploration and extraction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The sea-bed of the Indian Ocean is very extensive and hence it is difficult to have an accurate estimate of the quantity of different minerals or the metals contained therein. However, extensive survey is being carried on by the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and other institutions in selected regions such as the continental shelf and the deep sea. The results of the survey have been highly encouraging.

(c) Yes Sir. From several ore-bearing deposits, metals are being extracted. For example, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, thorium, etc. are being extracted from the minerals ilmenite, monazite, rutile and zircon, which occur as placer deposits.

The most promising deposits in the deep sea are the polymetallic nodules. From the nodules, the three most important metals namely, copper, nickel, and

cobalt have been extracted at the laboratory scale. Efforts are underway to develop pilot scale operations.

(d) Yes Sir, India has the required technological expertise which is being enhanced further.

(e) So far no assistance from any foreign country has been sought in marine survey and extraction of metals.

Report of the Committee on Introduction of Modern Office Machines and Equipments

3389, SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to examine the feasibility of introducing modern office machines and equipments in Ministries/Departments has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The Committee has not finalised its recommendations. At the instance of the Committee, studies are being made in selected Ministries/Departments to find out office equipment and machines in use and to examine the feasibility of further modernisation.

Implementation of Recommendations of Management Studies

3390, SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 27 Management Studies undertaken during 1983/84 by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have been completed ;

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations contained in these Management Studies ;

(c) whether the important recommendations contained in 18 Management Studies completed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in 1983/84 have been implemented by the different concerned Ministries/Departments ; and

(d) if not the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the status of each study is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1084/85]

(c) and (d) To expedite decisions on the recommendations contained in study reports, Empowered Committees are required to be constituted by the respective Ministries/Departments, and a watch on action taken is kept by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Progress made in the processing and implementation of the recommendations made in the reports, based on information available, is given in Annexure-II

Representation of SC/ST officers in all Indian/Central/Group 'A' Services

3391. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe officers in the All India Central Group 'A' Services and

also the study on the mobility of scientific personnel for devising measures to facilitate increased mobility of scientific personnel among Central Government departments, Public sector undertakings, Universities and autonomous organisations have been completed; and

(b) if so, the salient features revealed by these studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE : (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Beautification Around Konark Temple

3392 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the progress of the work regarding beautification and land-scaping of the area around Konark Temple undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO). 7 acres of land within the Konark- temple complex are being beautified by laying lawns, flower beds & plantation of shrubs. Landscaping of the 26 acres of land around the temple is also proposed to be taken up.

Protected Monuments

3393. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Centrally protected monuments in different states and union territories ;

(b) the names of the archaeological circles which are looking after those monuments; and

(c) the guidelines sent to the different archaeological circles for the proper conservation of those monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The total number of centrally protected monuments and sites is 3,517.

(b) The names of the archaeological Circles are :-

1. Agra Circle, Agra.
2. Aurangabad Circle, Aurangabad
3. Bangalore Circle, Bangalore.
4. Bhopal Circle, Bhopal.
5. Bhubaneswar Circle, Bhubaneswar.
6. Calcutta Circle, Calcutta.
7. Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh.
8. Delhi Circle, New Delhi.
9. Gauhati Circle, Gauhati.
10. Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad.
11. Jaipur Circle, Jaipur.
12. Madras Circle, Madras.
13. Patna Circle, Patna.
14. Srinagar Circle, Srinagar.
15. Vadodara Circle, Vadodara.

(c) The preservation and maintenance of monuments is done as per archaeological principles laid down in the Conservation Manual.

Delay in Execution of Irrigation and Power Projects

3394. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the delay in clearance of proposals for removal of forests for new irrigation and power projects is causing delay in execution of these projects;

(b) the number of proposals received so far from Orissa and clearance communicated by the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) All efforts are made to deal with proposals relating to irrigation, power and other important projects on priority. Detailed guidelines have been laid down for this purpose. Generally, delay does not occur at the Central level.

(b) and (c) All 14 proposals of irrigation and power projects received from the State Government of Orissa, so far, have been cleared.

Central Assistance to Institute of Physics Bhubaneswar

3395. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Prime MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance has been sanctioned to the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar for undertaking research works;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to that institute for the purpose in 1984-85;

(c) the number of research projects launched in the above years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The

Department has paid recurring grant in aid of Rs. 26 lakhs for the work of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar and Rs. 10 lakhs for building programme of the Institute during 1984-85.

(c) and (d) The grant-in-aid is for the work of the Institute as a whole and is not allotted to any specific projects.

Hook up of Nepalese Satellite Earth Station with INSAT-IB

3396. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to hook up the Nepalese satellite earth station with the Indian INSAT-IB satellite;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

SC/STs Advisers in Planning Commission

3397 SHRIMATI SUNDARWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incumbents belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Deputy Advisers, Joint Advisers and Advisors in Planning Commission.

(b) whether their number is according to the prescribed quota, if any;

(c) if not, how much shortfall is there and the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time this shortfall will be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The number of Deputy Advisers, Joint Advisers and Advisors in the Planning Commission (including Programme Evaluation Organisation) belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is given below :

	SC	ST
(i) Deputy Advisers	7	2
(ii) Joint Advisers	3	—
(iii) Advisors	—	—

(b) There is no reservation for SC/ST for appointment to the grade of Deputy Adviser, Joint Advisers and Adviser.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

News-Item Captioned Talks with Laldenga Run Into Trouble

3398. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI RAM BHADUR SINGH :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current talks between the Union Government and the three-member Mizo National Front delegation headed by Mr. Laldenga appear to have run into rough weather as reported in 'Times of India', New Delhi, dated the 21st March, 1985.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve the impasse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Talks with Shri Laldenga are still continuing.

(c) The question does not arise.

Commercial Exploration and Processing of Polymetallic Nodules

3399. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are working out the possibilities of commercial exploration and processing of polymetallic nodules from ocean;

(b) if so, the details of progress made during last three years; and

(c) whether Government have approached some foreign companies to obtain suitable know-how in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Department of Ocean Development has launched a programme on polymetallic nodules. India has been recognised as a Pioneer Investor and after detailed surveys and exploration of polymetallic nodules in the Central Indian Ocean covering more than 3 million sq. km. area, two mine sites, each of an area 150,000 sq. km. have been identified. India has already filed an application with the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority for the allotment of a pioneer area in the Indian Ocean for mining. Research and development work on mining nodules, including the related work on the collection of

environmental data, would be taken up after a mine site has been allocated to India by the Preparatory Commission. It has also been possible to extract the metals (copper, nickel and cobalt) from the polymetallic nodules on a laboratory scale and the process is being upgraded to semi-pilot scale of operation.

(c) No Sir, India has the requisite technological expertise which is being enhanced further.

District Level Planning Board in States

3400. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had given instructions to all the States to constitute District Level Planning Boards and District Level Manpower Planning Boards during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether all the States have formed these boards at district level; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The State Governments were advised to set up District Planning Boards/Councils and District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils.

(b) and (c) All the States except Haryana and Tripura have formed District Planning Boards known variously as District Planning Board/Council, District Development Board/Committee/Council, District Planning and Development Council, District Planning and Monitoring Committee, and District Coordination Committee.

As regards District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils in different States, details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT—1085/85],

**Development of Sea Beaches as
Tourist Resorts**

3401. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to develop some sea beaches as tourist resorts; and

(b) if so, the names of such sea beaches and the broad outlines for developing those as tourist resorts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) In the Seventh Plan, the Department, as a part of its Seventh Plan strategy, has decided to develop beach holiday tourism to attract more foreign tourists to India as also to promote domestic tourism. In the first instance, efforts will be concentrated on developing major beach resorts namely Goa, Trivandrum, Mahabalipuram and the Puri-Konark area, though efforts will also be made to diversify beach tourism to new beach centres.

The development of the sea resorts will be undertaken jointly with the State Governments and the private sector by providing facilities for both the affluent and the middle income groups including cheap cottage type accommodation. In the Annual Plan of 1985-86, the Department has made an allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for this purpose. The details will be worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

**Number of Indians Working in Iran
and Iraq**

3402. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians working in Iran and Iraq;

(b) whether keeping in view the deteriorating situation in both these

countries, the Government have made any efforts to evacuate Indians from these two countries; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether an assurance has been sought from the Governments of Iran and Iraq that the security of people of Indian origin shall be ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The best estimates of the number of Indians working in these two countries is :

Iran—approximately 3,000

Iraq —approximately 40,000

(b) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to move as many Indian nationals as possible to safer places which are not endangered by the hostilities. Some of the Indians have moved to India or to neighbouring countries.

(c) Our Missions have requested the host Governments to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals by either moving them to safer places or permitting them to leave the country. Our Missions in Bagdad and Teheran have standing instructions to help all those who wish to return when the circumstances necessitate this.

**Places of Tourist Interest Identified
in Maharashtra**

3403. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places of tourist interest identified by ITDC in Maharashtra; and

(b) the facilities provided there to attract tourists specially, foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) ITDC has so far provided facilities

only at Bombay and Aurangabad in as Maharashtra.

(b) ITDC provides following facilities at these two places to attract tourists :

Bombay - Duty Free Shops in the Departure and Arrival lounges of Bombay Airport and Transport Unit,

Aurangabad— A 88-room 3-star hotel, Transport Unit and a Restaurant at Aurangabad Airport.

Forest Loss due to Hydro Electric dams in Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

3404. SHRI. SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the forest cover loss in Hectares in the Inchempalli and Bhopalpatnam proposed Hydro-electric dams in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh State-wise ;

(b) the total tribal population affected State-wise :

(c) the details of the efforts to rehabilitate the tribal population ;

(d) the loss of wildlife in these projects ; and

(e) the measures taken to prevent the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :

(a) No such proposal has been received for consideration under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, so far,

(b) to (e) Do not arise,

Schemes to Penalise or take over the Hotels which have not been Completed within the Prescribed time Limit

3405. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2880 on 10 August, 1984 regarding construction of hotels through Government assistance and state :

(a) whether there are any rules under the Government's approved scheme to penalise or to take over the hotels which have not been completed in the prescribed time limit allowed to them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the parties against whom the action has been taken so far ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No action has been taken against any party.

(d) The Department of Tourism accords approval to hotels at the project stage subject to their complying with certain regulatory conditions. Failure to comply with these conditions can lead to withdrawal of approval. There is no provision in the conditions of approval to take over such defaulting hotels.

Uniformity in upper age limit for Recruitment in Central and State Government Services

3406. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether upper age limit for recruitment to services varies from

Central Government to State Governments, public undertakings and the banks resulting in the inequality of opportunities in the matter of employment ; and

(b) it so, steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring uniformity in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Upper age limit for recruitment to different services/posts under the Central Government are fixed depending on, *inter alia*, the qualifications and the type and extent of experience prescribed for the respective services/posts. The State Governments, public undertakings and banks are free to determine upper age limits for recruitment to the posts under their control keeping in view their own requirements and peculiar conditions. Accordingly, no uniformity can be expected in this matter.

(b) Does not arise,

Pollution of Ganga

3407. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether immersion of ashes of dead bodies in the Ganga by the Hindu according with Hindu religious rites is one of the causes of pollution of this river ; and

(b) if so, whether the Ganga Authority constituted recently had examined this question having bearing on Hindu religious sentiments and devise ways and means to restrain the people from immersing ashes of the dead bodies in the river and thereby avoid its pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) : (a) The extent and nature of pollution

due to immersion of ashes of the dead bodies has not been examined scientifically.

(b) CGA has not yet commenced functioning so the question does not arise.

Mineral Nodules from Seabed

3408 SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Law of the Sea Convention India enjoys the status of a pioneering nation ;

(b) whether on an experimental basis, Government were able to scope up mineral from the seabed with our ship 'Gaveshani' ;

(c) the area where this was done, the type and the quantity of minerals collected ; and

(d) whether Government have made further progress in this technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has been recognised as a Pioneer Investor under the Law of the Sea Convention adopted on 30th April, 1982 :

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) In January, 1981, research vessel 'Gaveshani' of the National Institute of Oceanography collected on an experimental basis more than 20 kilograms of samples of polymetallic nodules from the seabed in the Arabian Sea and over 30 kilograms from the seabed in the Central Indian Ocean. The nodules contain important metals like copper, nickel, and cobalt, apart from iron and manganese.

(d) Yes, Sir. In view of the limited size and endurance of R.V. GAVESHANI and the need to accelerate the programme on polymetallic nodules, the department of Ocean Development deployed a sophisticated oceanographic research vessel 'Sagar Kanya' and also chartered two additional vessels during the year 1982-84. These vessel with the improved technology of collecting samples of nodules from the deep seabed, have obtained nodules from an area of more than four million square kilometres and at 1334 stations. The total quantity of bulk sample nodules collected so far exceeds eleven tonnes.

[Translation]

Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee

3409 SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry held during the year 1984 ;

(b) the details of the resolutions passed in these meetings ; and

(c) the details regarding implementation of these solutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Planning was held during the year 1984.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

News item captioned "Flourishing Trade in A.U. Import Licences".

3410. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item "Flourishing trade in A.U. import licences" appearing in *Electronics Review*, Bombay dated 20 January, 1985 regarding

alleged misuse of A.U. import licences ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Union Government to plug the loopholes in the issue of licences so that the use of licences is made by the genuine and entitled parties and by those who have technical capability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on press reports alleging grant of import licence to a large number of bogus units in Gujarat, investigations have been taken up in the matter. If the investigations reveal anything incriminating, action will be taken under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and/or Imports (Control) Order, 1955.

Action is also initiated whenever such misuse is brought to Government's notice by other sources. Suo moto inspections are also carried out to check up utilisation of high value licences.

During the last 2 years Government announced various policy measures in the field of electronics due to which misuse of A.U. import licences, if any, would get considerably minimised.

[Translation]

Development of Places of tourist interest in Rajasthan

3411. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Department in each State to attract foreign tourists in the country ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by this Ministry to develop the places of tourists interest in Rajasthan like Jaipur, the most attractive desert

place, Udaipur, the lakes and historic Chittorgarh, the city of valour and devotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism in consultation with State/Union Territory Governments have identified 441 centres (grouped into 61 travel circuits) for phased development through the combined resources of the Central Government, State Governments and private sector. In Rajasthan the following three travel circuits have been identified for such phased development :—

- (i) Jaipur-Jodhpur-Osian-Pokaran-Jaisalmer-Bikaner-Jaipur.
- (ii) (Agra)-Bharatpur-Jaipur-Tonk-Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Sariska-Alwar (Delhi).
- (iii) Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar-Chittor-Udaipur - Rishabdev- Eklingji-Nathdwara - Ranakpur - Mount Abu-Jaipur (Ahmedabad).

In the 7th Five Year Plan a number of schemes covering such places of tourist interest such as Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Chittorgarh etc. are expected to be taken up in consultation with the State Government for development and promotion of tourism.

Setting up of Solar Thermal Energy Centre

3412. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) to meet the shortage of power;

(b) if so, the details regarding its location, cost and generation capacity; and

(c) whether Government have decided to give monetary incentive to

manufacturers of solar thermal energy equipments and users thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A Solar Energy Centre is being established at Gwal Pahari in District Gurgaon, Haryana to work on the development of materials, prototypes, testing and standardisation of solar energy devices and provide necessary links between other R&D organisations and industry. Land for the Centre has been provided by the Haryana Government. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 crores and \$ 3.73 million in foreign exchange has been approved by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy for the Centre.

(c) Yes, Madam.

[English]

Places of tourist interest in Orissa

3413. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the places of tourist interest situated in Ganjam District Orissa;]

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up a tourist complex in Ganjam district of Orissa to boost tourism; and

(c) the steps taken for the promotion of tourism in Ganjam district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) The Department in consultation with the State Government have identified Chilka Lake, Taptapani and Gopalpurnon-Sea in the Ganjam district of Orissa as places of Tourist interest for phased development in the Central, State and the Private Sectors. There is no proposal at present

to set up a tourist complex in Ganjam district. The Department, however, have already asked the Town & Country Planning Organisation to prepare a Master Plan for the development of Chilka Lake. The State Department of Tourism are also bringing out brochures for publicising various places in the Ganjam District of Orissa. The State Department of Tourism has opened Tourist Offices at Rambha and Berhampur. They have also constructed a Tourist Bungalow one each at Rambha and Taptapani. Three boats out of which one was provided by the Central Government are in operation at Rambha near Chilka Lake. In the Seventh Plan the State Government propose to take up the development of other places of tourist interest in Ganjam District subject to the availability of resources.

**Promotion of land sailing sport in
Kutch**

3414. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing international popularity of land sailing (Sailing in a yacht with 3 wheels) as a sport;

(b) whether finest terrain in the world for promoting this sports is the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat;

(c) whether the Ministry of Tourism has been advised to promote this sport for international regattas; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to popularise this sport in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Government are aware that such a sport is practised abroad.

(b) Government have no information on the subject.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) These will depend on the popularity of the sport within the country.

**Proper Maintenance of Indian Airlines
Aircraft**

3415. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines aircraft are not being properly maintained as a result of which usually plane crash is caused; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons of plane crashes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines aircraft are being maintained according to approved maintenance schedules.

(b) The percentage of accidents attributable to aircraft failure in Indian Airlines is negligible. The factors accounting for most of the accidents are mainly weather and human error.

**Conversion of Union Territories into
States**

3416. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convert Union Territories into States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cases of Dowry Deaths Registered
Under Section 364 of I.P.C.**

3417. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of each case registered under Section 364 of I.P.C. during 15 January, 1984 to 15 February, 1984 in the trans Yamuna area of Delhi in general and Nand Nagri Police Station in particular and the result of investigation thereof.

(b) Whether Government are aware that some police stations of trans Yamuna particularly Nand Nagari registered some dowry death cases under Section 364 of IPC during the above period and the cases were closed without any action; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) No case has been registered during 15.1.84 to 15.2.84 under Section 364 IPC in the Trans Yamuna area of Delhi including Nand Nagari Police Station.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

3418. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry and its subordinate attached offices who have been made regular during the last three years (office-wise and year-wise);

(b) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular indicating the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Capturing of foreign Boats in
A & N ISLANDS**

3419. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign boats have been captured in Indian territorial water's in A & N Islands during the last three years, with details and action taken thereon;

(b) whether a ship named Wung was captured long back and is now almost sinking in the fisheries jetty, Port Blair; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The number of boats/vessels captured from 1982 onwards is as under :

1982..... 4

1983.....4

1984.....6

1985.....8 (upto 11th April, 1985)

A statement giving details indicating action taken is attached.

(b) and (c) A Taiwanese trawler was apprehended by a naval ship in India's Exclusive Economic zone on 27th March, 1983 and was captured the next day after a long chase. Case was filed in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Port Blair, who ordered release of vessel to the Master along

with the fish, after depositing an amount of Rs. 50,000 for the fish and a like amount of Rs. 50,000 as fine. Appeal against the judgment of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Port Blair was filed in the Calcutta High Court, who have stayed the operation of the judgment of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Port Blair, but have allowed the

application of the Master of the vessel for survey and repair of the ship. The High Court has also ordered that the vessel should not be moved from its present position, except in connection with its survey and repairs. The survey was done on 27th March, 1965 and repair of the vessel is in progress. It is not correct that the vessel is sinking.

Statement

S. No. No and Nature or Vessels		Details
1	2	3
1982		
1.	One boat	One Thai national apprehended. Accused convicted and boat confiscated.
2.	One boat	Eighth Thai and four Burmese nationals apprehended. Accused convicted and boat confiscated.
3.	One/boat	Ten Burmese nationals apprehended but case not made out.
4.	One boat	Ten Burmese nationals apprehended. All accused convicted and boat confiscated.
1983		
5.	One bamboo raft	Six Burmese nationals apprehended. Accused convicted and raft confiscated.
6.	One bamboo raft	Five Burmese nationals arrested. Accused convicted and raft confiscated.
7.	One fishing Vessel	M.S. Yung WU and 25 Taiwanese nationals apprehended. Master of ship was convicted by Chief Judicial Magistrate Port Blair but no case could be made out against others. Coast Guard have appealed against judgment to Calcutta High Court.
8.	One boat	Eleven Thai nationals apprehended. Accused Convicted and boat confiscated.
1984		
9.	One yacht	Two West German, one French, one Australian and one British national apprehended. Accused were convicted but yacht was returned by Court.
10.	One yacht	Yacht Sleipnir and four West German nationals were apprehended. Accused were convicted but confiscation of yacht was not ordered by Court.
11.	One motor tug	Apprehended with two Dutch and eleven Philippine nationals. Accused convicted and tug returned to persons from whom it was seized.
12.	Two dinghies	Apprehended with fourteen Burmese nationals. Case not made out and dinghies restored.
1985		
13.	Two boats	The abandoned boats were captured.
14.	One raft	Apprehended with two Burmese nationals. Case not made out.

1	2	3
15.	Two boats	Apprehended with twenty-four Thai nationals and four persons of Burmese origin. Case is pending trial.
16.	Ode Yacht	Apprehended with two U.S. nationals. Case is under investigation.
17.	Two boats	Apprehended without any crew. Case is under investigation.

Task Force eco-development and preservation Forests

3420. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Task Force for eco-development and the preservation of Forests has since been set up by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the brief outline of its functions and details regarding its composition; and

(c) if not, whether any such Task Force is proposed to be set up as would ensure the preservation of the eco-system of the country especially in the Himalayan region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two Task Forces of ex-servicemen are operational since 1983 in U.P. and Rajasthan for ecological restoration. The Task Forces undertake field work, relating to afforestation, soil conservation, pasture development and sand dune stabilization, water resources development. The U. P. and Rajasthan Task Forces consist of 243 and 643 men respectively, out of which 43 personnel each are at Headquarters. It is proposed to raise more Task Forces in other States in the future.

Filling up of Reservation Quota for SC/ST in Central Intelligence Department

3421. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Central Intelligence Department on 1st March, 1982 and on 1st March, 1985;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees amongst them;

(c) whether reservation rules in favour of SC and ST are being followed and rosters maintained for that purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons for the shortfall, if any, and the steps taken to fill the quota reserved for these communities; and

(e) number of reserved posts lapsed during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) It will not be in public interest to disclose details regarding number of employees in Intelligence Bureau, which is a sensitive security organisation. However, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees as on 1st March, 1982 and on 1st March, 1985 are indicated below :

	Percentage of	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
As on 1st March, 1982	8%	6.31%
As on 1st March, 1985	9.83%	6.28%

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The shortfall is mainly due to non-availability of SC/ST candidates in adequate numbers. All efforts are made to fill vacancies reserved for SC/ST from candidates belonging to these communities.

(e) Number of reserved vacancies which lapsed during this period was 4 in respect of SC and 13 in respect of ST.

Counter Verification of candidates for recruitment to Central Services

3422. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the usual procedure of Police verification for the recruitment of candidates to Central Services is being done by the concerned State Police authorities;

(b) whether there is a counter verification by Central Intelligence Agencies regarding the candidates from certain States including Kerala; and

(c) if so, the reasons for conducting such counter verifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Verification of antecedents of candidates has been adopted as a usual practice for screening candidates for employment in Government service. The prescribed attestation form furnished by the candidate is referred to the district authorities who are under the administrative control of the State Governments. Where, however, the information received is inadequate to determine the suitability of the persons, the Government have to obtain further material or information

from any of its available agencies. Accordingly, instructions were issued to appointing authorities for having character and antecedents of candidates from a few States, including Kerala, verified through the Intelligence Bureau also.

Damage to SHAR Project due to Cyclone

3423. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any damage to the SHAR Project of Sriharikota due to the recent cyclones in November, 1984; if so, details thereof;

(b) the measures taken to rectify the damage;

(c) whether 'ISTRAC' Unit of Sriharikota is going to be shifted elsewhere; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Damages have occurred in SHAR Centre, Sriharikota, due to the recent cyclones in November, 1984. As per the assessment, the following are the details of damages due to cyclone at SHAR :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Damages to the buildings and services :	121.90
(ii) Repairs and reconstruction of the Sullurpetta-Sriharikota road including the RCC bridge across Buckingham Canal :	102.28
(iii) Damages to equipment/materials/installations :	135.34
Total :	359.52

The restoration works in different areas are proceeding and all Project works and activities in the Centre have since been resumed.

side 1

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to shift any facilities, including those ISTRAC from SHAR Centre, Sriharikota, to elsewhere. However, the new Spacecraft Control Centre for Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-SCC) and the ISTRAC Headquarters are being located at Bangalore on strictly technical considerations. This does not involve the shifting of any facilities from SHAR Centre.

Boeing Services on Delhi-Madras route

3424. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce boeing services on Delhi-Madras route via Tirupathi Airport, a pilgrim town of national importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of a youth hostel in Manipur

3425. PROF. KAMSON MEIJIN-LUNG : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth hostels proposed to be set up in the country in the near future;

(b) whether Manipur State will have atleast one of such proposed Youth Hostel; and

(c) if so, the amount of funds allocated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Besides 18 youth hostels already functioning, another 10 such hostels are expected to come up in the near future.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. One youth hostel at Imphal to be constructed at the cost of Rs. 26.29 lakhs has been already sanctioned.

Approval to ITDC's collaboration with odener Hotels

3426. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has approved the India Tourism Development Corporation's collaboration proposed with Odener Hotels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ITDC has also submitted any other proposal for similar tie up with a leading Europe based agency; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the Agreement are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) The Government have also approved ITDC's proposal to have

Associate Hotel Arrangement with M/s Trust House Forte Group of Hotels (THF), London in respect of its six hotel properties located in Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta. The agreement with THF has yet to be concluded by the ITDC.

ITDC's proposal to enter into marketing and reservation agreement with KLM is under Government's consideration.

Statement

Details of the Marketing and Reservation Agreement by ITDC with M/s Oner Hotel Representatives Limited, Hong Kong.

- (i) Payment of a monthly fee of US Siling 5000.00 for complete GSA coverage in the region in respect of 25 hotels including Great Indian Rover train project and the Ashok Travels and Tours;
- (ii) for each additional hotel to be included in the Agreement later on, a supplementary fee of US Siling 100 00 per hotel may be paid per month;
- (iii) over-riding commission of 9% will be allowed on FIT bookings (room only) and 4% on Group Bookings only in respect of reservations generated through the OHR system;
- (iv) The above fees would be inclusive of telex expenses in respect of bookings upto 500 room nights per month. For bookings over 500 room nights, extra of US Siling 500.00 per quarter would be payable to M/s OHR.

The validity of the Agreement, on completion of the initial three years period, would be renewable annually.

Landing facilities for U.S. rapid development force on Pakistani Soil

3427. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prominent Pakistani opposition leaders living in exile have stated that Pakistan has provided facilities to the U.S. to land its rapid development force on Pakistani soil;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated by them that U.S. has been provided with certain facilities in Peshawar and Pir Patho in Sind and these are controlled by them;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that U. S. had also installed a monitoring system at Gwadar port on the coast of Baluchistan;

(d) if so, whether Government of India has examined these reports; and

(e) to what extent they are true ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(d) and (e) Government are opposed to the setting up of foreign military bases/facilities in any country. The Pakistan Government has formally denied giving bases to the United States.

Curbing of the powers of Governors

3428. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the PRIME MINISTER had suggested to curb the powers of the Governors;

(b) whether the Prime Minister had given some guidelines to his legal experts to examine them and prepare a report soon;

(c) if so, whether the report has already been submitted to the Prime Minister;

(d) whether any legislation for curbing the powers of the Governors is likely to be introduced; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of Hindi Translators on adhoc or deputation basis :

3429. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the date of initial appointment has been taken into consideration while finalising the Cadre of Central Secretariat Official Language Service relating to Grade I, II and III posts by the Ministry of Home Affairs/UPSC and promotions being given accordingly;

(b) if so, whether same criteria had been adopted while finalising the seniority in the above cadre for Grade IV and V posts and promotions given accordingly;

(c) whether some Junior/Senior Hindi Translators who were appointed before 19 September 1981 and inducted in the CSOL service, have become very junior to those translators who were appointed on similar grounds on ad hoc

or deputation basis later on and were regularised by their respective Ministries/Departments before the said date; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The seniority of the departmental candidates to be inducted in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) is required to be determined in accordance with the provisions made in rule 6 (1) to rule 6 (4) of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Rules, 1983 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Sec. (i) of the Gazette of India on 24.9.1983 under GSR No. 696. According to these provisions, the departmental candidates holding Grade I and Grade II (Group 'A') posts on regular basis have been treated on-bloc senior to those appointed on ad hoc/deputation basis. However, the departmental candidates holding Grade-III (Group B) posts on regular basis as well as those appointed to such posts on ad-hoc/deputation basis till the date the last departmental candidate was appointed on regular basis are to be treated alike for the purpose of fixing their seniority.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Those appointed on ad-hoc/deputation basis have, as per rules, been treated en-bloc junior to those appointed on regular basis.

(d) The seniority of the departmental candidates inducted in Grade-IV and Grade-V of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) has been determined in accordance with the provisions made in rule 6 of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-Sec. (i) of the Gazette of India on 19.9.1981 under GSR No. 842.

As per the aforesaid provisions, the departmental candidates appointed on regular basis have been treated en-bloc senior to those appointed on deputation ad-hoc basis. There is no anomaly in these provisions.

Soviet offer for nuclear power plant in India

3430. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the Soviet offer to set up a nuclear power plant in this country ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Discussions on the offer are continuing with the Soviet authorities within the overall framework of Indo-Soviet collaboration.

Employment expansion in electronics sector

3431. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government expect large scale expansion of employment opportunities in the electronics sector following the new electronics policy;

(b) if so, estimates thereof; and

(c) whether large scale expansion of training facilities are being provided for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on an anticipated productivity of Rs. 2 lakhs per person/year by 1989-90, it is estimated that around 3 to 4 lakhs of additional man-power requirement would get generated by the terminal year (1989-90) of the Seventh Five Year Plan to achieve the anticipated terminal year production of around Rs. 10,000 crores.

(c) The various initiatives, steps and programmes being undertaken in the area of manpower development were announced in Parliament on March 21, 1985, as part of the Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics.

Development of ancient buddhist centres

3432. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several places like Gaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Vaishali, Lauriya, Sarnath etc. have immense potentiality of attracting Buddhist tourists from foreign countries particularly South-East and Far East countries and thereby also strengthening our cultural and economic ties with those countries;

(b) whether his ministry have drawn up any plan to develop the afore said and other tourist places by linking them with good roads and providing hotel facilities; and

(c) if so, the details of plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Bodgaya, Rajgir, Vaishali, Nalanda, Lauriya, Sarnath near Banaras have been identified by the Department in consultation with the State Government for phased development by the combined resources of the

Centre, State and the Private Sector primarily in order to attract Buddhist tourists from South-East Asia and the Far East. The Department has already prepared master plans in respect of Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Sarnath, Kushinagar and Sravasti. A number of schemes have been taken up in these areas by the Department during the 6th Plan. These are as follows :-

1. Development of a Meditation Park (Gautam Van) and expansion of ITDC'S Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya.
2. Construction of a Cafeteria at Rajgir.
3. Hotel at Rajgir as a Joint enterprise between Hotel Corporation of India and Hokke Club of Japan.
4. Proposal for a joint sector hotel at Kushinagar by Hokke Club and Hotel Corporation of India.
5. Construction of a tourist complex at Sravasti in U.P.

In the Seventh Five Year plan, the Department will also be taking schemes to construct a Tourist Complex at Kushinagar and development of other Buddhist sites in India.

Setting up of National Tourist Advisory Board

3433. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Tourism Advisory Board was set up ;

(b) how often it has met ;

(c) the reasons why it was not necessary to activate this Board ; and

(d) when the new Board will be reconstituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It met once on 3rd February, 1984.

(c) and (d) The next meeting is likely to be held shortly and the agenda is under preparation. There is no proposal at present to re-constitute the Board.

Setting up of new Airports during Seventh Five Year Plan

3434. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new airports during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so the number of new airports proposed to be set up during the above Plan period ;

(c) the names of the places identified for location of the new airports ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d) The outlay for the 7th Plan has not yet been finalised. It will, therefore, not be possible to indicate precisely the number of locations of the airports to be developed during the Plan period.

Crime cases in Delhi

3435. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of crime cases in the Union Territory of Delhi during the years 1983, 1984 and till date ;

(b) out of them, how many charge-sheets have been filed in the courts and

how many have been decided and pending in the courts ;

(c) whether some of the cases have been discharged for want of defective procedure adopted by the authority concerned ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take against that authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) The details are as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Cases charge-sheeted.	Cases decided	Pending in courts.
1983	34593	17470	5019	12451
1984	37941	15843	2895	12948
1985 (upto 31-3-85)	9596	1255	331	924

(c) and (d) Some road accident cases in which charge sheets were not filed within six months resulted in the acquittal of the accused on technical grounds. Special Leave Petition, against the decision of the High Court has been filed in the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Delay in flight Nos. 409 and 410

3436. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether flight No. 410 operating between Calcutta and Delhi via Patna and flight No. 409 between Delhi and Calcutta via Lucknow, Patna and Ranchi always operate late and sometimes these flights become late even upto seven hours causing great difficulties to passengers ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the position is likely to be improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. During winter, however, these flights are sometimes delayed due to inclement weather conditions.

(b) In order to improve the on-time performance of this service Indian Airlines has rescheduled effective from 11-2-1985 the departure of IC-410 from Calcutta.

Night landing facilities at Ranchi Airport

3437. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission for night landing at Ranchi airport as well as for constructing a new building there was sanctioned many years ago ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far : and

(c) the time by which these remaining works will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a), (b) and (c) The dates on which the works relating to construction of the new terminal building and night landing facilities at Ranchi were sanctioned, progress made so far and dates by which these are expected to be completed are indicated below :—

Works	Date of sanction	Progress made	Target date of completion
Terminal Building	4.6.79	Construction work is in advanced stage.	30.9.85
Apron flood lighting	8.12.81	Underground cable has been procured. Quotations for fittings invited. Design for pylons is under progress with CPWD.	30.9.85
High Intensity Runway lights	12.4.84	Cable laying at 13 end of runway 13/31 and work on taxi track are in progress. Physical progress 55%.	30.10.85
3-Bar (VASIS) Visual Approach Slope Indicator System.	15.4.82	Cable for VASI has been received. Physical progress 35%.	31.8.85
Simple Approach Lighting System	10.11.83	Indent for material has been placed on DGS&D. Order for cable finalised.	31.12.85*

*Target date of completion is tentative and linked with land acquisition which is a time consuming process.

Setting up of Pollution Control Boards in States

3438. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether State Governments have set up Pollution Control Boards in their States ; the names of the States where full fledged Boards are functioning ;

(b) the number of directives issued by the Pollution Control Board to the factories causing pollution and the number of directives complied with State-wise ; and

(b) the number of cases filed in the courts for not complying with the directives and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BIR SEN) :

(a) So far, 18 State Governments have

set up the Pollution Control Boards. These are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Directives were issued to 4109 industries to set up their effluent treatment plants. So far, 1966 units have complied with the directives. The State wise position is shown in attached Statement—I

(c) 516 cases were filed in various courts of the country. Out of these 105 cases have been decided in favour of the Boards : and 10 against. 400 cases are pending in the courts. In 37 cases injunctions were obtained (Statements II and III).

Statement-I

Industrial Pollution Control Status---Statewise

State/Union Territory	No. of Polluting Industries (Large & Medium)	Number of Industries provided Effluent Treatment facilities
1. Andhra Pradesh	352	112
2. Assam	13	12
3. Bihar	106	21
4. Gujarat	419	366
5. Haryana	302	49
6. Himachal Pradesh	30	30
7. Karnataka	281	274
8. Kerala	134	60
9. Madhya Pradesh	238	53
10. Maharashtra	835	673
11. Orissa	113	20
12. Punjab	129	37
13. Rajasthan	133	41
14. Tamil Nadu	307	50
15. Uttar Pradesh	246	103
16. West Bengal	361	22
Union Territory		
17. Chandigarh	14	5
18. Delhi	61	16
19. Goa	20	14
20. Pondicherry	15	8
	4109	1966

Statement-II
Status of Cases in Various Pollution Control Boards
(As on 31-12-1984)

S.No.	Name of the State Board	No. of cases launched	No. of cases decided		No. of cases pending
			in favour of the Board	against the Board	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	5	2	13
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	6	—	—	6
4.	Gujarat	52	6	—	46
5.	Haryana	109	24	—	85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	7	1	1	5
8.	Karnataka	3	2	—	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21	—	—	21
10.	Maharashtra	12	—	—	12
11.	Punjab	78	2	—	76
12.	Rajasthan	109	6	7	96
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	31	10	—	21
15.	West Bengal	6	—	—	6
16.	Central Board	60	49	—	11
Total :		515	105	10	400

Statement-III
Closure of Industrial Units for Violating Anti Pollution Laws

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	No. of cases against which injunctions have been obtained.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Assam	Nil
3.	Bihar	Nil

1	2	3
4.	Gujrat	8
5.	Haryana	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
7.	Kerala	2
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Mahdya Pradesh	Nil
10.	Maharashtra	7
11.	Punjab	Nil
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9
15.	West Bengal	Nil
16.	Central Board	7
		37

[English]

Special pay to officers of Ministry of Home Affairs for Handling C.R. Dossiers

3439. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 558 on 25 July, 1984 regarding special pay for handling C.R. Dossiers and state :

(b) how many officers/staff of the cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs have been granted special pay for handling C.R. Dossiers till date and in whose case special pay, drawn continuously for three years or more was taken into consideration for the purpose of fixation of pay at the time of their higher promotion;

(b) whether the merger of the said special pay at the time of respective officers promotion was in order;

(c) if not in how many cases the merged special pay has been delinked from their pay and how many cases are left over whose merged special pay has not yet been delinked; and

(d) reasons for allowing them to draw special pay till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : (a) to (d) Seven officials of the Cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs have been granted special pay for handling C.R. Dossiers w.e.f. 1.7.1984 till date. Out of 7 persons, only 2 persons have been granted special pay for more than 3 years. None of these officials was promoted while drawing special pay. The question of merger of special pay of the respective officers on their promotion therefore does not arise.

Option given to Assistants on Promotion from U.D.C. Grade

3440. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Assistants of the CSS Cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Personnel and Training have been given the benefit of option on their promotion from

UDC grade to Assistant's grade on long-term basis according to the Department of Personnel O.M. No. F. 13/26/82-Estt. P.I. dated 8th February, 1983;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the number of Assistants who have been denied the benefit of option on their promotion from UDC grade to the Assistants' grade on longterm basis in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Personnel; and

(d) the reasons for not giving the same benefit to some of the Assistants of the M.H.A./Deptt. of Personnel and Training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) A few Upper Division Clerks of the Ministry of Home Affairs were given the benefit of option for the purposes of pay fixation in terms of Department of Personnel & A.R. (new Department of Personnel & Training) O.M.S. No. F. 7/1/80-Estt. P.I. dated 26.9.1981 and F-13/26/82-Estt. P.I. dated 8.12.1983 on their promotion on long term basis as Assistants. The Department of Personnel & Training later clarified that the benefit of option under the aforesaid memoranda can only be given on regular appointment after inclusion in the Select List and that appointment on long term basis cannot be treated as regular appointment. On receipt of this clarification the benefit of option which was being given to Assistants appointed on long term basis in this Ministry has been stopped and the past cases where the benefit has been extended are being reviewed.

Management of Thanjavur Art Gallery

3441. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to send original bronze idols from the Thanjavur Art Gallery and the temples

of Parithiyur, Azhipur; and Vadakalathur in Tamilnadu to Washington to display them at the Festival of India exhibition there;

(b) whether the management of the Thanjavur Art Gallery has objected to the proposal; and

(c) whether the purpose would not be served by sending replicas of these idols to Washington ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The proposal is under consideration.

(b) The Thanjavur Art Gallery had objected initially. However, the Government of Tamilnadu reviewed the matter in consultation with all concerned including the Thanjavur Art Gallery and accorded permission to send the bronzes.

(c) No, Sir. Museums of international repute would not show replicas of such bronzes at an important exhibition.

Busting of Pak Espionage network in J&K

3442. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 4 April, 1985 wherein it has been stated that police have busted a Pak espionage network with the arrest of four Pak Nationals from Samaba border area of Jammu and Kashmir alongwith smuggled goods and documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The facts are being
ascertained.

**Criteria for Promotion to Grade IV of
Indian Statistical Service**

3443. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies in
Grade IV of the Indian Statistical
Service accumulated in April, 1984 :

(b) the criteria/procedure adopted
for preparing a select list for pro-
motion to grade IV of the Indian
Statistical Service by the Departmental
Promotion Committee in 1984 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the
Departmental Promotion Committee
had also finalised a select list for pro-
motion to Grade IV of the Indian
Statistical Service in November, 1982
in accordance with the same criteria/
procedure adopted in 1984 by the
Departmental Promotion Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 34
Thirtyfour).

(b) to (e) Select Lists for pro-
motion to Grade IV of the Indian
Statistical Service are to be prepared
from time to time in accordance with
the provisions of Rule 8 of the Indian
Statistical Services Rules, 1961, as
amended from time to time. The said
Rule provided for not less than 75%
vacancies in Grade IV of the ISS being
filled by direct recruitment through
competitive examination conducted by
UPSC and not more than 25% by pro-
motion on selection basis from the

integrated eligibility list of feeder post
holders. In August 1981 this Rule was
amended to provide for 60% direct
recruitment through competitive exami-
nation conducted by UPSC and 40%
by promotion on selection basis from
integrated eligibility list of feeder post
holders. The select lists prepared in
November 1982 (for vacancies upto
30.9.78) of 63 officers and in April 1984
(for vacancies since then) of 34 officers
are as per the provisions of the said
Rule 8 in force at the relevant time.

Pension cases of Freedom Fighters

3444. SHRIMATI KRISHNA
SAHI : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pension cases of four
lakh twenty four thousand freedom
fighters are pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether Government of India
had taken a decision that the pension
cases of all the freedom fighters would
be disposed of by the end of 1985 ; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and
(b) above be in the affirmative, the
action being taken by Government in
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) Out of a total of 4,30,414
applications received so far both under
the 1972 and 1980 schemes, pension has
been sanctioned to 1,32,859 freedom
fighters and their dependents. 1,91,187
cases have been rejected as on 31-3-85.
The remaining cases are pending mainly
for want of verification reports from the
State Govts. and/or requisite infor-
mation from the applicants. As the
cases are finalised on the basis of the
verification reports of the concerned
State Govts., it is not possible to fix a
deadline for settlement of all the
applications.

Every effort is, however being made
for speedy disposal of the pending
applications. The following steps have

been taken for their expeditious settlement :

- (i) On instructions from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the State Governments have set up Special Cells to deal with the applications.
- (ii) The State Governments on advice of the Central Government have also set up Committees at District/State level to advise for verification and scrutiny of claims.
- (iii) The Government have also set up a Non-Official Advisory Committee at Central level to consider major problems in implementation of Samman Pension Scheme and to tender advice to Government.

Proposal to upgrade Food Craft Institute

3445. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Food Craft Institute at Alwaye to Institute of Management ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the plan and non-plan expenditure of the institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise break-up of the figures thereof ;

(d) per capita expenditure on each student during the Sixth Plan in each year ;

(e) the courses being offered in the institute ; and

(f) the number of students passed out of the institute during the Sixth Plan in each course, year-wise break-up of the figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a), (b) and (c) A proposal

was received from the Government of Kerala for upgrading the Food Craft Institute at Alwaye to an Institute of Hotel Management. However, keeping in view the financial and technical constraints it has not been possible to accept the proposal for the present. The Foodcraft Institute is offering one year Certificate courses in (i) Cookery, (ii) Bakery and Confectionery, (iii) House-keeping, (iv) Hotel Reception and Book-keeping, (v) Restaurant and Counter Service, (vi) Canning and Food Preservation, (vii) Industrial/Institutional Food Service Management. The Institute is also running a few ad-hoc, short duration courses for Housewives and others.

(c), (d) and (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unauthorised visit of british Football Team to India

3446. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British football team-Newcastle-upon-Tyne-arrived in Delhi to play some matches at the invitation of the Sports Authority of India ;

(b) if so, whether the visit was an unauthorised one, and the team consisted of U.K. citizens of Indian origin; and

(c) whether an enquiry has been held into the whole affair, if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) On looking into matter it has been found that a football team consisting of mainly British subjects of Sub-continental origin arrived in the country recently even though the Manager of the team had been informed by the Indian High Commission in London that their visit had not been cleared by

the Government and that it should be postponed. When contacted by the Sports Authority of India after arrival in India, the manager of the team accepted that he had been informed of the non-clearance and postponement of the tour before they left London but that they had decided, on their own, to proceed to India as they had already scheduled their holidays which would not be possible again.

Development of Daringi Badi in Phulbani Distt. of Orissa as a Tourist Centre

3447. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Daringi Badi in Phulbani district in Orissa is a place of tourist interest ;

(b) whether in view of the climatic and other favourable conditions of that place Government propose to declare it as a place of national tourist interest ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to develop the place and the amount proposed to be allocated for that purpose during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c) Daringi Badi in Phulbani district in Orissa is not one of the centres/areas identified by the Department in consultation with the State Government for phased development with the combined resources of Centre, State and the Private Sectors. The State Government however has been publicising Daringi Badi and other places of tourist interest in Phulbani District by bringing out brochures for the information of tourists. The State Government propose to take up tourism infrastructural facilities at this place subject to the availability of the resources.

Grants for Scouts and Guides

3448. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are paying any grants for the Scouts and Guides in India ;

(b) if so, how much ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase this grant ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides annual administrative grant of Rs. 1.64 lakhs to the National Headquarters of Bharat Scouts & Guides New Delhi and Rs. 15,000/- to the All India Boys Scouts Association, New Delhi, grant for meeting expenditure on various programmes of the Bharat Scouts & Guides is also sanctioned on the basis of their project according to an approved financial pattern.

(c) and (d) As the grant for organising various programmes is sanctioned on the basis of an approved financial pattern, the question of increasing the amount of grant would depend on receipt of proposals for organising additional programmes than those being organised by them at the present level.

Citizenship rights to East Bengal Refugees in Karnataka

3449. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the unidentified East Bengal Refugees are staying in Rehabilitation Camps at SINDANUR, Raichur District, Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the number of such unidentified Refugees, camping there ;

(c) whether Government will grant them citizenship like other repatriates ;

(d) how many such refugees are still left for grant of citizenship ; and

(e) reasons for delay in granting citizenship and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These families have not been sponsored by Government, as such their number is not known.

(c), (d) and (e) There is no objection to grant of citizenship to these families if they apply to the appropriate District Authority and fulfil the required conditions laid down in the Indian Citizenship Act.

Citizenship rights to refugees from Pak in Jammu and Kashmir

3450. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of refugees from West Pakistan migrated during 1947 and settled in the border villages of Jammu and Kathra districts of Jammu and Kashmir State have not been given citizenship rights so far ;

(b) if so, whether Government would take some steps so that those refugees are given citizenship rights there ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) Persons of Indian origin who had migrated to India (including J & K State) in the wake of partition were deemed to be citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution.

Procedure for Verification of Passport Applications

3451. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a more complicated procedure other than the general procedure for the Verification of Passport applications is applied in case of applicants from Mizoram and Nagaland which results in undue delay ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Verification of Passport Applications is made by the Passport authorities under section 5(2) of the Passports Act, 1967 before Passports can be granted. The Passport Issuing Authority in Gauhati, which is responsible for issue of Passports to the applicants from Nagaland and Mizoram, makes due enquiries under this provision. According to our assessment, generally there is no significant difference in time taken for grant of Passports between the Passport Office, Gauhati and other Passport Offices in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

3452. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the country or countries supplying enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station ;

(b) whether the supply was made regularly in the past and

(c) if not, steps Government propose to take in the matter with a view to assure regular supply of enriched uranium for running Tarapur Atomic Power Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Pursuant to the agreement concluded between India and France in November 1982, France in lieu of USA is supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963 cooperation agreement.

(b) The supply from France has been regular.

(c) Does not arise.

Assent to Goa University Bill

3453. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) wheather the Goa University Bill is, pending with the Centre for President's assent ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) time by which the proposed Goa University Bill will be given assent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Goa University Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Administrator for the consideration of the President has received the assent of the President on 28.11 84.

Facilities to Electronic Research Institutes

3454. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) concessions offered to institutions for getting research facilities, State-wise;

(b) special facilities given to electronic research Centres; and

(c) details of research going on at computer centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) For encouraging indigenous R&D activities, Department of Electronics funds under TDC/NPC programme, various institutions. Names of institutions funded so far state-wise, are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Various research activities like computer compiler development, programming languages, computer architecture, hardware development, devanagari computer, development of fifth generation computer are under development at the following main centres; Tata Institute of Fundamental Research; National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques, Indian Institutes of Technology, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, CMC Limited, Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Indian Institute of Science, Jadavpur University.

Statement

Statewise List of Institutions Funded under Technology Development Council (TDC)/National Radar Council (NRC) Programme :

Andhra Pradesh

1. Administrative staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad.
2. CMC Ltd., Hyderabad.
3. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL), Hyderabad.
4. Nagarjuna University.
5. Regional Engineering College (REC), Warangal.

6. Hyderabad Science Society (HSS) Hyderabad.
7. Osmania University.
8. Andhra University.
9. Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL), Hyderabad.
10. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) Hyderabad.

Bihar

11. Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Ranchi.
12. Central Mines Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi.
13. Central Mining Research Station (CMRS), Dhanbad.
14. Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad.

Delhi

15. All India Radio (AIR), Delhi.
16. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Ltd. (RT&T), Delhi.
17. Sriram Institute of Industrial Research (SRIIR), Delhi.
18. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi.
19. National Physical Laboratory (NPL), Delhi.
20. CEERI Extension Centre, Delhi.
21. Appropriate Automation Promotion Laboratory (AAPL), Delhi.
22. Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.
23. Solid State Physical Laboratory (SSPL), Delhi.
24. Universal Digital System Research Institute, Delhi.
25. CMC Ltd. Delhi.
26. University of Delhi.
27. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL), Delhi.

Gujarat

28. Gujarat Communications & Electronics Ltd. (GCEL), Baroda.
29. Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad.
30. Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad.
31. Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad.
32. Operation Research Group. Baroda.
33. All India Textile Industries Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad.

Goa

34. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa.

Haryana

35. Kurukshetra University.

Jammu & Kashmir

36. Regional Engineering College (REC), Srinagar.

Karnataka

37. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore.
38. Indian Institute of Science (IISc.), Bangalore.
39. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bangalore.
40. National Aeronautical Lab. (NAL), Bangalore.
41. Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore.
42. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore.

Kerala

43. Kerala State Electronics Devp. Corp. (KSEDC), Trivandrum.
44. Keltron Crystal Limited, Cannanore.
45. Electronic Research & Devp. Centre (ERDC), Trivandrum.

Orissa

46. Orissa School of Engineering (OSE), Cuttack.

Maharashtra

47. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay.
 48. Systems Research Institute (SRI) Pune.
 49. Tata Instt. of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bombay.
 50. Bombay University.
 51. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bombay.

52. FARSI, Bombay.

53. Poona University.

54. Foundation for Research in Community Health (FRCH), Bombay.

55. CMC Limited, Bombay.

Madhya Pradesh

56. Military College of Telecommunication Engineering (MCTE), Mhow.

Punjab

57. Central Scientific Industrial Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh.
 58. Technical Institute of Teachers Training (TITT), Chandigarh.
 59. Punjab Display Devices Limited (PDDL), Chandigarh.
 60. Punjab Semiconductor Devices Ltd. (PSDL), Chandigarh.
 61. Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd. (PWSL), Chandigarh.
 62. Punjab Bio-medical Equipment Ltd. (PBEL), Chandigarh.
 63. Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana.
 64. Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL), Chandigarh.

Rajasthan

65. Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani.
 66. CEERI, Pilani.

Tamilnadu

67. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
 68. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL), Madras.

69. Madras Christian College (MCC), Madras.

70. CEERI Extension Centre, Madras.

71. Madras. Institute of Technology (MIT), Madras.

Uttar Pradesh

72. Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL), Sahibabad.

73. HE Technical Institute, Kanpur.

74. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

75. Indian Petroleum Establishment, Dehradun.

76. J.K. Institute, Allahabad.

77. National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur.

78. Madan Mohan Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.

79. Uptron Powertronics Ltd., Sahibabad.

80. Uptron India Limited, Lucknow.

81. Banaras Hindu University, Varansi.

82. University of Roorkee.

83. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Ghaziabad.

West Bengal

84. Bengal Engineering College (BEC), Howrah.

85. Electro-Medical Allied Industry Limited (EMAIL), Calcutta.

86. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur.

87. Jadavpur University.

88. Calcutta University, Calcutta.

89. West Bengal Electronics Industrial Development Corporation (WBEIDC), Calcutta.

90. Westinghouse Saxby Farmer (WSF) Ltd. Calcutta.

91. National Council of Education (NCE) (Bengal), Calcutta.

92. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

93. Webal Electronics Communication Systems Limited, Calcutta.

94. Jata Technological Research Laboratory (JTRL), Calcutta.

Recognition to Sahroui Arab Democratic Republic

3455. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will extend recognition to Sahroui Arab Democratic Republic of Western Sahara declared by Polisario Front, a liberation front which stands for the legitimate aspirations of the people of that region; and

(b) whether Government are aware that Sahroui Arab Democratic Republic has already been recognised by the O.A.U. (Organisation of the African Unity) and has been a member of the Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The question of recognising the Sahroui Arab Democratic Republic is under Government's consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Relaxation in Jobs for Scouts and Guides] In Central Government Services

3456. **DR. K.G. ADIYODI** : Will the Minister of **YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scouts and Guides whose functioning is similar to the NCC are not entitled to relaxation for jobs in the Central Government services as well as Public undertakings;

(b) whether Government propose to rectify this anomaly and bring it at par with NCC; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a), (b) & (c) It would not be correct to say that the functioning of scouts and guides is similar to that of the NCC. No question

should arise, therefore, of bringing on par employment preference in respect of those who have undertaken the two youth activities.

Purchase of some equipments by Sangeet Natak Akademi

3457. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN** : Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some equipments have been purchased by Sangeet Natak Akademi and its constituent unit Kathak Kendra, New Delhi for use in documentation and filming purposes;

(b) if so, the name of each equipment with their prices, make/model and date of purchase since 1980 onwards;

(c) whether a few equipments were purchased without inviting quotations and also on cash payment, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether no proper staff has been appointed so far to maintain and use them; and

(e) if so, details and steps taken against the responsible officers for the irregularities to ensure spruce up the administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Details of the equipments purchased by Sangeet Natak Akademi since 1980 are given in the attached statement. The Kathak Kendra is not operating any scheme involving documentation and filming.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) The Documentation Unit of the Sangeet Natak Akademi is manned by qualified technical personnel,

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of equipments purchased by Documentation Section, of Sangeet Natak Akademi
in the Year 1980-85

Date of purchase	Particulars	Amount Rs.
1	2	3
12.11.80	SONY 3/4" U-Matic Cassette Video Recorders Cameras & accessories with monitors, editing, unit etc. Imported from SONY Corporation, Japan against Import Licence.	7,40,965/- including custom duty
25.3.81	Philips Oscilloscope and probe set Model PP-9012	69,400/-
27.3.81	Eclairs ACL, 16 m.m. Movie Camera with accessories purchased from Eclair International Paris-against Import Licence	1,27,009/- F.F.
21.11.81	Marking Board, Film Clips, Film Forceps,	7,660/-
13.1.82	S.S. Developing Tanks etc. for Dark Room.	
16.12.83		
27.3.82	Rotary Print Dryer	10,244/-
21.11.81	Spools and Cans	7,200/-
19.3.82		
29.12.81		
29.8.81	Meltron EL Syne Tape-recorder and other accessories like microphones, cables, battery, pistol grip, Battery Charger & Spares	1,10,760/- 91,200/-
31.3.82	Meltron Console Tape-recorder B-67 Mark II	2,55,955/-
26.3.83	Servo Controlled Nelco Voltage Stabilizer Model TN-2020	9,500/-
10.3.83	Nikon F-2 Single lens Reflex 35 m.m. Still Camera with accessories	54,453/-
10.3.83	Metz CT 60 Electronic Flash 2 Nos.	6,970/-each
31.3.83	Circular Flash	2,985/-
28.3.83	Vertical Tiimms	98/-
31.3.82		
5.12.83	Movie lights	16,070/-
5.12.83		
18.11.83	Zoom lens slide projector	2,150/-
16.12.83	Processing Timer	700/-
16.12.83	RCP 20 Dura Print Processor	25,000/-

1	2	3
31.3.83	Patterson Everson type Thormomentre	2,200/-
5.12.83	Round corner cutter	850/-
31.3.83	Heavy duty Stand with moveable wheels for Video & film camera	5,800/-
31.3.84	Durst Colour LED 18 Safe Light	2,800/-
31.3.84	Paper Dryer for colour prints	2,200/-
30.8.83	Philips Headphone Listening system with Turn tables, cassette Deck & Headhones for Listening Rooms	23,125/-
7.2.84	National NV-100 Portable VHS Recorder & accessories	25,985/- 8,740/-
14.2.84	20" Sony Colour Television	16,500/-
6.3.84	Sony KP 7210 PS Video Projection System & Cassettes imported from Sony, Japan	1,67,560/- including custom duty.
10.3.83	Bromica Etr.—15 snaps—120 SLR Camera	1,29,742/-
31.3.83	with accessories	
16.4.83		
31.3.83		
5.12.83	Durst 650 Colour Enlarger	3,500/-
2.1.84	Sohiner lens 75 m.m.	650/-
3.12.83	Durst 605 Colour Enlarger	13,300/-
5.12.83	Extension Bellows with 35 m.m. slide copier	8,690/-
2.1.84	Vivitar 285-Electronic Flash	3,425/-
2.1.84	Heat Control Tank for film & Paper processing	3,800/-
31.3.84	Hasselblad 500 Camera 120 size-	1,58,692/-
16.5.84	with accessories	
26.6.84		
31.3.84	Soligar Digital Meter	5,595/-
2.11.83	Photophone 16 m m. sound projector	17,075/-
12.11.83	Salex-50 Plain Paper Copier	79,255/-
31.3.84	Flash Meter Digital	2,500/-
2.1.84	Electronic Exposure Meter for Dark Room	1,200/-
31.3.84	Day light scratch proof film leader	1,090/-
31.3.84	Dolly & Trolley for video	4,770/-
5.12.83		

1	2	3
2.1.84	Lenses for Enlargers	6,250/-
5.12.83	Automatic Voltage Stabilizer	1,800/-
2.1.84	Patterson Universal Tanks	2,800/-
31.3.84	Slides Viewer	850/-
31.3.84	Slide Storage Box	3,500/-
23.2.85	National NV-7500 (VHS) Cassette Recorder	27,985/-
7.6.84	Somedyne Stereo Cassette Deck cum amplifier Co Model 2060 & turn table RP-4000 with speakers	8,400/-
12.10.84	Spares & Cassettes for Video System from Sony Corporation, Japan, imported against Import Licence.	1,12,087/-
		including custom duty
13.3.85	'Orson' Stereo Cassette Deck TCfx-44	7,000/-
	Two-in-one	1,837/-
	Cassette Recorder	1,320/-
11.2.85	Winding Motor Nikon-Fz Camera	8,790/-
11.2.85	Sheperd Flash Meter	5,985/-
11.2.85	Nilon FE2-SLR	24,215/-
	35 m.m. Still Cameral with Norma lens	8,790/-
	Data back, winding motor.	
11.2.85	Attoc Slide copying unit with Built in Lighting System	22,000/-
11.2.85	Ellinchrome 23 Studio lights	5,400/-
11.2.85	Velbon Camera Stand with Dolly	12,000/-
25.3.85	Kodak slide projectors-crausal 2050 with Zoom lens, Remote Control, Gemini Audoo Visual Programme cum-presentation cum-projection unit. Complete with Syncro Cassette Recorder Dissolve Unit, Build in Amplifier etc.	1,03,840/-
31.3.85	Sony 50 PSW Condenser Microphone	11,200/-

[Translation]

Scheme for development of forest Villagers

3458. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Forest Villagers' have remained beyond the pale of plan development;

(b) whether in the Chief Minister Conference held in July, 1984, it was decided to pay special attention towards development of forest villagers; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start a Central sector scheme for development of these vulnerable tribal groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No, Sir. Planned development includes development of Forest Villagers also.

(b) The meeting considered ways and means of ensuring perceptible progress in tribal development. This includes tribal forest villagers.

(c) Government have in view a number of schemes for development of tribals including tribal forest villagers.

Promotion of SC/STs Senior Research Officers on Adhoc Basis

3459. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in the Planning Commission promoted on adhoc basis during the last three years as Senior Research Officers; and

(b) if no such promotion was made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Nil

(b) No Officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes was available having requisite qualifications and experience required for the two posts of Senior Research Officers to which promotions were made on an adhoc basis in the last three years.

[English]

Highest percentage of funds allotted to Punjab

3460. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab is allotted the highest percentage of funds in every respect; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Holding of festival of Indian Culture in USA

3461. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the plans drawn up for holding a festival of Indian culture during the later part of this year in U.S.A.;

(b) the funds set apart for the purpose; and

(c) steps being taken to select distinguished artists and reputed cultural groups for sending them to the festival in USA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The Festival of India in the United States is

scheduled to open in June, 1985 in Washington D. C. and extend over a period of one and a half years. It will comprise a number of exhibitions sponsored by some of the most prestigious institutions in United States, performing arts, theatre groups, films, poetry reading, symposia and seminars etc.

(b) Government of India is likely to spend approximately Rs. 515 lakhs on the Festival of India in USA.

(c) Distinguished artistes and groups from India are being selected on merits by the Performing Arts Committee of the Festival of India which includes representatives of the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Cultural ties between India and Egypt

3462. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to establish cultural ties between India and Egypt;

(b) if so, the various cultural programmes proposed to be organised and exchanged during the current Financial year; and

(c) the steps taken to improve cultural ties with other countries, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) India has close cultural relations with Egypt. A cultural Agreement between the two countries was signed in September, 1958. To implement the provisions of this Agreement Cultural Exchange Programmes specifying concrete activities and exchanges between the two countries have been formulated from time to time. These Programmes are

implemented by the concerned Government departments/organisations. The latest Programme covers the years 1984-1987 & envisages exchange of academics between the educational institutions of the two countries, exchange of books, references and publications in the field of education, art and culture, award of scholarships; exchange of performing troupes and art exhibitions, participation in each other's book fairs and international film festivals, exchange of radio and TV programmes including short films and documentaries, exchanges in the field of man-power development, social welfare, health and agriculture etc.

(c) As a part of improvement of cultural relations with various countries, cultural agreements exist with 71 countries.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. K. K. Tewary. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Prof. Tewary. I will allow one by one.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, the Sub-Committee...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the matter ? I will allow you also. Have I barred you ? I have allowed Prof. Tewary and he is on his legs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a very serious matter and I think, the entire House will agree and will, with one voice, condemn the American interference in our internal affairs. The Sub-Committee of the American senate has held a hearing in which the extremist leaders of Khalistan and even the State Department had been represented. It is an attempt to de-stabilise India; it is an attempt to endanger our unity and independence. Therefore, the entire House and the whole nation should, with one voice, condemn this interference by the Americans in the unity

and independence of India. I demand a debate on this. Let the Government formulate a suitable response to the continued interference by Americans in our internal affairs. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seat. I know the seriousness. The whole House is at one on this. I appreciate that because the national interests come above all and I appreciate the sentiments. It cannot be the business of anybody to interfere in our internal affairs. They do not know the a-b-c-d of the Punjab problem or any other thing. This is despicable, this is reprehensible. I agree with you. I will allow a Calling Attention Motion for tomorrow. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing like this ? I have said that I will listen to you all one by one. Why are you then trying to shout like this ?

Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : After Rajendra Sethia's case, there is another fraud in the Canara Bank on which I have given a Call Attention Notice...

MR. SPEAKER : We will take care of it. Don't worry. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Discussion under 193 will be good enough.

I want to raise one serious matter, Sir. The *Times of India* has given a news item that the Government has gone back on its earlier commitment to give the construction work of Hazira-Bijapur Jagdishpur pipeline to the public sector companies, i.e. the Gas Authority of India and the Engineers India Ltd. Now they have scrapped that and are inviting international tenders. This is undermining the public sector. This is a serious matter. We have to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is something we have to find out. This is their job. If you have got anything you can give it in writing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We must have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it in writing. I will consider it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : We have given it...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you make a rumpus about it ? I have told you that I will consider it. Why should you make a fuss about it ? What benefit do you get by shouting ? I have already told you that I will consider it. There is no problem.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Jayawardene, the Sri Lankan President is preparing for a war against India. Yesterday and day before yesterday...

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto you to discuss in whatever way you like. We will have it next week. There is no problem with me.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : It is a very serious matter. The Government has gone back on its earlier commitment to give the pipeline construction to the Gas Authority of India and Engineers India and are now calling for international tenders.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see. What is the point in raising it again ? You are repeating the same thing. Are you adding anything new ? I have already said that I have taken notice of it. You can discuss it. Why should you make a rumpus about it ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I just want to bring to your attention the manner in which sometimes the Government interpret financial austerity. Mormugao port which is a major port of the country is celebrating its centenary this year and in the name of financial austerity no bonus and no award is being given to the workers while crores of rupees are being spent on the centenary celebrations.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something in writing. I will see.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Do you think, Sir, it is proper that workers should not be given anything in this port trust celebration while crores of rupees are being spent on the celebrations for one full year ? What do you think about this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think you are right ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I did not get it, Sir. I must get it for the record. What is your comment ? The workers should not get anything ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am siding with you.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I submit, Sir, that we should have a hearing on the treatment of the Blacks and Red Indians in USA.

MR. SPEAKER : So you all agree. We shall have a discussion tomorrow under Rule 193 on the briefing on Punjab in the US Senate Sub-Committee on Human Rights.

Papers to be laid.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1985-86.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/85)

Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Sangeet Natak Akademi for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the *Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-719/85)

Annual Report and Reviews on the working of Institute of Mathematical Sciences Madras for 1983-84 and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras for the year 1983-84.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Governments on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras for the year 1983-84.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-720/85)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

(i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT—721135)

12.08 hrs.

{English}

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th April, 1985.”

I wish to make one clarification. Instead of the discussion on women tomorrow, we will have the other discussion; the discussion on women will be taken up later on.

MR. SPEAKER : So we adopt this with this amendment. The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th April, 1985, as amended”

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to set up an electronics industry at Gorakhpur and Milk-based industries in Eastern U.P. in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Due to the absence of industries in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, a large number of educated unemployed youths have no scope for any employment. As the population has increased tremendously, three fourths of the people who are illiterate are also not finding jobs in the agricultural sector, there is some possibility of industrialization at places like Gorakhpur etc. in this region, but there are no facilities available from the Government to encourage the entrepreneurs. So, the possibilities of having industries in the private sector are negligible. Due to unemployment in that area, an atmosphere of criminal activities is developing.

To bring about improvement in the whole situation, it is necessary for the Central Government to set up Electronics complexes on a large scale at places like Gorakhpur in the eastern region of U.P. during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Milk Dairies should be established on a large scale in the private and public sectors in the rural areas of this region. This will help in solving the problem of unemployment in the urban as well as the rural areas.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it and I do hope that the Planning Commission will include the proposals for establishing a big unit of the Electronics industry at Gorakhpur and a dairy industry in the rural areas to develop the above mentioned eastern region of Uttar Pradesh.

12.10. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER
in the Chair]

[English]

(ii) Development of Visakhapatnam
as a tourist resort.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Visakhapatnam is a lovely valley city gifted with picturesque green hills, a beautiful sea-coast with sand beaches, back waters and natural harbour. It is endowed with most ancient, sculptured and historic temples like Simhachalam, Srikurmam and Annavaram which are nearby. The beach road between Visakhapatnam and Bheemunipatnam is one of the most picturesque roads in the world—one side surrounded by hills and another side with sea and sands and it is a gift of God. Natural harbour, back-waters and great industrial complexes are another star attraction. One of the biggest zoos in the country is located here in a beautiful valley in green forest touching the sea. Some of the places like Anantgiri, Araku, Sileru, Chintapalli, Machkund situated in virgin forests at altitudes of 4000M in Eastern Ghats are most awesome and spectacular with wild life, green and thick vegetation with several waterfalls and hill streams with huge hydro-electric projects.

Therefore, it would be most desirable to develop Visakhapatnam as a tourist resort of International standards and thereby, much needed foreign exchange could be earned. Further, Visakhapatnam beach may be developed on the lines of Kovalam Beach. Construction of tourist hotels on beach road, Simhachalam, Araku, Chintapalli, Machkund may also be taken up.

[Translation]

(iii) Demand for local trains between
Varanasi and Mughal Sarai.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, a large number of passengers come to Mughal

Sarai and *vice versa* to entrain the passenger trains. They travel between Varanasi and Mughal Sarai by buses, taxis and auto rikshaws. The traffic between Varanasi and Mughal Sarai is jammed frequently by trucks. Due to this, a large number of people miss the trains daily.

The number of trains running between Varanasi and Mughal Sarai is inadequate and the long distance trains often arrive late. There is restriction on short distance travel on Mail and Superfast trains.

For the convenience of a large number of railway passengers, it is necessary to run local trains between Varanasi and Mughal Sarai. It would facilitate very much the railway commuters if local trains are run at a frequency of one hour. As the number of passengers is very large, the Railways will also not suffer any loss.

I would therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to make immediate arrangements to run local trains between Varanasi and Mughal Sarai.

(iv) Need to reconsider the increase in
the rates of electricity by DESU.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : The people are very much agitated over the increase in the electricity rates proposed by the DESU recently. The increased rates of electricity would be applicable to all sections of the people and industrial units.

India is a developing country where agriculture is the main occupation of the people and there are mainly small industrial units and petty traders in the country. The main thrust of our economic policy is to encourage agriculture and the small industrial units. Electricity is the main source of energy for these units. Electricity as a source of energy in the expanding cities is all the more important because the danger of pollution in this case is almost negligible. The sudden high increase in the electricity rates has shattered all our hopes.

[Shri Jai Prakash Agrawal]

The recent hike in the petrol rates has resulted in the steep price increase of all items in the market. The poor man is affected in two ways by this increase in electricity rates. On the one hand the people will have to make payment of electricity bill at enhanced rates and secondly they will also have to face the problem of high prices due to rise in electricity rates.

The increase in electricity rates will adversely affect the small industrial units in particular which will get electricity at 75 paise per unit. This sudden steep increase in electricity rates is contrary to our industrial policy of providing encouragement to small units. The electronic industry will also be affected adversely by this increase. Particularly in the agricultural sector, there would be despondency among agriculturists due to this increase in power rates.

I would, therefore, urge the hon. Energy Minister to give instructions to the DESU to seriously consider the above points before this increase is actually effected.

[English]

- (v) Need to provide a Railway level crossing and connecting roads in Jalla area near Patna

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna): Jalla area near Patna almost submerged in water during the rainy season for three months. The only exit from that area is a road which passes under a railway bridge near Bankaghat railway station. The railway is going to reinforce that bridge by making new pillars. That will almost completely obstruct the road and will affect the existence of about 30 thousand people residing in 40 villages. They will be put to extreme hardship. If a railway level crossing is made, it will serve the purpose. The Central Government should direct the Railway to make a level crossing and the State Government should be asked to make connecting roads.

[Translation]

- (vi) Provision of special funds to states in the 7th Plan for providing medical facilities in Villages

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards lack of medical facilities in the rural areas. At present 5464 vacancies of doctors are lying vacant in the rural areas. In many Primary Health Centres, doctors have not been posted. One Primary Health Centre is required to be opened for a population of 30,000 in the plains and for a population of 20,000 in the hilly areas. Consequently, due to lack of medical services people either die or go to quacks. I would therefore, request the Government that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, States should be given special assistance for medical facilities so that a democratic country with 70 crore population does not remain without medical services. The activities of the health clinics being run by quacks should also be investigated thoroughly.

[English]

- (vii) Demand for a National Institute for Translation and Interpretation to promote understanding of different languages

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Our hon. Prime Minister has rightly assessed the need of the hour when he said that what we need now is change in the system of education. Education should lead to qualitative development rather than merely gaining a degree. To usher in the new system besides other changes, we should have a National Institute for Translation and Interpretation to promote understanding of different languages which is the only effective way of promoting emotional integration of our country.

Besides promoting national integration, the Institute can help in scientific field too. Scientific, Medical, Engineering and other technical books and literature are mostly in English language. So

the Institute, by translating these books and literature from English to all the Indian languages, can spread modern ideas and thought to every nook and corner of our nation.

I would therefore request the Education Ministry to come forward with a scheme so as to be able to implement it before 1986 by the time the new system of Education is introduced. The hon. Minister for Education may kindly make a statement on this issue on the floor of the House.

[Translation]

(viii) Need to provide more funds for drought relief Programmes in Karnataka.

*DR V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : The entire State of Karnataka is reeling under severe drought. The worst affected districts are Kolar, Davanagere, Bijapur and Gulbarga last year. The rainfall in these districts and other places like Koppala, Harapanahalli, Hosadurga etc. was very meagre. In fact, the drought situation in the above-mentioned place is almost a regular feature every year. Neither fodder is available nor drinking water. Most of the labourers from Bijapur and Gulbarga districts are migrating to distant places in search of jobs. The Central Government's study teams for drought relief programme have visited the drought-affected areas in Karnataka on the 8th and 9th of this month and they would be submitting their reports very shortly.

Bijapur and Gulbarga districts have received aid from the drought relief programme in the previous years. But the amount sanctioned during the previous years has left a bitter experience. There was no correlation between the amount sanctioned and the amount demanded by the State Government. Financial assistance by the Centre was not at all sufficient to help the affected people. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government of India to sanction more funds for drought relief programme in Karnataka.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada

12.19 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

GENERAL, 1985-86

Ministry of Irrigation and Power

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Item 6--Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Now, I have a lot of names of Members who want to speak on this subject. But we have been left with 5 hours and 11 minutes for this subject. Therefore, if you take 5 to 6 minutes each, I can give chance to all the Members who have given their names. I would request you kindly to cooperate with me and each of you take 5 to 6 minutes only. Please do not repeat the same points already mentioned by other Members. Also do not go on elaborating the points. You will have to focus your points concerning your constituency. Now, Mr. D P. Yadav to continue his speech.

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had started to speak but due to paucity of time I was asked to continue my speech today. Sir, now the time has come when we have to peep into the past and plan for a perspective scheme for the future. Whenever we go into the perspective plan of the water management in our country, we are a bit disturbed; somehow or other we have not been able to frame our water policy. We have our industrial policy, education policy, health policy but not a policy for water which is most essential for our living. We have not been able to formulate our water policy. In this connection, I would like to quote paragraph 3 of Chapter-I of the Annual Report.

"Water development including irrigation and flood control are state subjects under the Constitution. The basic responsibility for implementation of

[Shri D.P. Yadav]

irrigation schemes rests therefore with the State Governments. The Central Government has however a vital catalytic role in formulating national programmes, coordinating the nation-wide efforts, providing high level technical assistance to State Governments and undertaking important key observations and studies on a national basis and bringing new technology innovations to the notice of State level implementation agencies in order to move towards higher precision and efficiency."

Sir, I wish this paragraph would have been eliminated and a new paragraph could have been substituted as—

"Water being a Central subject or at least water being on the Concurrent list, we would have been able to formulate the policies and programmes of water management in an efficient way and in a better way."

Now, the question is : why should we have a water policy ? I do not want to enumerate it in detail and the long controversies between one State and another. The whole Union is one. If one State is thirsty and starves for drinking water, the other State may be claiming that it needs more water for irrigation purposes. Therefore, I would request that the hon. Members of this House may kindly come forward with a solid suggestion and for passing a resolution in this very Session a definite Water Policy. We have a lot of material on the subject. I need not elaborate on the necessity of water policy for our country. But I would like to say that a national policy laying down the priorities between the various water uses has not been formulated as yet although it is essential for optimum utilisation of water resources. There have been many cases of conflicting claims for the utilisation of water between hydro-power and irrigation. Many of the States having a sizeable drought prone area have given priority to use of water for generation

of hydro-power over their irrigation needs. While power can be generated from other alternative sources water cannot be replaced by any other agent for irrigation and for domestic use.

This is one point which I would like to mention that we have to use water in a very scientific way and not merely as an elixir of life. There is Rashtriya Baad Ayog Report, there is Agricultural Commission's report and there is the National Irrigation Commission's report. All these reports have been submitted to the Government and they have gone into detail regarding the water use in India. In view of their recommendations, I would appeal that a suitable water policy resolution should be adopted in this very Session of Parliament.

I would now like to mention to the hon. Minister about strategy for water management and its conservation. We have to adopt a strategy how the water can be used to its maximum utility for irrigation, for industrial and drinking water purposes. If we compile a profile of the water requirements, we will find that a time will come when after thirty or forty years, water will be a scarce material, more scarce than petrol itself. Hence, we have to adopt a strategy for water management and the conservation of water to its optimum. For water management essentially, a multi-disciplinary activity has to be developed. Firstly, effective and sustained linkages should be developed amongst the canal management authorities, command area development authorities, agriculture extension services and the farmers. Since, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have asked me to be brief, I would just enumerate the important points.

Already in the state of Gujarat this programme has been taken up. That can be taken as a model for water management programme and strategy.

There should be intensification of the modernisation of the existing irrigation projects. A lot of irrigation projects are there, but modernisation

is a necessity for all these projects, since during the optimum period, there is a lot of wastage of water. Therefore, ultimately, we shall have to plan irrigation system in a very systematic and scientific way, pipe system has also to be developed. There are sprinkler and drip system of irrigation and other systems. I am very happy to find that you have given some subsidy to solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, water turbines, man/animal operated pumps and sprinkler and drip irrigation systems.

For movement of water, for carrying of water you have to adopt some new method like pipeline system, through steel pipes, galvanised pipes or rubber pipes. Whatever is possible technically should be adopted at the earliest so that our water conservation is at its optimum.

I spoke about peeping into the past and formulating a plan. If we have a look at the basic data, we find that the total potential of irrigation in this country is 113 million hectares. This much land can be irrigated safely with the water we have. We have so far achieved the target of 67.97 million hectares, and have yet to achieve another 45.03 million hectares. All this achievement so far is because of the fact that we have already taken up those schemes which were easier. Now only those schemes which are complicated socially, politically or technically have to be taken by you. In the difficult areas, you need to do something special. In this connection, I would like to quote some of the suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee of Parliament. They have gone into this matter in detail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All those things you can give to the Minister.

SHRID P. YADAV : Reasons for delay in execution of the irrigation schemes have to be taken into account and necessary inputs supplied.

Finally, one very important announcement has been made by the

hon. Prime Minister about Thein Dam multipurpose project.

I would urge upon the Minister to come forward with a complete techno-economic appraisal survey and assure the people of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi that this scheme will be completed within a period of four to five years. The required inputs, either technical or financial, will have to be provided by the Government by the adjustment of the Plan or by taking it as a central project, since it has taken a long time. About this Thein Dam, you must come forward with your proposals.

One more suggestion is that the drinking water profile for the nation should be prepared at the earliest. This is my special request to you, because otherwise, in future we shall have a difficult time.

Lastly, I would like to speak about our own project. I am thankful to the Minister for their capacity addition in power generation. In regard to power, compared to State sector undertakings, the performance and achievement of the Central sector undertakings are definitely better. So far as power generation is concerned, if the States are unable to receive the generated power, the necessary infra-structure has to be created in the States, the centre cannot be blamed for state lapses.

Lastly, I would like to mention about our own scheme, viz. the Kahalgaon Power Project. We are thankful to the Minister. The whole of Bihar people are thankful to you. But the working and achievement so far, is very very negligible. Out of 3,500 acres which we have to acquire, only one hundred acres of land is acquired and there is a small office. The project planning, rail traffic, infrastructure development, etc., have to be geared up at the earliest. So, I request that Kahalgaon Power Station should be taken up as a priority scheme, as other backward areas of Bihar would be covered and it may even be going up to Sikkim also. Hence, the Kahalgaon

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

power station should be taken up at the earliest. With these words, I conclude and I thank you very much and I thank the two Ministers for their able guidance.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in our predominantly agricultural country, the role of these two Ministries is very vital. More than 70% of our people are directly or indirectly involved in agriculture. So, the Ministry of Irrigation plays a very vital role and it is the backbone of the irrigation system. In the power sector, as also in the irrigation sector, the performance is not at all that good as it is claimed to be. In power sector, even though electricity plays a very vital and important role in the overall consumption of commercial energy both in agriculture and in industry, no significant attempt has been made for effective research and development with regard to production, transmission and utilisation of electricity.

Sir, first I come to the power sector. I thank the Minister for giving more power to Calcutta from DVC. Yesterday, one hon. member and a former Minister of West Bengal has levelled charges against the Left Front Government. You were in the Chair, Sir. The allegations were far from truth. No doubt, the problem of power is there in West Bengal. But what had the previous Government done? If you look at their performance, during 1970-77, when they were in power, the power generated was only 75 megawatts. During the regime of the Left Front Government...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberisganj) : What was the installed capacity at that time? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : I will come to that later, (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Don't stand up and shout like this.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : We have generated 922 MW of electricity. We are lagging behind in rural electrification, no doubt; but whose fault is that? During the eight years of the Left Front Government, we have spent Rs. 900 crores in the power sector alone, which is more than what they have spent during 30 years of their rule. What have they done in respect of rural electrification? We have to point out that before 1977, in many villages of West Bengal, 1 or 2 electric poles were planted, 1 or 2 transformers were installed, but no connection was given. And because of their fault, our Government is trying to maintain all these things. That is why we are lagging behind. Anyway, I do not want to enter into a controversy on this matter.

One thing I must say : it is said that Iftiqaruddin Bhaktiar Khilji invaded and conquered Bengal with the help of 17 horsemen. I do not know how far it is a true story, but I can say that it is a fact that 17,000 horsemen employed by the then Minister of Energy, Mr. A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury of West Bengal helped destroying the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir, this is a very unfair statement. What has the Central Minister got to do with the State electricity boards? The capacity utilisation in West Bengal is one of the lowest in the country.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : It is because of your step-motherly attitude, (*Interruptions*) As I said earlier, no significant attempts were made to conduct effective research and development in the production, transmission and utilization of electricity in the country. If all these had been done, we would have saved at least 20% of electricity—from the industrial sector alone, i.e. if these measures had been taken. However, lack of standardization continues to be a problem, because BHEL was going through some troubles, and as

such a number of generators could not come up to scratch. It is only recently that 210 MW sets have been standardized. The basic weakness in the area of generation of thermal electricity can be judged from the fact that India has imported thermal power generating equipments from as many as 18 countries—from 25 MW to 500 MW; and the net result is the total collapse of standardization.

There are more problems associated with the generation and production of thermal power, reducing the number of link mines i.e. the particular coal mines that supply coal to a particular thermal power plant. We have the problems of transmitting the electricity specially in high voltage line. In hydel power we should go for more and more mini and micro hydel generation. Above all, I request the Minister to take steps in the matter not only to reactivate and arrange the higher generation there but also remove the regional imbalance. In this connection, I want to quote from the Economic Review of Government of West Bengal (1984-85). On page 49, it says as follows :

“It is important to recall that even with the full knowledge of the legacy of past mistakes and the resulting pre-existing disadvantages of West Bengal in comparison with other industrial States, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, in the Centre's Sixth Plan allocation of power, West Bengal was accorded, as can be seen from Table 8.6 a relatively low priority in comparison with these other industrial States.”

For Maharashtra, the installed capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan (MW) was 6,196.30 and plan outlay (1980-85) was Rs. 7,157.00 crores ; Uttar Pradesh, it was 5,311.76 (MW) and plan outlay was Rs. 2,125.90(P) crores ; Gujarat, it was 3,396.02 (MW) and plan outlay was Rs. 941.50 crores ; West Bengal, it was 2,978.54 (MW) and plan outlay was Rs. 886.55(P) crores. You can see

the difference in money allotment. So, I request that the regional imbalance should be removed. I want to mention some of our problems in West Bengal regarding power. Insufficiency of financial resources much needed programme of addition to install capacity has not been implemented. (1) Bakreswar 3x210 MW thermal project—in view of the power shortage in West Bengal, the project should be included in the 7th Plan. (2) Kolaghat 3x210 MW State—II thermal project. (3) Mejia 3x210 MW thermal project—the estimated cost of this project is Rs. 567 crores. It has been cleared by Central Electricity Authority in April 1982. But, the Planning Commission has not yet approved the Plan. So I request the Minister to take up the matter with the Planning Commission. (4) 2x60 MW Southern Generating Station of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. (5) Revamping of Bandel and Santaldih thermal stations. (6) Revamping of old thermal stations of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. (7) Rammam 4x12.5 MW hydel project. (8) Teesta Canal Fall 67.5 MW and (9) Micro-hydel projects in North Bengal. All these projects are pending with the Government for a long time. I therefore request you to take an early decision so that the power problem that is being faced can be solved without any further delay.

No nuclear power station has yet been established in Eastern Region. The State Government of West Bengal's proposal to set up a nuclear power station at Datan in Midnapore District was not agreed to by the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy. So, I request the Minister to sanction one nuclear power plant in the eastern region also.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Irrigation. Let us look into this sector. Day in and day out claims are made both inside the House and also outside that the Government of India has made a significant progress in different spheres of our economy.

But in reality it is not correct. At the commencement of the First Five

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

Year Plan the country had a total irrigation potential of 22.67 million hectares. From the beginning of the Plan period in 1951 up to 1980, out of 206 major irrigation projects only 36 have been completed. Out of 921 medium irrigation projects only 476 have been completed. According to the Government's figures, 11 projects are spilling over from the First Plan period, 13 projects from the Second Plan period, 24 projects from the Third Plan period, and 10 projects from the Annual Plan period for 1968-69. During the last 15 years, speaking on the basis of 1980 figures, the average annual increase in irrigation potential is one million hectares. Our target is 130 million hectares. Out of a target potential of 59.57 million hectares during this period, our achievement is only to the tune of 38.98 million hectares, all major, medium and minor irrigation projects taken together, that is 20 million hectares of shortfall, or backlog which comes to the tune of 33 per cent. What is the cause of this shortfall? According to the present estimates, the cost is Rs. 7,000 per hectare; we can calculate and see what it costs. We have to bridge the gap of these 20 million hectares. It would cost about Rs. 14,000 crores as per 1979 prices.

As you are ringing the bell, I will conclude.

Effective flood control or drought control have not been done so far. More than Rs. 200 crores have been spent for drought relief and Rs. 395 crores have been lost every year due to floods in different parts of our country. So, effective drought and flood control should be ensured.

Irrigation is a State subject; water is also a State subject. But the Planning Commission is involved from the beginning to the end, from the stage of investigation, sanction and monitoring in all respects. The States should be given more time and more financial support to complete the projects in due time. In this connection I will mention some important things regarding the problems of my State, West Bengal.

One is, sharing of water of river Ganga at Farakka. The Government of India has to ensure the supply of 40,000 cusecs of water to the river Hooghly for saving the Calcutta Port. Second is, sharing of the dry season flow of the river Teesta. The present ad hoc arrangement of sharing of the Teesta river would come to an end in 1985. The Government of West Bengal, therefore, appealed to the Government of India that in the future agreements at least 80 per cent of water should be made available during the dry season flow of the river Teesta.

The third problem is anti-erosion works on the right bank of the river Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage in the district of Murshidabad of West Bengal. With its limited resources the State Government cannot itself finance the execution of these anti-erosion schemes, on the river Ganga in the district of Murshidabad.

Fourthly, the Subarnarekha Barrage project of West Bengal has to be sanctioned. I request the hon. Minister to sanction the project without any further delay because the scheme is already in the pipeline for World Bank aid.

Lastly, regarding the scheme for modernisation of Kanksabati reservoir project in West Bengal, a scheme of Rs. 210 crores was prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission for its approval. This scheme is very very essential not only to stabilise the irrigation potential created by original Kanksabati reservoir project but also to make the recently sanctioned Upper Kanksabati project more effective.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards two or three points particularly.

In Uttar Pradesh, even today, a large number of people depend on agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of their livelihood. But when we see the irrigational facilities and sources which should have been available to them, we find them totally inadequate. In comparison with other States the percentage of the irrigated area in U.P. is less and it should be increased, because the land in U.P. is more fertile than that of other States. The Irrigation Ministry should pay attention towards it.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Irrigation Minister towards one more thing. In Uttar Pradesh, Sharda Canal had been constructed some ten years back. It is like a big river and passes through five districts. We were happy the day the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi went there to inaugurate the Sharda Canal, because we thought the irrigation problem of 11 or 12 districts of U.P. would be solved with the opening of the canal and thousands of acres of land would be irrigated and instead of one crop, people there would be able to grow two crops, and the *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops would also give more yield.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I represent Sitapur. During the last five years and in the recent elections also, we had to wade through knee-deep water. The fields are submerged and thousands of acres of land on both sides of the canal have been ruined. The farmers have been ruined and are facing starvation. What is their problem? Near their fields, Sharda is flowing but they cannot take water, they cannot irrigate their land with that water. Their crops have been ruined completely. What can they do? Earlier, the level of the waters of their wells used to be deep but now their wells have become shallow. I have myself seen in three or four villages the people drawing water from the wells just with their *loras* (small utensil) and rinsing their mouths.

Why is it so? The reason is that silted water has spread underground

with the result that the houses of the people have developed cracks. The problem is not confined to Sitapur only. The same situation prevails in Sultanpur Rai Bareilly and other districts through which the Sharda Canal passes.

I would request the hon. Minister that a Central team may be sent there to find out why this mistake has occurred and how it could be rectified. I have been told that the State Government had sent some engineers there and they have opined that until 'pucca' lining is constructed on both sides of the wall of the Canal, the problem cannot be solved permanently. Now, the question is that if you construct a side drain, that will be just a temporary measure, I demand that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, even if you have to spend Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 150 crores, provision should be made to take up the work in stages. A Master Plan should be formulated again for *pucca* construction of the canal so that the land which has been damaged could be reclaimed and made fertile in future. In the meantime, eucalyptus trees can be planted; tube-wells can be sunk for bringing the water level down. All these aspects are required to be looked into. So far as the question of seepage is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to all those districts of U.P. which have been affected by it. Government should pay attention to the damage and destruction being suffered by the farmers in these districts.

Another problem before the farmers is that of seepage. The low-lying areas always remain filled with water. I have toured the far-flung areas of Uttar Pradesh and have observed that due to seepage of water in the fertile land, it cannot be cultivated. A scheme should be formulated to provide for ways and means for the improvement of both types of lands i.e., the land which remains filled with water due to seepage and the land which faces shortage of water, so that both types of lands may be cultivated. These are the two problems which should be remedied.

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

I have visited two or three places in connection with the drainage problem. In Punjab I have seen that they have tried to solve the drainage problem satisfactorily. In this modern age we have invented sophisticated machinery and, I feel that by solving the problem of seepage in the land we can reclaim a lot of land. We have provided for crop insurance in the Budget this time. It, therefore, becomes quite necessary for Government to see that more and more land is provided with irrigational facilities. Wherever there is drought and there is damage to crops that loss too is ultimately going to be borne by Government. Therefore, we should plan in advance so that there is not much damage to the crops due to drought and we may not have to pay insurance money.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one more problem regarding U.P. and that is about power. In the hilly areas of U.P., there are large resources for the setting up of hydro power stations. Tehri Dam project is a very big project. I want that to be expedited because U.P. is a very large State. There is abject poverty in our state. The people, therefore, should get employment. Every village should be electrified. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, more thermal power stations are required to be set up so that the electricity problem is solved. This will help in the development of Uttar Pradesh. With the progress of U.P. we can measure the progress of India and we can succeed in removing the poverty of the people.

I hope and I have risen particularly to place before you the problem of seepage, that the hon. Minister while replying to the discussion on the demands will give some assurance on this matter so that in the Seventh Five Year Plan, some work will be started in this direction.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power

because in this year's Budget he has been successful in getting funds for irrigation and power from the Finance Ministry. We have prepared a detailed programme according to which by the start of the 21st century we have to make arrangements for the irrigation of 113 million hectares of land. But looking at the progress made in the Sixth Five Year Plan, I would say that we are still to go a long way. Only 68 lakh hectares of land have been brought under irrigation. I would also like to submit that so far as these figures go, they belong to command areas. Being a farmer, I know that if a farmer has 12 acres of land and all the 12 acres of land are irrigated, then the land comes under the command area but actually only six or eight acres of that land are irrigated. If we, therefore measure the total area of irrigated land, that comes roughly to 68 lakh hectares but actually only 45 lakh hectares of land have been brought under, what we call, assured irrigation.

I would like to submit about my own State. The water dispute between Haryana and Punjab is still hanging fire. The late Smt. Gandhi had given her decision that 35 lakh acre feet of water would be given to Haryana from Sutlej-Yamuna Link which got the Ravi-Beas water. Haryana had to construct in its own territory a canal, that is a carrier channel. Seven years back that channel was completed at an expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores. Further a 117 Km long canal was to be dug in the Punjab territory and digging work was duly started by the late Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi in 1982 but it is a matter of great regret that although the work was to be completed in two years' time, yet till today only 5 km. long digging work has been completed. The Haryana Government had given Rs. 25 crores to the Punjab Government for digging that canal, which was the hard earned money of the Haryana people. Engineers of Punjab and Punjab Administration did not take any step which could have raised a ray of hope among the people of Haryana about the completion of this canal on

time. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that I have with me figures according to which if the Sutlej-Yamuna Link canal is completed, then one third of Haryana, i.e., the districts of Hissar, Bhiwani, Jind, Rohtak and Mahendragarh which now stand deprived of the canal irrigation facility, will be irrigated. At present, Haryana has a population of 1 crore 35 lakhs and in the absence of irrigational facilities from the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Rs. 200 is going from each person's pocket every year. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can very well calculate from this that during the last seven years, Rs. 1500 crores of loss had to be suffered due to non-completion of this canal. I would, therefore, urge that the Irrigation Ministry of the Government of India should consider this matter seriously and decide with Punjab that if Punjab is ready to complete the digging of the canal in a fixed period, the work should be entrusted to it, otherwise the work of the digging of this canal should be taken over by the Government of India so that this work could be completed at the earliest.

One more thing I would like to submit here. Regarding floods the Government of India had in 1953, started a big movement to protect 40 lakh million hectares of land which was flood-prone and flood-affected. So far, the Government of India have spent Rs. 1770 crores on this project of protecting flooded land. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in the area which used to be flooded frequently and no flash floods have occurred but the alkaline salt comes up on the surface of that land in a few years due to repeated floods...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to give only 5 to 6 minutes to the Members of the Treasury Benches. Fifty Members want to speak.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chinur) : He is a new Member. Please give him more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All are equal,

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only five minutes will be given, not more than that. I am very sorry, I have to accommodate other people also. There are 50 Members who have given their names, I have to accommodate all of them.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Please give me 10 minutes.

[Translation]

I have just now started my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, sorry, please wind up.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : I am yet to make my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give them in writing to the Minister. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : If I repeat something or say some irrelevant thing, please point it out to me and I shall sit down.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is relevant. How can I say it is irrelevant? You are speaking everything relevant.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : So far as the question of protection from floods is concerned, where floods occur repeatedly, the salt of the soil comes on the surface and the land becomes barren, and the farmer cannot grow even a blade of grass in it. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we should set up composite projects there covering water-logging, reclamation of land and flood-protection. Unless we set up composite projects including all the three programmes, measures of flood protection will not serve any purpose in that area.

[Shri Birinder Singh]

The Water Commission of India and other similar agencies are of the view that we donot have very advanced technology to reclaim the saline land on a large scale.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the big drains built for flood protection should be deepened a little more Istead of digging a drain 2 feet deep, if it is daug 4 feet deep, the salt of the soil will naturally go down and in this way we could tackle the water logging problem and could make good use of these drains as well. If we set up composite project under the Flood Protection Programme, we shall be able to protect 40 million hectares of land from floods. In this way, all the three problems facing the farmers will also be solved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second thing that I would like to say is that on the one hand our government have declared that irrigational facilities would be provided to each and every farmer. They have also said that canals would be constructed and miners which are called 'Rajwahas' would be made pucca. On the other hand, money is recovered from the farmers for constructing field channels.

If a person applies for an electricity connection for his house, the electricity Board bears the expenditure incurred on wiring up to the electricity meter and after that the concerned person has to bear the expenditure. I have come to know that the hon. Minister has taken a decision to construct pucca water channels up to the fields of the farmers. I would like to refer to my own state. Government have constructed pucca water channels from the minors to the farmers fields and the farmers have to pay Rs. 500 crores to the Government for this. If the Government of India lays down the policy under which it is the government's obligation to make arrangements to provide irrigational facilities to farmers, I request the hon. Minister that no money would be recovered from the farmers for constructing

minors and water channels. Government should themselves bear this expenditure. The Government of India might have taken this decision. The farmer is free to build any type of water channel even underground in his fields and he will have to bear the expenditure thereon himself or by taking loan from the Banks.

I would like to say something about power. We are marching ahead from green revolution towards greener revolution. Water is the biggest input for the farmer to increase his agricultural production. By water, I mean, an assured irrigation. It is not that he will get water six times but that he will get water only once during the crop season. Tube-wells have made the greatest contribution in bringing about the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The farmers depend on tube-wells there for irrigation.

Government provide 50 per cent subsidy and give loans to big industrialists through IDBI for purchasing generators in order to set up captive power plants. The Electricity Boards have prepared the infra-structure in various States for the transmission of power. If there are 40 tube wells in a village a co-operative society may be formed there and funds should be made available to it for purchasing generator of the required capacity. They may be asked to bear 25 per cent of the cost and the remaining 75 per cent cost should be borne by government as subpidy. This should be the system.

When I was a Minister in my State I had diseussed this matter with the concerned Electricity Boards. They were of the view that they would not allow the use of the existing infrastruclure. If a new line is to be laid, the farmers will have to pay a huge amount for it. The budget for this item of work may run into thousands of crores of rupees.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that funds should be provided for the purpose by NABARD or any other agency. The entire State should be treated as a unit and the farmers should be supplied with electricity

through the existing infrastructure of Electricity Boards. The Marketing Boards in various States cannot spend their funds beyond the marketing yard as per the ruling of the Supreme Court. I would like to request the hon. Minister that ordinary electric charges may be recovered from the farmer and the extra expenditure incurred on diesel etc. should be borne by the Marketing Boards.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a short time of 5 or 6 minutes, I do not think that I will be doing any justice to the subject. But I will try to be as brief as possible and indicate only points that I want to place before the House.

While speaking a little while ago, my hon. friend, Mr. D. P. Yadav, urged upon the Government to have a national water policy. I support his view-point and I submit that even the Irrigation Commission, as far back as in 1962, had suggested that there should be an overall plan for the development of water. In view of the fact that we are making great demands on water for the development, of power resources, industry and urban development, I entirely agree with Mr. D. P. Yadav that some day water will become a scarce resource. Therefore, we have got to plan in a manner that we make the best use of it and still we do not suffer from its scarcity.

Unfortunately, despite the fact that we accept the importance of irrigation and power for the development of industry, we have been taking up projects which have a long gestation period with the result that there is an escalation of cost and there is a yawning gap between potential created and its utilisation. Even where projects have been completed, there is no utilisation and there is a leakage of revenue and intended beneficiaries also suffer for want of water. Speaking from my personal experience, we have seen that at least towards the tail end of the canal,

under any irrigation system, the beneficiaries do not get water and yet they have got to pay the revenue. It is a source of great discontent amongst them. Therefore, we have to develop a system for the best utilisation of potential created

We know that there is the command development area where, if we lay stress on it, it will lead to better utilisation of irrigation potential. At the same time, I feel that there is lack of integrated approach. The irrigation potential has to be integrated with the crop pattern and land development on the one hand and the credit that is needed by the farmers on the other hand for constructing field channels and for making the best use of water available. They have to construct field channels so that they grow highyielding varieties of crops and, for that, they need capital. If you want that irrigation potential should be properly utilised, you have got to provide these things. Unless we have an integrated approach and prepare a plan like this, you will not be able to make full use of the potential that you have created.

Unfortunately Bihar and Orissa fall within those categories where utilisation of irrigation potential is between 35—40%. In other States like Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, there is good utilisation. But Bihar and U.P. do suffer from underutilisation.

Canals are the old system of irrigation. In Bihar, we have old canals. There is a proposal to modernise these canals in order to provide maximum benefit. The modernisation project is estimated to cost Rs. 800 crores and I think it is beyond the resources of our State to pay for this and in this regard I will make a very humble submission to the hon. Minister that he should consider the question of helping the State for undertaking this modernisation scheme.

This tendency to undertake projects without being able to complete them on time should be discouraged. At present, there are 15 on-going projects in Bihar

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

and the hon. Minister knows that there are some projects which were started in the Second Plan and they have not been completed so far. For instance, the cost of Gandak Project has gone up very high by more than 100%. The original estimate of this Gandak project was Rs. 60 crores. Now it is Rs. 427 crores and still it has not been completed. They have to complete it but the work has been held up due to objections by people of that area. There is an apprehension of seepage flowing from this canal which will create another problem for the people living there. But this will require another big amount for completing it.

Then we have this Subarnarekha project. It is an inter-State project. The work is proceeding apace. But it has not yet been completed.

We have the North Koel project. It was conceived long back. Barrage has been completed and we have been promised that some irrigation facilities will be made available to us during this year. It is intended to benefit the chronically and perennially drought-prone areas of Aurangabad. But I am afraid the promises given by them may not be carried out for want of funds and I do not find that the canal and channels have been dug and it is necessary now to again review the whole thing to find out to what extent they can provide water to those areas which need them badly.

I have only to make a submission to Government that all these projects have to be completed in Bihar. The whole expenses will come to Rs. 7,000 crores. Anyway, I will not refer to other schemes. But there are some very important schemes like Subarnarekha, West Kosi canal, Bagmati and North Koel projects. They all require substantial sums. The State will be hard put to meet the requirements of the projects for completion according to schedule as annual outlays are of the order of Rs. 150-160 crores only.

For North Koel, the original estimate was Rs. 151 crores. Now it must have gone up to Rs. 397 crores. This is a chronic malady or disease. There is a long delay in completion. I think, it is necessary that there should be proper planning beforehand. The Detailed Project Report should be available, all the materials should be available and then we should start. Otherwise, this long delay results in escalation of costs.

Now I come to power. With regard to power, the State Electricity Boards have already got an accumulated loss of Rs. 700 crores, and, and I do not think it is possible for them to pay off those losses. The Rajadhyaksha Committee expected the State Electricity Boards to pay a dividend of nine per cent on the investment made. But it is a far cry on account of the losses suffered. So far as my own State is concerned, the loss is more than Rs. 100 crores. There are 55,000 employees. It calls for a complete scrutiny of the whole thing before we can make the State Electricity Boards work profitably and efficiently.

You will also find that there is a lot of variation in the plant load factor. Whereas Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are ahead, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal are far behind.

For how long are you going to suffer these accumulated losses and inefficiency of the State Electricity Boards? The other day an Amendment to the State Electricity Boards Act was moved and discussed and I had then suggested that Government must take some energetic steps to streamline the administration of the State Electricity Boards so that they may be run efficiently and they are in a position to pay a dividend of even one per cent.

Then there are transmission losses as high as 12 to 25 per cent. If there are such losses in transmission, does it not cause worry to the Government? Should it not appoint some Committee to go into the whole question to find

out why there are such losses in transmission line has been put up later or is it because of theft or is it because is it because it is not being worked properly? These are the questions that arise and I would like the Government to go into the whole question.

Then, transmission lines are lagging far behind. I would suggested that we must have a Central Grid or Corporation to undertake laying of transmission line and looking after its performance. Then alone we will be able to keep pace with it.

I would again say that we have to go into the question rather deeply and see that Detailed Project Reports are prepared before any project is undertaken.

There has been a shortfall in the Sixth Plan of 6,000 megawatts. Why? Why has there been slippage in the commissioning of projects or in achieving the target? That has to be gone into. In a reply to a question given by the Government they have said that there have been delays in commissioning of the projects because of delay in land acquisition, inadequate site investigation, delay in project inputs, including civil works, delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects, delay in placement of order for auxiliary equipment/award of contracts. Then, Sir, delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers, shortage of key construction materials, unhappy industrial relations and inadequate provision of funds.

All these things should have been taken care of before you prepare the project report and undertake construction of the project. I do not know why it was not done. There has been such a big slippage in commissioning all these projects.

As I said a detailed project report should be prepared and all the inputs should be collected before starting the project. Then alone we can economise on the cost. Otherwise, long delays in construction and completion of the

projects result in escalation of costs which ultimately is a burden on the consumer.

With regard to maintenance of Electricity Boards the German experts had come and gone through the country and they have seen and they have suggested that there should be a periodic shut-down of the machines for maintenance and it should be made compulsory and wherever they do not do it, the people responsible for observing it should be penalised.

Then, right now I will suggest that the Government should think of taking some decision quickly whether they will go in for 500 or 1000 or 1300 megawatt units. That decision should be conveyed to the BHEL to make necessary preparation for the switch-over and complete the boiler of that type.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHAN (Tirunelveli) : I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Power and Irrigation Ministry.

Our country which achieved Independence immediately after the Second World War faced an acute food problem. It is because of improving the irrigation system that we are today self-sufficient in our food production.

The gross irrigated area in India during pre independence was only 22 million hectares. After Independence it rose slowly and by 1963-65 it was 31 million hectares. But to-day in 1984-85 it is 63 million hectares which is an 100% increase of acreage within a period of 19 years.

These statistics clearly show that during pre-independence our sources of irrigation were mainly river water irrigation and to some extent river channel fed lake water irrigation and some rain-fed lake water irrigation. But well water irrigation areas were much less.

[Shri Kadambur Janarthanan]

It is by using power and increasing the irrigated area through well water irrigation methods we were able to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains production.

We are proud to achieve this target because of the co-operation rendered by the hard-working agriculturists who fully utilised the incentives and encouragement given both by the central and State governments.

Supplies of improved varieties of hybrid seeds and the fertilisers and pesticides supplied by the Government were properly utilised by the hard-working farmers.

For well water irrigation they have to depend on power supply. Though the number of pumpsets used in agriculture has increased considerably, the supply of power to these pump sets is very restricted. Even right from the sixties we in Tamilnadu are having current restriction for almost 9 months in a year. We were solely dependent upon the pre-independence hydel systems of Papanasam, Mettur and Periyar and after-independence hydel systems of Kunda, Solair, etc. They were constructed after Independence. If Periyar dam was not constructed in 1895, the whole of Madurai district would have been like Ramanathapuram district, a drought prone areas. In 1895 they built a wall across the west-flowing rivers and they constructed the Periyar dam which is used for irrigation.

It is used for irrigation as well as for power in Tamil Nadu. So, I request this august House to consider our long pending reminder to use the West flowing water, that is, turn the direction to Tamil Nadu so that our State is helped and in turn we can help India. So, we have to depend upon erecting thermal power stations. Neyveli, Tuticorin and Bannore thermal power stations were erected. From NTPC Ramagundam also we are getting 86 million units against the share of 275 million units because the direct transmission line is not ready.

Although three units of Tuticorin thermal power station have been constructed yet only two are functioning and are producing 10 million units a day. The third unit is not functioning at present.

Sir, the coal used in these thermal stations is of a very inferior variety. The Coal India is supplying them F & G grade coal instead of B & G grade for which the boilers are designed. This F & G grade coal has 3800 kilo-calorie heat only where as 5900 kilo calorie heat variety is the specified one. On account of supply of inferior coal they need 3000 tonnes per day whereas if specified variety was made available they will only require 2000 tonnes per day. So, the hon. Minister must persuade the Coal Department to supply the specified variety of coal. If it is not possible to supply the specified variety then the State Government should be allowed to import this variety of coal in the interest of agriculturists as well so that the farmers are able to get more power. If we import the specified variety then the quantity required will be less and thus will be saved? As far as Tuticorin is concerned there the transport is through ships only. As the specified variety will reduce the tonnage also therefore the freight charges will be less.

Sir, a State like Tamil Nadu is short of hydel power and has to go in for thermal expansion; so we request that two more units of 210 MW capacity be allotted in the Seventh Five Year Plan. As I have already said either you supply us the specified variety of indigenous coal or allow us to import the desired coal so that there is undisturbed performance of our thermal power stations. It is high time that Centre should come forward and find a programme to construct Changanagal hydel system which can be of 1200 MW capacity. It can generate so much power that the acute problem of power supply in Karnataka as well as Tamil Nadu can be solved to a great extent. A hydel system which can be of 1200 MW capacity is not being proceeded even in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It means we are failing

to avail ourselves the economical natural resource gifted to our country.

By 1990 we must at least ensure eight hours continuous supply of power to all the well water irrigating agriculturists. Then and then only we can talk of New India by 2000 AD. Our country has the second biggest irrigation system in the world. We hope that Government of India will encourage Tamil Nadu to provide free supply of power to poor farmers with an ownership of 2.5 acres of land. It is high time that the concept of 'National Water Grid' envisaging Ganga-Cauvery link put forward by Dr. K. L. Rao in the early 1970 is implemented. If this concept is not implemented now in the dynamic regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi it will remain only a dream as dreamt by the national poet Bharathiyar. Horrors by drought and terrors by flood can be solved by this Dr. K. L. Rao's National water Grid concept and thereby India's unity and prosperity will grow day by day. Bharat Mata will be crowned as the biggest nation in the world if this National Water Grid concept is implemented.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Department of Irrigation. Our country has to face two types of natural calamities every year, i.e., floods and drought and as a result we have to suffer huge loss of life and property every year. Short term and long-term schemes have been formulated for years together to solve these problems, but these schemes have not proved very effective. The reason is that we have not been able to make full use of our irrigation potential so far and this fact has been accepted by the Planning Commission also.

Our Country is predominantly an agricultural country and its economic prosperity depends on a time-bound well planned and co-ordinated irrigation scheme. We had suffered a loss to the tune of Rs. 1400 crores during the year 1982-83 on account of natural calamities

like floods, drought and cyclones as against the estimated loss of Rs. 1132 crores during 1981. As per the Annual Report of the Irrigation Department for the year 1982-83, our country has suffered an average loss of about Rs. 365 crores annually due to natural calamities during the period from 1953 to 1983.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is a poor country and if it suffers such a huge loss every year it is a very serious situation for us. We should consider this situation seriously. Keeping in view the loss due to floods during 1954, a National Flood Control Programme was launched under which a Flood Control Board was created and a River Commission at the inter-State level was set-up. Their jobs was specially to construct long embankments and sewage drains to drain out water and raise the level of villages. They were accountable for this, but that also did not prove very effective.

13.42 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER
in the Chair]

Thus, we find that we could not make the maximum use of our irrigation potential. A large number of schemes have been going on for the last 20 to 25 years in the country. I would like to give one or two examples in this regard. Mukama Barhaiya Flood Scheme has been going on since then in Bihar. When I was elected as a Member of the legislative Assembly in 1972. This matter was raised in the Assembly. Again when I was re-elected as M.L.A. in 1977, this issue was raised there. In 1980, when I was elected as a Member of Parliament, this was raised at the national level and now in 1985 I am raising this issue again. The Government of India have spent crores of rupees on this scheme, but our farmers are not getting any benefit out of it, which they would have got other wise.

Another problem before us is that of land erosion. I would like to say that the Government of India and the State Governments spend crores of

[Shri Zainul Bashir]

rupees every year to solve this problems, but we have not been able to protect the life and property of the people in the same proportion, and village after village is being submersed the Ganga waters every year. We are not able to save them. We have not been successful in making the best use of our water resources even after 37 years of independence. Had we been successful and had we made the best use of it, we would have been able to provide drinking water facilities to all the villages and the member of our irrigation schemes would have increased and incomplete flood control schemes would have been completed. Besides, it would have increased our hydro-electricity capacity considerably. I would like to suggest that a National water Authority should be created to ensure better irrigational facilities and its functions should be well defined. It should be the responsibility of only one authority to ensure the implementation of all the major schemes in the country, which we have not been able to ensure till now. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to whatever could not be done.

A majority of our population lives in the country side. Mother India lives in villages. I would like to say that the command area of the State Tubewells Corporation under medium and small irrigation projects for farmers should be upto 300 acres. Even in such an area, we are not able to utilise the capacity. If we go to the villages, we find that the condition of the tube wells is miserable. The farmers are unable to utilise them. millions of Rupees has been spent on the management of this corporation. Now the formulation of a Master Plan for this purpose is very essential. Though major schemes have been formulated, attention should also be paid in this regards for the benefit of farmers.

I would like to say regarding wells that wells should be dug at block level or at a lower level and old wells should be cleared, which would provide water for irrigation and people would also be able to get drinking water.

Power generation is very essential for the development of agriculture and industry. I am in full agreement with the feelings expressed by the hon. Member Shri Satyendra Babu that the functioning of the Electricity Boards should be streamlined. The Government of India should take them over and formulate some other scheme for power generation. This situation must be improved, which is deteriorating day by day. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself belong to U P. and you know that administrative reforms are very essential in this regard. Old units are required to be modernised.

In the end, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much time it would take to complete the Kamiti Thermal Power Project in Bihar. Mention has also been made about Koyalkaro. I want that these projects should be implemented speedily so that the farmers of India could be benefited and we could much ahead on the path of progress.

A case for the modernisation of old units in Bihar is pending. There are hindrances in the generation of thermal power. The department must pay attention towards this matter at the time of formulation of the Seventh Plan. With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just like to clarify for the benefit of the hon. Members that 84% of the generation today is in the State Electricity Boards and 16% is in the Central sector. Sir, between the Fifth and Sixth Plan, we have increased our capacity by nearly 80% and unless the performance in the States improves, there is very little that we will be able to do in the future. The hon. Members would be happy to know that in the month of March we have achieved a plant load factor of 55.5%. Now, this is despite the fact that the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West

Bengal have all been at below 40%. Now, I would like to assure the Members that we are stressing all along that unless the State Electricity Boards make a reasonable profit, unless they streamline their method of working, it would be very difficult for us to help them the way they want. Today's position is that out of a total demand of 470 million units per day, our generation is 430 to 440 million units. If we take into account the transmission loss of 20%, our shortfall today is nearly 70 million units. If you translate this into capacity, we are short of nearly 5000 to 6000 megawatts. Now, we have taken many steps, we are going to have gas turbines and gas based plants 36 plants have been identified for renovation and modernisation. We are going to spend Rs. 500 crores on these plants. But the key factor everywhere is that unless the State Electricity Boards improve their system of management, improve their system of administration, improve their training methods and induct the right type of people, things will not improve. Most of the investment is going there, and the Ministry of Power will give them all assistance, but unless the generation in the States increases, it would be extremely difficult for us to meet the power demands in the country.

Many hon. Members have raised the question that projects are not being completed in time and that is a fact. Why is it happening? Basically this is happening because we are planning for a project, and are giving full finance, but when you have losses of the magnitude which are there today, the States run out of money. If you see the position as at the end of 1983, the losses in Bihar are Rs. 107 crores, U.P.—Rs. 531 crores. West Bengal Rs. 83 crores, Haryana, which is a small State—Rs. 198 crores...

(Interruptions)

Karnataka is surplus. I can give you all the figures if you want. In Rajasthan also, there are losses.

The point I am making is that unless the State Electricity Boards improve,

generate profit, and profits do not come necessarily out of price increase, you will not be able to finance the projects in time. When we are saying that eighty four per cent of our capacity today is with the State Electricity Boards in the States unless that eighty four per cent does a little better, what can the other sixteen per cent do? Even today, the gap between the Centre and the national average in terms of capacity utilization is five per cent. Five per cent is a lot of power. If you talk of the total capacity of about 42,000 megawatts, at the end of the Sixth Plan—and it is our effort that between the Seventh and the Eighth Plans, we would double this capacity—and when you are talking of five percent, you are talking of 2000 megawatts. This point has to be very carefully noted. We are making all efforts at our end and I have been in touch with the Chief Ministers in this regard. Our friends from West Bengal are agitated on various subjects; I am not going into the politics of it, but the point is that even in West Bengal, the plantload factor is extremely low.

Several plants have been sanctioned, but they have not even started work. And all this is happening because there are no funds. If the State Electricity Boards keep on losing money, from where the funds would come? If you keep giving free power everywhere, somebody has to pay for it somewhere. We still have 3-4 hours left for this debate, and I would be grateful if these points could be taken into consideration.

As far as the funds for the Power Department are concerned, I hope the Members can shout for this. The Finance Minister is away in Washington, but I hope he can hear us. We need funds very badly. Already, we have sanctioned schemes of over 36,000 megawatts, but there are constraints of funds, and that is why, I am consistently stressing on the point that the power sector, both in the States and in the Centre must be able to generate surplus. If you look at the results, look at the past trends, four or five States,

[Shri Arun Nehru]

which I do not want to name now, are worse in terms of plant load factor and generation. And these are the States, which have the heaviest losses. Thus, there is a definite link between these two factors and I would be grateful if this matter could be considered.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Minister says that he is having talks with the Chief Ministers of various States with regard to the working of the State Electricity Boards. Do you think that merely talking to them would improve the efficiency of performance of the State Electricity Boards ? Or, do you think that some representative of the Central Electricity Authority should be there ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : This is an art of gentle persuasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What else can be do ? You give your suggestion...
(Interruptions).

Kindly take your seats. We have very little time at our disposal.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Both power and water are very essential for us. If we take power first, power is the most important thing in the case of all countries and particularly in the case of the under-developed countries or developing countries.

I take the case of West Bengal, where we are suffering from crisis of power. One has to see what are the reasons. Why are we suffering ? It is true that in the modern world, there is crisis for power every where. But unfortunately in some of the Eastern States of our country, particularly in West Bengal, we are suffering more due to power crisis.

We are getting power from two different sources—one from the Central projects and the other from the State Electricity Board. If we look into the position of power generation in the central projects, we find that it is very

satisfactory and good. In future it may be expected to go on doing better and help us.

After all, one cannot forget that we are now at the threshold of the twenty-first century and without power, we cannot do anything. But what is the position of the State Electricity Board. Which are most vital power resources to us ? It requires a deep inquiry or a probe. Why ? Simply because the State Electricity Boards are not doing well in States like West Bengal, Bihar and other Eastern States ? I am grateful to the hon. Minister who has already placed the facts before us about the said position. It is admitted position. When central projects are doing well, unfortunately, State Electricity Boards are not doing well. About 84 per cent of power comes from the State Electricity Board, whereas we are getting 14 to 15 per cent from the central projects. The working and the functioning of the State Electricity Boards are definitely sub-standard. One can expect better performance and better functioning from the State Electricity Boards.

The West Bengal State Electricity Board has not been functioning well. The PLF, i.e. the power load factor in the State Electricity Board is much less than central projects rate. What are the reasons for this ? Why is the State suffering ? Why the rate is less than the Central project rate ? The reasons are political interference, lack of discipline in the State Electricity Board and further more, the whimsical policy of those who are managing the State Electricity Board.

14.00 hrs.

Therefore, it is no use shouting for more grants, more money and more finance for the State projects. If the State projects cannot function well, if they fail to generate power, what is justification of shouting, and demanding more funds ? (Interruptions).

It is not out of place to mention here that in West Bengal, we have a number of sick industries and closed

units. If one takes a close view of the matter, one will find that due to power crisis, most of the industries are becoming sick. Obviously, I am talking about West Bengal. Due to lack of proper generation of electricity by the State Electricity Board, our State has become hungry for power. If it dies, it will die a natural death, for want of power. Who is responsible? It is the State Electricity Board and none else.

I support the Demands for Grants, with one suggestion to the hon. Minister, viz that rural electrification should be given more importance. In our country, irrigation also is very much dependent on electricity. So, rural electrification must be given proper importance.

With these words, I conclude my speech, and extend my support to the Demands for Grants.

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Mr. Chairman, Sir: I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on this very important subject, viz. Irrigation and Power. Instead of making a speech, I would rather confine myself to making certain points, so that the Ministers concerned and the Administration can take note of them.

Under the Ministry of Irrigation, there is a Department called "Underground Water Exploration Department". This Department should take the responsibility for exploration of water in the chronically drought-affected areas, rather than going to the river basins. After all, surface water is known to everyone. It is seen. So far as the underground water is concerned, it is not known to anybody. Unless the Department which is meant for this job goes to the areas where there is water scarcity, it is not going to serve any purpose.

With regard to surface water, it is unfortunate that many of the inter-state river water disputes are pending. Many a time the Minister of Irrigation has dealt with the subject. Sometimes the

matter is discussed bilaterally between two chief Ministers, or the three Chief Ministers of States which are concerned. I think there is a need to think on this; whether it can continue to go on like this and get delayed. Naturally, each State has got its own political problem. We do understand their difficulties, but, nevertheless more it is delayed the cost of the project goes up and the States are going to be affected. In my own State many of the Cauvery basin projects are not being implemented only for the reason that it is under dispute. I would like to make use of this opportunity to appeal to the Chief Minister of our State that he should address himself to this question as early as possible. Of course, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu was not well. He had been extremely kind. Now, he has come back after undergoing some treatment from abroad. Now, he is active. Now, it is for the Chief Minister of Karnataka to take up the matter with the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and see that something or the other is done or use, if necessary, the counsel of the Central Ministers. Secondly, there is a power project in my State; it is chronically a drought affected place where people are suffering from want of generation of power. The name of the project is Upper Bhadra Project. The Karnataka Government has already said about it that they are going to take up in the 7th Plan. I do not know whether it has come before the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation for its consideration. This project is very important and I personally appeal both to the States and the Centre to look into this project and give early priority to remove the sufferings of the people, chronically drought affected people.

The Minister of Power just now enlightened us about the power position. It is unfortunate that the States which should address themselves to the better management of their affairs, blame the Centre for power shortage. The other day, there was a controversy in this very House about the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. The Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal said if the Karnataka Government assured power we will take up the

[Shri Jaffer Sharief]

project; and the Chief Minister of Karnataka gave a challenge that we were prepared to give power; let the Minister take up the project. Just today I read in the Press that the Chief Minister has said that all the central sectors projects should make their own arrangement for power. In view of this statement, what are we to believe? Not only the Chief Minister, but all of us also are urging for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. I hope the Chief Minister will not go on talking in this manner. If the Centre wants to satisfy the wishes of the people of Karnataka and all of us including the Chief Minister, and decide to have the Vijayanagar Steel Plant, the Chief Minister of Karnataka should not then suffer from a crisis of confidence and say that he cannot provide the necessary power to that project.

As has been rightly observed by the Minister of Power, I for one would like to support his point of view. Unfortunately, the Minister of Finance is not here. Whatever we may say here, again everything is struck up there unless there is a proper allocation for these major sectors. There is a serious crisis of power all over the country in every State.

It would be difficult to meet any demands and we are going to suffer, the industry is going to suffer, agriculture is going to suffer and people are going to suffer and the productivity will suffer. Therefore, the Finance Minister should see in the overall industrial development of this country that he makes proper allocation for the Power Ministry, so that potentialities can be tapped and power generation can be improved and we can improve the availability of power that is needed both for our agriculture and industry and for the welfare of the people.

With these few words I conclude as I know the problem you are facing with so many Members wanting to speak, and there being not much time. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Now the reply from Karnataka will come.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : How much time is allowed, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to take the full time of your party? Two names are there and eleven minutes are allotted for your party.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I will just make a few observations on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. These two Departments are really very important departments. The prosperity of the nation depends upon the progress which these two departments make. Although it is the responsibility of the States to manage water and also flood control, but it is the Centre, the Irrigation Department here that formulates the policy with regard to water and also helps in giving technical advice, etc. I want this to be considered that all the rivers of our country are national resources. It is very unfortunate that we have today a number of inter-State disputes which are not solved even after 38 years of independence.

So far as our State is concerned, my colleague Shri Jaffer Sharief has just now mentioned, and I also agree with him that all disputes should be settled bilaterally between the two State Governments. Personally, I want the Central Government to encourage this because leaving them to Tribunals or for arbitration does not solve any problem that will leave a lot of bitterness behind. I am quite confident of a solution being achieved in our state. All these years the Chief Minister of Karnataka was ready, but unfortunately for about eight months the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was not well. But now that he is all right, I hope that they would continue the discussions and solve the problems.

As the time available is very, very limited, I will only say a few words so far as irrigation is concerned and in our State we have today a number of projects on hand.

Sir, the State Government has to complete several projects in the Seventh Plan, both major and medium. The outlay for the Seventh Plan has been nearly Rs. 1,076 crores out of which Rs. 746 crores is for the annual plan. My friend Shri Jaffer Sharief has mentioned the Bhadra Project. That is also included in the Seventh Plan.

AN HON. MEMBER : The State Government provided only Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : But the major projects like Upper Krishna State-I, Ghattaprabha State III and Malaprabha project are there. Rs. 70 crores for this year has been provided for command Area development. This was suggested by my friend also.

There is one problem; with regard to flood control in our State. In our Malnad area every year we get floods and several crores of rupees are lost, human lives and heads of cattle have been lost. The State Government has approached the Central Government for assistance. I am sure, the concerned Minister will consider it.

Sea erosion is a very big problem so far as our State is concerned, particularly because it has got a vast coastal area. Something must be done to check sea erosion. Measures must be taken on a permanent scale to check that. I request the Government of India to do that.

Regarding power, of course, just now, my friend, Mr Jaffer Sharief, has suggested that the power situation in Karnataka is very grave and that we have got 60 to 80 per cent power cut. With regard to the steel plant I put the question the other day. And the Steel Minister said that if power was assured, the steel plant would also be assured. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has assured about the availability of power. And when he assured that, he meant it with all serious-

ness. The people of Karnataka are prepared to sacrifice their comforts for the sake of the steel plant. What the Chief Minister had stated was not a gimmick. The Chief Minister even mentioned the source from where power would be supplied. I request the Central Government to do the needful.

So far as State's power projects are concerned, I would request the hon. Minister to please see that the sanction is given to the third stage of the Raichur Thermal Plant. Of course, sanction has been given to the second stage.

Another important recommendation which Karnataka Government has made is about multi-fuel, coal and oil, based plant at Mangalore, which is a sea shore. I request the Central Government to give clearance for that.

The State Government is giving priority to set up medium sized diesel sets and gas turbines which have got very short gestation period. This will meet the immediate power shortage in the State.

About management of the State Electricity Boards, of course, Karnataka is much better than many other States. I could not understand why in a nation like India which had produced eminent engineers like late Sir M. Vishweswarayya, the transmission loss is nearly 20 per cent. Something must be done in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do something in this regard.

Conservation of energy is very important. I read a few paras of Rajyadakhya Committee Report wherein it has been stated that by proper management 20 per cent of power can be conserved in industries. I request the hon. Minister to appoint, if necessary, another committee and see that conservation of power is also made.

The chief Minister of Karnataka has suggested setting up of a captive power plant at Bangalore to meet the demands of Railways's Wheel and Axle

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Plant and other Central public undertakings. Our Chief Minister had also discussed with Mr. Jaffar Sharief when he was the Railway Minister, about it. (Interruptions) I would only say that there is no politics in it. We are all one on it. I want to say that power is very important. No country and no State can prosper without power. Therefore, I submit that whatever requests have come from the State Government, the Central Government should consider them sympathetically and clear all the projects which are pending for want of clearance.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) ; Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Our country is an agricultural country. With a view to make agriculture and industries self dependent, it is essential that there should be an increase in the irrigational resources and in the capacity for power generation.

That is why our Late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, had given priority to irrigation and included it as as No. 1 point in the 20 Point Programme. We all know that if we provide the maximum irrigational facilities to the farmers and the maximum power to industries, the country would be able to achieve self sufficiency.

You are already aware that from the point of view of area, Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State and 1090.3 million hectare of area is under cultivation in that State. The capacity of irrigational facilities available from the Government sources in the State is only for 25.16 lakh hectares. Some irrigational facility is available in the private sector also. If all the sources are taken together, it becomes a little less than 14 per cent, whereas for other States it is more e.g. 16.5 per cent in Gujrat and 23 or 24 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to request that keeping in view the large area under cultivation,

we should increase the irrigational facilities in Madhya Pradesh and the maximum number of projects of the State should be cleared.

I represent Khajuraho area. It has two districts, one is Chhatarpur and the other one is Tikamgarh. If a percentage of the irrigational facilities in the area is calculated, it comes to only one or two per cent at the State level. If it is examined on the basis of the national level, its percentage comes to zero. Irrigational facilities are available there mainly from wells. Water level in these wells is going down. The main reason for this is that there is not a single village in the Bundelkhand area of Chandelas in which big tanks are not available but now-a-days these tanks are in a dilapidated condition and the inflow of water in these tanks has gone down. If these tanks are repaired and improved by spending some amount, the water level in our wells would increase and water would be available for daily use also. In my view, it will not involve much expenditure. Two multipurpose irrigation projects have been proposed for my parliamentary Constituency. Ken multipurpose Irrigation Project is one of them. Our former Prime Minister, the late Indira Gandhi and our first Prime Minister the late Jawahar Lal Nehru had always talked of given priority to multipurpose projects and that is our policy as well as a necessity. Ken multipurpose project at an estimated cost of Rs 202 crores was proposed in 1982. A survey has been completed in this regard. A report in this regard has also been submitted to C.W.C. by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The concurrence of Uttar Pradesh has also been obtained through discussions, but it has not been cleared so far.

The Orchha Dam Project would provide irrigational facilities for 2,19,000 hectares of land in Chhatarpur, 25,000 hectares of land in district Panna and 40,000 or 45,000 hectares of land in Banda in Uttar Pradesh. 65 MW of power would be generated there, which would solve the problem of power

shortage in the country. A survey for Siwari Project in Orchha of Tikamgarh district had been completed and a report in this regard has been submitted to the Central Water Commission in 1983. It would also provide irrigational facilities in 1,63,000 hectares of land and would generate 80 or 85 MW of power and the District Jhansi of Uttar Pradesh and other nearby areas as also Tikamgarh and other districts of Madhya Pradesh would get power in sufficient quantity. These projects are pending clearance with C.W.C for the last 3 or 4 years, but no action has been taken so far. I would request the hon. Minister to take this matter seriously, because any further delay will escalate the costs and we would have to incur more expenditure on the projects. I would like to submit that if these two projects are sanctioned for our area, our farmers and industries would be benefited a lot.

Sir, I would like to make some more submissions. One is regarding our rivers which may be called our national assets. From North to South and East to West, these rivers should be linked. As many other Members have suggested, if these rivers are linked it would not only strengthen our national integration, but the huge losses caused by floods and droughts could also be avoided. The shortage of water could be met and during floods the water could be transferred to the deficient area so that there may not be any damage and water may be made available to the drought-affected areas.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to wards the power situation. Our power consumption is growing continuously and I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and his Department for taking commendable steps in this regard. When we got independence, our power potential was only 1,352 MW, whereas at present it is 42,440 MW and there has been an increase of 30,80 MW in 1984-85 alone. There would be an addition of yet another 14,000 MW by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a great achievement for us. It is a good omen for us that we are adding 4,500 MW of

generation capacity in 1985-86. As our hon. Minister has said we have increased our generation capacity by 50 per cent. But as has been mentioned the State Electricity Boards are incurring losses which we have to remedy by increasing their efficiency.

The N.T.P.C. has done a commendable job. I would like to congratulate you for the same. The Korba, Singrauli, Ramagundam projects were completed ahead of schedule. These have added 3000 MW of generation capacity in the country.

With these words, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to wards the losses being suffered by the State Electricity Boards. Their administrative loopholes should be plugged and their efficiency should be increased so that their income may be increased and expenditure curtailed.

I hope that the hon. Minister would definitely look into the problems of my area which I have put before him. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants which have been presented before the House.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (CHIRAYINKIL) : Respected Sir, agriculture is a very predominant factor in our country's economy. About 65 per cent of the working population of the country is employed in agriculture. Self-sufficiency in food production is a basic thing so far as any country is concerned, and in the past we were putting all our efforts to increase our food production. In this process, irrigation is a very basic thing. The utilisation of water is very important. The irrigated area is more productive than rain-fed area is a fact which is universally accepted. I know that the time given to me is very limited, so I am not going into details of it, but I would like to congratulate the Government and the governments of the past for the fact that India has witnessed a phenomenal growth in irrigation potential during the last three decades. Now, I would like to point

[Shri T. Basheer]

out that stress must be given not to the major irrigation projects, but to the medium and minor irrigation projects and also I would make a point that if we give importance to the ground water irrigation, than will help a lot to improve our economy in rural areas. So, I request the Government to take more care and pay more attention to the utilisation of the ground water in our country especially in rural areas.

Sir, now I will confine myself, because of the time factor, to certain needs of my home State, Kerala, and I take this opportunity to call the attention of the hon. Minister to those needs. First of all, there is a long standing demand from the people of Trivandrum district in Kerala, especially from the farmers of my constituency, for the construction of a medium irrigation project.

This area is mainly an agricultural area. The economy of this area is mainly based on agriculture. Paddy, coconut, arecanut, pepper etc., are the crops of this area. There is no other industrial establishment in my constituency. I could say, about 90% to 95% of the people in the area earn something for their livelihood from agriculture. But the pity of it is that this agriculturally important area lacks in water and irrigation. So, it was the dream of the people in the past as well as at present that the construction of Vamanapuram irrigation project should be taken up. It is still the hope of the farmers in my constituency. I am happy to say that in 1983, the Planning Commission has cleared this project. The investigation work is already over. The required infrastructure is there; engineers are posted. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to start the construction work and to complete the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Central Government asked the State Government to complete the old on-going projects on a priority basis. There are 13 on-going projects in Kerala

at various stages. In response to the guidelines issued by the Central Government, The State Government has identified 7 on-going projects for early completion and the State Government has prepared a scheme and programme for completion without delay of these projects. But the problem is of finance. There is lack of finance and fund with the State Government. Kerala is a poor State and the constraint of the State Government is in regard to finance. The Kerala Government has asked for special assistance of Rs. 12.79 crores to complete these old on-going projects. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done in this matter by the Central Government. So, I request the Government to sanction special assistance for my State to complete these projects on priority without any further delay.

My hon. friend, Shri Jaffer Sharief has raised here the Cauvery water dispute which is pending for a long time. The States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are involved. The Central Government has intervened. Since 1971, efforts are being made but no settlement has been arrived at. So, I would like the hon. Minister to intervene and take steps to settle this Cauvery water dispute which is pending so long. This will benefit the people more because of better utilisation of Cauvery waters.

Lastly, in Kerala, sea erosion is a very acute problem. I read in the Report of the Ministry of Irrigation that the Government do accept that in Kerala the problem of sea erosion is very acute. Out of a total coastal line of 560 km., 320 km. have been identified as vulnerable and, out of these, 286 km. have been protected till 1984. So, in order to protect the State of Kerala from sea erosion, I would request the Central Government, to allocate more funds for the State in the coming years.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESH-WARI (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an

opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

As regards clubbing both the Departments of Irrigation and Power together, both are closely interlinked with each other. Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I would like to make only a few points as far as irrigation part is concerned.

I come from the Tungabhadra Project area. I have submitted a detailed report on the genuine grievances of farmers in that area for the consideration of the State Government. Still many of the problems have not been solved. Therefore, while using this occasion, I would like to suggest a few measures for the consideration of the Government.

The new 20-point programme has rightly laid an emphasis on increasing irrigation potential. Keeping the above fact in view, a lot of stress has been laid on that in the Sixth Five Year Plan and a substantial amount has been provided to bring more area under irrigation, fixing both targets and allocations in terms of area and money. It is not enough that more area is brought under irrigation. But effective utilisation of water is very much important and it should receive due attention.

In this context, I would like to point out that every project has got a command area development authority. The main object of the command area development authority is to re-shape the land, to level the land, to construct roads and field channels, to have proper water management, cultivation, reclamation, etc. I have been told that some of the command area development authorities are working very well and, at some places, they have been provided with more powers and responsibilities. In a way, these have been executive bodies. There are 103 command area development authorities working in the country. Each one of them has got a non-official as the Chairman. But in my State, the command area development authority is only an advisory body. I suggest that

this body should be made an executive authority, instead of an advisory body, with more powers and responsibilities because that is very much in the interest of solving the local problems.

The next point which I would like to mention is about lift irrigation.

All these days, we are not permitted to use water from canals either by lifting it or by some other method. Now I have been told that the Government has revised its policy and are permitting to draw water from the canals or the distributaries by way of sprinkler irrigation or lift water. In some of the States till now, this scheme has not taken place. Therefore, there should be a uniform policy throughout the country to make use of this water which is going in the canals or distributaries, either to lift it by way of sprinkler or by using water through lift irrigation schemes. It will certainly increase the area under irrigation with lesser cost.

Another aspect which is very very important is reclamation because in Tungabhadra area, there is lot of salinity in the soil also. Each project has got to remove the salinity. It has to be given top priority for the reclamation. If we neglect this, I think that we can not reclaim further and make use of the water for growing crops. Therefore, sufficient funds should be provided under each project for digging up the drain and for reclamation of salinity which is very much there due to excess use of water and unauthorised cultivation.

Another important aspect is water management. This is not being enforced effectively. This should be given top priority as far as water management is concerned. There should be experts. They should be given proper training for water management which we have not done so far. If this is done, I think that we will be solving many problems as far as salinity, seepage, unauthorised cultivation, using excess water are concerned and all these

[Shrimati Basava Rajeshwari]

can be avoided if our farmers and engineers are given proper training in water management.

I come from the area where the World Bank has given assistance for the construction of Upper Krishna Project. Now I would beseech the Government to take up the second stage also which would certainly help the area.

Wherever we have taken up these huge projects, we find that the quality of work is very deteriorating. There should be proper supervision and check from the higher authorities so that nothing should go wrong after completion of these projects.

The project of Tungabhadra canal was completed long back. But the main canal is leaking. It did not last long. Every time Government of India comes forward and gives lot of money. Sometimes it is due to weak construction. Sometimes they say that the construction of the project is getting strengthened. But still the breaches are there. This year also already, we had a major breach and the farmers have suffered loss. Since two months, they could not get water. Therefore, the entire cost has completely gone waste. It has to be looked into.

One team has inspected this command area Tungabhadra Project for the lining of the canal and also for reclamation. The Netherlands Party for Reclamation and Institution of Reclamation of Land and Land Development have visited that area and what has happened afterwards, I do not know. Lining of canals must be taken up immediately because most of the canals go in the black soil.

For the purpose of speedy implementation of rural electrification by the States and Union Territories, the targets have not been achieved fully. For example, as against a target of 23, 105 villages and 3.86 lakh pumpsets, during 1984-85, the achievements are only 13, 231 villages and 2.65 lakh pumpsets up to January, 1985,

I would like to suggest that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, all the villages should be electrified and pumpsets should be given priority without any target restriction.

There are a number of major irrigation projects in the country with micro, mini and small hydel projects throughout the length of the major canal. The same has to be explored in detailed and adequate measures have to be taken to enable the fullest utilisation of the resources.

From the data available regarding micro, mini and small hydro projects, the schemes under investigation are 184 with an aggregate capacity of 476 megawatts which is three times the schemes under operation now. Hence, these schemes require a speedy and through investigation followed by implementation. Irrespective of the fact whether a scheme is a Central scheme or a State scheme, due consideration has to be given for micro, mini and small hydro projects.

The first stage of Raichur Thermal Station is under completion. The second and third stages also should be taken up simultaneously and completed at the earliest. The power position in Karnataka will certainly improve after the completion of these two stages also.

The power situation in Karnataka is very bad now. The prevailing power-cut is about 80 per cent which is likely to be enhanced further. Karnataka is wholly dependent on hydro-electricity. But only two-fifths of the hydro electric potential has so far been exploited. Hydro-electricity is greatly sensitive to the vagaries of the monsoon. For balanced development and for proper industrialisation of the State, the following steps are urgently required :—

A Master Plan to develop another two to three thousand megawatts of hydro-electric power during the Seventh Plan.

Develop adequate thermal power by completing all the stages of the Raichur

thermal power station and also maximise thermal power generation by the of Neyveli lignite ensuring adequate share for Karnataka.

Karnataka's share from the Central power projects should be enhanced to meet the power crisis in the State, and the neighbouring States should be prevailed upon to instal the transmission lines to supply adequate power to the State. As things stand today, even the power that the state is entitled to from the Central power projects is not reaching Karnataka from the neighbouring States, specially from Andhra Pradesh, due to lack of transmission lines.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to say that we have to think in terms of so many things as far as uniform tariff and uniform power cut are concerned. In the ultimate analysis, the whole of the southern region, including Maharashtra, should be treated as a common area for generation and equitable distribution of power to ensure that power cut and power rate in all the States are more or less uniform and that there is no lopsided development and avoidable distress and imbalance in any part of this region.

A Working Group should immediately be set up to assess the national loss and the serious damage being caused by the present imbalanced situation, so that all the concerned States could sit together and arrive at an equitable solution which can develop into a more permanent arrangement by setting up a suitable inter-State machinery under the aegis of the Central Government based on the fundamental objective that the power rate and the power cut should be more or less uniform in the whole region as all the States are part of the same process of planned development.

Similar regional arrangements could be made in all other regions of the country eventually leading to national power grid and policy.

The problem being faced by the Visveswarayya Iron & Steel Ltd., which is an important public sector alloy steel plant in the State, highlights the extreme

irrationality and the callousness of the situation presently obtaining in Karnataka. The losses that Visveswarayya Iron & Steel Ltd. are compelled to make because of grossly inadequate supply of power run into crores of rupees in the last two or three years. The situation created by the sudden hike in power rate combined with very high power-cut is so crippling that Visveswarayya Iron & Steel Ltd. is not even in a position to pay its power bills, the arrears of which are of the order of Rs. 20 to 30 crores. There is no wisdom in trying to set up new units when even the existing units are forced to work below capacity and are on the verge of shut-down causing irreparable damage to investment and employment in a country where capital is so scarce and employment is so very vital.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, irrigation and power are, in fact, the life line of the country and the country's progress depends on them. But, I am sorry to say that the achievements shown on papers do not actually reach the people. When we go through the *Economic Survey*, which is presented to us every year at the time of the budget, we find that when the production goes up, Government take credit for it, but when the production declines in a particular year, Nature and the monsoon are blamed for that. It shows that the claims we make in the matter of irrigation are not factual.

The Sixth Five Year Plan is approaching its end. We have not been able to achieve the targets of increase in irrigation capacity which we had set during this plan. There has been a shortfall of 25 per cent in the targets of generation of electricity which we had fixed. Considering the rate at which our population has grown and its pressure has increased, I would not say that there has been no progress in the

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

country in the field of irrigation and power since independence. There has certainly been progress, but I think, we have not been able to achieve the speed at which this progress was succeed. That is why at the national level, we have been able to provide assured irrigation for only one-fourth of the cultivable area of land.

There is not a single State which is not passing through a crisis in the matter of electricity. Our Bihar State lags behind in both, whether it is irrigation or electricity not that we do not have water for irrigation, or we do not have big rivers or we lack the such things as are required for setting up hydro-electric or thermal power projects, but as the hon. Minister has just now said generation of 84 per cent of the electricity in the responsibility of the States and only 15 per cent is generated in the central sector.

Recently, the hon. Minister had gone to Ranchi in Bihar State. There on same day of February, he said that the power crisis in Bihar and U.P. should end in 60 days. 60 days have since passed but the situation in Bihar and U.P. is still grime. The newspaper reports; which I had a chance to read in this regard, showed that there was not a single State where there was no power crisis. In such a situation, the problem of irrigation and power cannot be solved by shifting the entire responsibility to the States.

A tussle has been going on between the centre and the States in the country for quite a long time. With their limited resources, the States will be able to bear such a big responsibility only when the centre provides them with economic aid on a large scale. The way the irrigation schemes are implemented, the States need more funds but they do not possess the requisite funds. Unless funds are provided, we cannot increase our irrigation potential to any considerable extent. As long as the big schemes are not prepared for this purpose and the

centre does not keep a direct watch over them, we cannot surge ahead the way we went in the matter of irrigation.

I went to raise some points with regard to my State and particularly my own constituency. The construction work on a number of irrigation schemes is going on in our State for the last 20 to 25 years, but they have not yet been completed. The Central Government should take over their responsibility and try to complete them by intervening in the matter.

The river Ganga passes through the neighbourhood of my constituency and during the rainy season a lot of water from the area flows into it. Therefore, I want that Government should construct big water reservoirs in the districts like Nalanda, Ganga and Jehanabad by taking out at last a canal from the Ganga river. A large water reservoir may be constructed in the foothills of Rajgir. In the event of scarcity of water, the stored water from this reservoir could be utilized for irrigation.

In the same way, the water of Sone river goes waste. A provision for irrigation can be made in the neighbouring districts by taking out a canal from the Sone river. A comprehensive scheme needs to be prepared for storage of the rain water, so as to use it later. Arrangements should also be made to utilize the ground water. The rivers in North and South Bihar should be linked. This should also be done in respect of the rivers in North and South India and, thus, irrigation facilities should be provided throughout the country. This is a good suggestion, but in our own State the southern part is dry, whereas, its northern part has enough water. Irrigation facilities can be created by linking the northern rivers with the southern rivers. The responsibility for this should rest with the central Government. At present, the burden of irrigation and power is thrust upon the States.

In Bihar also, if rivers of the North Bihar are linked with these of south Bihar, a considerable achievement can be made in the field of irrigation.

the way in which the water is distributed is not correct. There is only one officer to look after the whole responsibility. This project needs more funds. In the sixth five year plan a sum of about Rs. 40 crores was to be spent. But nothing substantial was done. This project has not been completed satisfactorily inspite of the assistance by UKB and World Bank. The contract with the World Bank is also coming to an end. Therefore I urge the hon. Minister to intervene and help Karnataka State to continue the contract with the World Bank.

Sir, the dispute of Cauvery water between Karnataka and Tamilnadu is an old issue. Nothing has been decided in this regard. I request the Government of India to solve this problem at the earliest. The hon. Minister hails from the area of Ghataprabha project and knows all about the project. It should be noted that proper canals have to be dug when a dam is constructed.

I want our Govt. to give special attention to minor irrigation and its modernisation and expansion. Research is essential in the field of power and irrigation. New technology has to be adopted and satellite has to be utilised to the maximum extent. This is the only way to root out poverty from our country.

Now I want to concentrate on power projects. Since the time of our late Sir M. Vishweshwaraiah we have the same conditions with regard to power production. We are depending upon Hydro Electric power generation. There is scarcity of raw materials to set up thermal power plants in Karnataka. Once upon a time Karnataka was producing surplus power. There is one public sector and many other small projects. There are other establishments like HMT, BHEL, Kudre Mukh etc. In addition to this we have given help to other States. But now, we are in trouble. There many projects before the Centre which have to be cleared at the earliest. While sanctioning the atomic power stations to Karnataka there were many hurdles. However

we got the power plant and on behalf of the people of Karnataka I express my gratitude to the Govt of India.

Sharavati Project is another important issue. Central assistance and external financial assistance has to be provided and the project has to be completed very soon.

Ramagundam power plant was completed 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years ago. But the NTPC has not drawn even a single line from Ramgundam to Bangalore. I plead with the Govt to give us our share from the above plant.

Low quality of coal is being supplied to Raichur power plant. I request that good quality of coal may be supplied and the second and third units of Raichur plant may be completed as early as possible. There are many public undertakings in Bangalore. Therefore 120 M. W gas turbine sector has to be set up there.

In Karnataka there is 85% power cut. We are also not getting power from Tamilnadu Atomic Power Station. Centre had assured to provide power from this plant. Sir, I remind the Centre to look into this matter and help my state to get power.

I demand two multi-thermal plants of the capacity of 210 M.W. at Mangalore. This has come before the Centre and Karnataka Electricity Board has also accepted this proposal. This is a project of 800 crores of rupees. This has been included in the 7th Plan it has come before the Central Electricity Authority for clearance. I request that Centre should take keen interest in this regard and clear it as early as possible.

Small scale industry is also affected very much by the power cut in Karnataka. Some comprehensive project should be there to help the poor rural farmers. Therefore I urge that all the minor and medium projects should be modernised immediately so that they can come to the rescue of the poor farmers.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

15.25 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Madam Chairman. I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

We cannot depend on the monsoon to improve our economy. We should provide the best of irrigation facilities, so that the input for agriculture is assured. Other countries have resorted to changing the course of the rivers; and thereby, deserts have been converted into green fields. The same course can be adopted in India. Rivers in different States can be inter-linked—so also the river basins in different States. We should know what our water sources are, and we must also find sufficient resources to complete our projects according to a time-bound programme. Else, we may start the projects, but they will not be completed according to schedule, and owing to price escalation, it may be difficult to complete them.

Power forms the basic infra-structure for the country's industrial and agricultural growth. Shortage of power is causing a colossal loss in agricultural and industrial production. Hence a rapid increase in power generation in the country during the next few decades is inevitable.

Electricity has gone to the villages under the 20-point programme. Electricity is associated with every walk of life of human beings. Our generation capacity is about 40,000 MW. By the end of the century, it may reach 1,10,000 MW. That is the target fixed. This capacity of 1,10,000 MW must be achieved, failing which power shortage will continue, and the growth of industries as well as agriculture is bound to suffer.

Similarly, an irrigation potential of 113 million hectares by the turn of the century is our target and 40 million hectares through ground water exploitation. There is a provision for Command Area development. I would submit that in the Ganjam district of Orissa, the cultivators are hardy people, and they

are considered to be the best cultivators in Orissa. If a bucket of water is given to them, they will produce a bucketful of vegetables or grains. The Orissa Government has suggested the inclusion of Rushikulya irrigation project under the command Area development scheme in Ganjam district. This requires the kind attention of the Central Government.

While selecting projects for Command Area development, we should not necessarily restrict ourselves to major irrigation projects only. We should also take the minor irrigation projects, the medium irrigation projects and other projects into consideration. Or else there will not be development throughout the State; there may be development in a particular area.

In Orissa, there poverty in the midst of plenty. We have got water resources; we have got mines and coal mines, but the poverty still prevails over them. In Orissa State ground water can irrigate 80 per cent of the cultivable land, but it is now only about 18 per cent; and water flows into the ocean causing breaches on river embankments sand casting and misery of the people knows no bounds. So, the Central Government should come out in a big way and fund the existing irrigation projects and also give scope to start new irrigation projects major, minor medium irrigation projects and lift irrigation projects.

Similarly, the Orissa Government has requested the Central Government, as far as power is concerned, to see that the Super Thermal Plant at Talcher is included in the 7th Plan. So also the Project Valley Power Generation. Our Chief Minister has also written a letter to the Prime Minister and contacted the Power Minister and the Irrigation Minister. Once our State was a surplus State in power and had helped the neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh by giving Power. But now the Orissa State is suffering from acute power shortage. So, this requires immediate attention. I would submit also

There is Pitambarpur Irrigation Project in Ghosi Block of Gaya district for irrigation and power which is a multi-million rupees project on which lakhs of rupees have already been spent. But the work has not yet been completed. Today, reference had been made to West Bengal. Allegations had been made against the left-front Government of West Bengal that they were lagging quite behind in the field of power. This is not confined to West Bengal only, there is shortage of power in States like Bihar and U.P. also, where the Congress Governments are in power. What I want to say in that the Pitamberpur Irrigation Project, which was approved a long time back and on which no work is going on in spite of allocation of funds, should be completed immediately. The Mahame Dam, which is lying incomplete for the last 20 years, should be taken up and work started further.

Now, I would like to say something about power. A scheme for setting up two power stations at kahalgaon and kolkaro is pending for the last 20 to 22 years and has not been cleared yet. In Bihar, we do not get electricity even for one hour a day. How can the sanctioned schemes be completed in such a situation. Thought should be given to it.

Hydro electric projects can be constructed in Bihar on the Kosi, Gandak & other rivers, from where help to other states can also be given. Therefore, these projects should be implemented. But in every State, advance planning for 15 to 20 years should be made by treating 2 or 3 districts as a unit. On the basis of that unit, keeping in view their power consumption for that period hydro-or thermal power plants should be set up. In my view these projects can be completed only then. There is no shortage of coal in Bihar. All the things are available there. I demand that such Thermal Power Plants should be set up at Bakhtiarpur or Fatwa by treating Nalanda and Patna districts as a unit.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur); Sir I am grateful to you for

giving me an opportunity to express my views. I shall try to conclude before you ring the bell. A debate is going on in the House on irrigation and power. So far as power is concerned, you should tap all the sources of hydel power. These sources exist either in the North Eastern states or in Jammu and Kashmir. At present, two projects are going on the chenab in our State-one is the Salal Project and the other is the Dulhasti Project. Investigation in respect of the salal Project was not completed earlier, due to which and for some other reasons, the project has been delayed. But full efforts should now be made. The officers are also making their efforts. The new chairman, Shri Oberoi, will give his full attention and I would also like to request the hon. Minister to take a bit more interest in it so that at least the Salal Project may be completed as early as possible. According to the new schedule this project should be completed early. On the completion of this project, the crisis of electricity in northern India will be reduced and at the same time it will also benefit Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as Dulhasti Project is concerned, that also can be completed early and it will also benefit other states, besides Jammu and Kashmir. My third point is that a lake upto Anaas will be constructed on the completion of Sabalkot Hydel Project, which is at some distance away from the Salal Project and besides generating electricity, it will yield other benefits also. Now when there is acute shortage of power and without power our country cannot achieve progress, you can construct a new project over there. Instead of utilizing the water which flows down to the sea if we go on depleting our thermal resources a trust of care of the future generation with us it will not be proper, but bad planning. The Planners should pay attention to it. The Irrigation Ministry should be allocated the maximum funds so that new projects could be undertaken. Non-availability of adequate funds results in the increase of the gestation period. Also it is wrong from the financial point of view because the cost escalates and we

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

cannot get return on the invested money. In such a condition, I think the attitude of the Planners is not helpful to the country. They should pay due attention towards it. The Hon. Prime Ministry has said that five States would be benefited by the Thein Dam. Besides Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, other states will also be benefited. It is very necessary to complete the work on Thein Dam. Due to lack of irrigational facilities in Jammu region, it is facing severe drought. There has not been any production of foodgrains at all. On the completion of this Dam a large area can be irrigated and there would not be any problem of drought in future. I, therefore, urge the Government to pay attention to wards it. In this connection, I would also like to suggest that the share of water and electricity among the concerned States and the expenditure on servicing as well as the question of settlement of the people should be decided in advance.

In this connection, I would like to refer to one more point. At the time of taking up the construction of the Thein Dam, Mr. Badal's Ministry in Punjab had decided that a cement factory should be set up at Basoili to make cement available for the construction of the Dam uninterruptedly. Attention should be paid also to it. Similarly, there is a proposal for a project to be completed in three stages near Bani where 200 M.W. of electricity can be generated. The top Engineers of the State have accorded low priority to this project. I would like to submit that the technical and expert persons should go there and examine the scheme. Ofcourse, Government have allocated funds for it but such projects should be taken up as give immediate benefit and as are economically sound also.

Regarding irrigation projects I would like to say that the waters of the rivers which are flowing towards Pakistan should be utilised for the benefit of the people. Efforts should be made to utilise the waters fully. We should consider seriously how best the waters of the

Chenab the Jhelum and the Ravi could be utilised. We are not utilising the available water resources, but on the other hand, Pakistan is developing its sources of atomic energy. They are working against the agreements and we are not tapping the available water resources of these rivers. We should see how we can make use of this.

I would like to convey my congratulations to the Under-Ground Water Department. They are carrying out a survey and are doing a commendable job. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should pay attention to all these projects, particularly to those concerning electricity and irrigation which may benefit Haryana and Rajasthan as well.

*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA (Shimoga) : My. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants regarding the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and bring various vital issues to the attention of the Government. After independence, our Government has done a commendable job in the field of power and irrigation through five year plans. Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi gave top priority to power and irrigation.

Today, in our country we are facing the problem of population explosion. Therefore it is very essential to synchronise growth and plans and to see that the departments of power and irrigation work efficiently. All the States have to take keen interest and modernise and expand the irrigation using the latest technology. They should take sufficient care with regard to safety measures also.

There are many old dams Bhadra project is an important project which has been taken up during the first five year plan period. But today there are no proper canals. Distribution of water is not at all proper. The situation there is very serious. There is some good development in construction work. But

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

that the Harbhangi Project and Baghua Project in Gangam District should be given priority and sufficient fund allotted ; so also Landai, Billuamare and Nuapali irrigation project requires immediate attention.

So, I would submit that while considering irrigation projects, we should lay stress on scientific water management. Cropping pattern should be tagged with irrigation. In India, only 26 per cent land gets irrigated for two crops ; and if this cropping pattern is well tagged with irrigation, we may get two or three more crops in a particular land. Even after irrigation, the residuary moisture in the land will be able to give some other crop. So, scientific management is essential along with this irrigation system. Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Irrigation and Power. I think, we can reach our goal by the end of 2000 A.D. as envisaged.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation Power. This, as hon. members are aware, is my maiden speech in this august House.

I come from Sikkim and it is a mountaneous region with the mighty Himalayas on our border. A number of rivers, rivulets and fast flowing streams originate from the Himalayas and they flow through Sikkim. Hence the State has got tremendous potentialities for power generation. These fast flowing rivers, particularly Teesta and Rangit could be tapped for fruitful generation of power.

Sikkim, as the hon. Members know is a very backward State in the country with practically no industry. Such a chronically backward State can never hope to develop unless its potentiality is exploited for the economic advancement of the State, which in turn would contribute to the progress of the country at large. For any industry, power is

a must. Unfortunately, this potential is not being surveyed, not to speak of exploitation. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to send a technical team to Sikkim for an in-depth survey of the hydro-power potential of Sikkim.

As everyone knows, Sikkim has no coal fields nor any trace of gas bearing region. For any development, the State has to depend entirely on hydro-power. Even coal has to be brought from the other States. It will have a number of transport and other problems. The cheapest would be hydro-power and it could be made to reach each and every village in the State.

Not that it is industrially backward alone, Sikkim has no source of generating the State revenues. Power is one of the sectors where it can be the hope of generating revenue resources. The State can not only hope to be self-sufficient in power generation but also at the same it can supply power to neighbouring States like West Bengal, Bihar and even Uttar Pradesh, if it is connected with the National Grid. All this would be possible only through the active participation of the Centre. The State on its own cannot do a bit in this direction as it has no revenue of its own. Sikkim has therefore approached the Centre for starting a number of hydro-electric projects for the development of the State in various fields.

It has to be remembered that only when we have supply of power we can think of starting even small scale industries in the State. Unless we have industries, the people of Sikkim cannot improve their economic condition. At the same time, without industries we cannot cope with the growing unemployment in the State. As days go by, this problem will assume serious proportions.

Another aspect which I would like to stress is that of denudation of forest wealth. Our people at present entirely depend on wood for their fuel requirements. If this state of affairs continues,

(*Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari*)

a time will come when the forest wealth will be very much denuded bringing in its trail a number of problems. The first casualty will be the supply of water. As everyone knows, deforestation will dry up the source of water supply. Again, it will bring ecological imbalance to the detriment of not only flora and fauna for which Sikkim is famous in the world, but to the entire economy of the State. We very much wish that before it is too late, we exploit hydro-power in the State, and thus avoid, in time, such a dangerous situation.

Our State is very much prone to landslides and to check landslides the protection of forests is a must.

Another important aspect is that we can eliminate pollution to a large extent. What I am pleading today applies equally to other States which lie on the Himalayan range, like the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. I am sure that the Governments of these States must be thinking on the same lines. I feel that a technical team should visit all these areas and survey the power potential of this region. At least other States in the same region have some industries for generating revenue and also employment, but Sikkim has nothing to go by.

The House is aware that Sikkim has joined the mainstream of national life only nine years ago. Therefore, it has to go a long way to catch up with the rest of the country. Hence I would urge for a bit of extra consideration on the part of the Centre for the development of Sikkim. I am sure the entire House will agree with me for this extra sympathy for the people of Sikkim because when in this august House my colleagues from other States are talking about the Seventh Five Year Plan, for Sikkim it is only the Second Five Year Plan. The hydro power generation is one of the sectors in which the Centre can come in a very big way to help Sikkim to exploit this resource not

only for the development of the State but for the entire country.

With these words, I conclude.

(*Translation*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEM WAR (*Chirmur*) : Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for amalgamating the two important departments of irrigation and power, through which we can achieve the goal of self-reliance in the coming days. Experienced and efficient Ministers have been entrusted with the charge of these departments.

I am very hopeful regarding our plan targets. Several Members have mentioned in their speeches about the non completion of irrigation projects and they gave references from the reports of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee also. But when I was going through the subject some facts came to my notice. We had spent Rs. 12,500 crores on irrigation projects during the first five plans. When the Sixth Plan was started in 1980 and which included the 20 Point Programme also top priority was accorded to irrigation. What we have spent on irrigation in the Sixth Five Year Plan was equal to the amount spent on irrigation during the first five Plans, i.e. we have allocated Rs. 12,600 crores during the Sixth Plan for irrigation. We can see the progress made in this field during the last five years.

Several Members have pointed out one thing in their speeches that work on big projects is not being carried out expeditiously and as a result, we can not achieve the planned targets speedily. There might be controversy about it. Discussion on this subject is also going on in the country. In a Report of the U N O. brought out recently, it has been said that the developing countries should take up small and medium projects and some of the Members in this House have also taken this line and said in this House that work on big projects takes much time. I do not support this view.

We have seen that the irrigation facilities were insignificant before the construction of the Bhakra Nangal Dam. Now the country is having huge production of foodgrains due to this Dam. At present, the production of foodgrains in the country is 15 crores of tonnes. We are achieving the target of foodgrains production. In this respect, we make a mention of Punjab and Haryana also. It is all due to the big projects established there. If we want to achieve our targets, we should support the big projects.

Besides this, there are some projects which are free from Inter-State disputes

(English)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : There should be coordination.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Yes, there should be coordination.

(Translation)

There are other points also. Several Members have dwelt on them. I would not, therefore report them. But one thing I would like to say regarding the big and small Thermal Power Station. Every State is demanding more power for development. Every region and district wants industrial development in its area because still 70 per cent of our people depends on agriculture and agriculture depends on water and power. In this respect, we can march towards self-sufficiency by coordinating both power and water

We have a forest Preservation Act. Under this Act, big projects have been undertaken by the State Governments. We should take care to see that this Act does not stand in the way of development.

I would like to give an example. At several places, works have been taken up and crores of Rupees have been spent on them. But due to this Forest Preservation Act work on a number of schemes have not been started. In 1978 a scheme with an investment of crores of

rupees was initiated. It was also given approval. But in 1980, the work was stalled due to the enactment of this law. Already a large amount has been spent on it. Our Prime Minister has announced a Forest Policy to protect the jungles as well as to maintain the ecological balance. Before this policy is formulated, the Irrigation Minister should point out to the Prime Minister that the Forest Preservation Act should not come in the way of executing projects pertaining to irrigation and power.

Let me give yet another example to Arunji. The State Governments are following the Forest Policy as announced by you. But I would like to bring to your notice that in Maharashtra, 400 KV lines are being erected. The Power Corporation has to lay 25 km. lines in the Nanded district. As the Forest Policy comes in the way so the lines will have to be laid through another route. There is a small stretch of forest. The work has now been stopped and an extra distance of 25 km. is to be covered. The expenditure involved is Rs. 9 lakhs. The officers are trying to convince but their pleas have fallen on deaf ears.

We make tall claims about self-sufficiency. With this point in view, I would like to submit to both the Ministers that in the Approach Paper pertaining to the Five Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on developing specific areas, and I would like to say that unless we consider all these points, our projects will not actually be completed. We may make provision for funds and incur expenditure also, but in the end, we would find that the projects has not been completed. So, the snags coming in the completion of the projects should be removed.

Now, I would like to say something about irrigation projects. Even when irrigation facilities were not developed and there were no major projects, the land used to be cultivated in our region because ours is predominantly an agricultural country and the main occupation of the people is agriculture. Previously, the conventional sources of

[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

irrigation were wells and ponds. In our State of Maharashtra, a few years back, the wall of Panshet dharan had given way and since then the Government have stopped the work of repairing of ponds in Maharashtra. Earlier, the waters of the ponds were used for irrigation purposes. But now, in the absence of ponds and in the absence of any scheme to contain the flood water, the pond water could not be used during summer. I would request that attention should also be paid towards the construction of small ponds.

The Banganga river in Maharashtra comes from Madhya Pradesh. In this connection the matter has all the time been raised at Inter-State level. The Madhya Pradesh Government have no scheme to utilise water from the Banganga river. It has adverse effect on Maharashtra and we have to face the problem of floods every time. There is a very important project called the Goshikhurd Project. About 5 lakh acres of land is going to be irrigated from this project. When this scheme was sent to the Central Water Commission, they sent it back to the Maharashtra Government for comments. Now, the Maharashtra Government are taking time in sending its comments gradually and this has taken four years. Initially, the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 268 crores which has now gone up to Rs. 468 crores. It will further increase to Rs. 700 or 800 crores when the work is completed on it. Then it will be said that big projects should not be granted approval. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit that Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli districts in Maharashtra are paddy areas. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, stress has been laid on the upliftment and the development of the backward districts and on the provision for more funds and according priority to the paddy areas. Keeping this in view, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to get many on going projects pertaining to Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli completed expeditiously. In this connection, I have written to him per-

sonally also. This should be looked into. If these projects are completed, I think Maharashtra can become a surplus State in the matter of rice and it can supply rice to other States.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You have not mentioned even the names of the schemes.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : There are so many names.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : You can mention the names and you will get reply.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Give him two minutes more to mention the names of those schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : In the district of Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli there are projects at Goshikhurd, Tultuli, Human, Bawan thadi, Kalimati, Kalisarar, Pratapgarh, Bandarchuha etc. I know the names of all the projects. There are several other schemes as well

I, therefore, request that there is need to review the Act pertaining to the forests. The forests, water and the five elements have sustained us. As there is not sufficient planning concerning these five elements, the people of our area are facing problem. These three districts of Maharashtra had to face drought conditions four times. The Government of Maharashtra have spent about Rs. 2,500 crores during the last 25 years on providing drinking water facilities but no permanent scheme has been formulated till now. All the schemes are of an *ad hoc* nature. Every year Rs. 200 crores are spent for providing drinking water on an *ad hoc* basis.

I think if attention is paid towards these projects the problem of drinking

water and floods could be solved. Forests in 33 per cent of our area are essential for maintaining the ecological balance. All these three districts of ours have more forests than are needed according to that ratio. On the one hand, the process of deforestation is going on and on the other hand, work on the irrigation project has been stopped. I would like to submit that attention should be paid towards such things so that people could survive. I hope you would take initiative in this regard. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): Madam Chairman, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. While supporting the same, I must congratulate the hon. Minister for Irrigation for putting emphasis on the schemes for encouraging irrigation through solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, sprinkler system of irrigation, but the allotment is very meagre for 1985-86. It is only Rs. 1.5 crores. Implementation of these schemes will be more helpful to small and marginal farmers who can irrigate their fields without much recurring expenditure.

Irrigation being the first point of the historic 20 Point Programme of our beloved late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which is mainly intended to eradicate poverty from the poor and downtrodden mass of our society, the Centre should not shift its responsibility saying that irrigation is a State subject, so the Centre has no responsibility on it. We know there are some States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and a few others where the tribals and Harijans are much more than in other States. The tribals solely depend on agriculture and forestry. But we could not provide them with irrigation facilities. So we should put emphasis on providing more irrigation facilities to the tribal dominated States like Orissa. In this connection I am citing one example of Orissa State where it is anticipated that by the end

of the Sixth Plan period the total irrigation facilities would be available to 17.34 hectares from all sources like major, medium and small, including lift irrigation. This is 26.27 per cent of the total cultivated area in the State, which is much less than the national average of 56 per cent.

Madam, you will be amazed to know that out of the total area in the State, only the tribal area constitutes 41 per cent. Unless we give priority to those States where the tribal population and areas are much more with respect to the question of providing irrigation, the desired result of implementation of 20-Point Programme cannot be achieved.

The working force in the State of Orissa is 75 per cent of its population which depends fully on agriculture and the State is industrially backward too. So, increase in agricultural production would enrich the economy of the State and also our policy to remove regional imbalances will be truly implemented. But in the actual field what is happening? It is not being followed. Unless the Centre comes up in a big way to set up some major irrigation projects in the State of Orissa, and unless the Centre comes to the rescue of this State, it would continue to lag behind on the question of creating irrigation potential.

16.00 hrs.

In the last National Development Council meeting, the Chief Minister of Orissa put emphasis on Central financial support to the on-going Orissa projects like Rengali, Subarnarekha and Upper Kolale Irrigation Projects. All these projects will mainly irrigate the tribal areas of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Cuttack districts of Orissa.

Sir, I am citing one example about Subarnarekha Irrigation Project which has the C.C.A. of 93,000 hectares out of which 89,000 hectares lie in the tribal sub-plan of Mayurbhanj district. Completion of this project would therefore definitely strengthen the financial condition of the tribals. The investment

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

proposed in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 135 crores and the potential to be generated is 7,000 hectares I would therefore request the hon. Minister and also the Planning Commission to give priority for the completion of this Subarnarekha Project in the Seventh Plan period. This is an important project because after the completion, the States of Orissa, West Bengal and also Bihar will be benefited. I request the hon. Minister and his Ministry to give much more attention and priority for completion of this project.

The State of Orissa has proposed Rs. 860 crores in the plan outlay of the Seventh Plan which is the minimum requirement, as the on-going three major irrigation projects like Rengali, Subarnarekha and Kolala need Rs. 388 crores. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended only Rs. 580 crores which would be a drop in the ocean.

Similarly, in the case of lift irrigation, there is a vast potentiality for irrigation through lift irrigation. But here also the Centre is shifting its responsibility to the States. I am citing one example on this point. The State Government of Orissa has proposed to energise five thousand L. I. projects in the Seventh Plan at the rate of one thousand per annum and they have accordingly proposed an outlay of Rs. 150 crores to execute these 5,000 L.I. projects and to implement the Seventh Plan projects. But it is a matter of sorrow that the Planning Commission has agreed to provide only Rs. 25 crores as against Rs. 150 crores demanded by the State. The Planning Commission is of the view that the expenditure on maintenance and subsidy etc., need to be met out of the Non-Plan Budget of the State for the Seventh Plan. But the non-Plan budget of the State is very tight. So, I would request the Planning Commission as well as the Minister of Irrigation to kindly look into it and put more emphasis on this aspect. When we are committed to provide more irrigation facilities, the feasible pro-

jects, either medium or major, should be given top priority. In this regard, I would cite an example from my constituency. There is a feasible project called Budha Balang Project which should be given emphasis by the Centre.

While coming to power, I am congratulating the hon. Minister for Power on giving more priority and emphasis for non conventional energy production. Due to industrialisation of the Country, more and more energy is required to meet the country's demand. In this connection, I thank the hon. Minister of Energy and his Ministry who are sincerely working for producing more and more non-conventional energy. I request the hon. Minister of Energy to expedite the study and investigation into the Gulf of Kutch to ascertain the feasibility on the production of energy from tide.

Similarly, the production of solar energy need be given top priority. With much distress I would like to mention that though there is an urgent need of producing more and more energy, the gobar plants are not becoming so popular as expected in the countryside. The gobar plants should be popularised more and more for use in the country side where cows and buffaloes are available in large numbers.

Coming to the State Electricity Boards, the hon. Minister for Power, while intervening in the debate today, said about the mess and the wretched condition of the State Electricity Boards. I would urge upon the Union Government to think-seriously of taking over the State Electricity Boards which are in a mess and running in losses to be run by the Union Government.

Coming to my State of Orissa, five years ago it was considered to be a surplus State in power. Due to large scale industrial expansion, the electricity consumption in the State has exceeded three times within the last five years. So, I would request the hon. Minister of Energy to kindly see that the super thermal power project under

the Central sector to be executed by the NTPC at Talcher in Orissa is implemented as early as possible. Madam you will be sorry to know that out of the six such Central Projects which were decided to be executed through the NTPC, all the five projects have been taken up except the Talcher one due to our bad luck and the bad luck of the people of Orissa. I would, therefore, humbly request the hon. Minister as well as the Planning Commission to allot at least Rs. 27 crores in the first year of the Seventh Plan, that is, 1985-86 and Rs 425 crores in the Seventh Plan period.

Similarly, the State Government of Orissa has planned to have another super thermal power project in the IB Valley for which the State Government may be provided with institutional finance from the IDBI. But the Planning Commission is not agreeable to it. In this connection, I may point out that a similar project at Kolarghat in West Bengal has been financed by the IDBI on 50:50 basis. This may also be taken up by the IDBI on 50:50 basis. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly make arrangements so that the State Government of Orissa may get loan from the World Bank or from any other foreign countries and the super thermal power plant at IB Valley may be executed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar): Madam Chairman, first of all, I recall the meeting that the hon. Minister had with the hon. Member from West Bengal. I also had a chance to attend the meeting. I was not a party on that day to speak on the subject. All their experts were there. I did not understand them at all. But I just remind him that he had shown a sympathetic view on the Teesta Project which the West Bengal Government has already taken up. At the time of the discussion, he told us that money will not be the problem in regard to the Teesta Project which is going to be half-completed. This is a border State.

Teesta project of North Bengal is very important for the development of

that area. North Bengal is a beautiful place. I invite both of you, the hon. Ministers, to pay a visit to this beautiful place of Tiesta Project. Bhutan and Sikkim are also there. West Bengal Government is very serious about the irrigation project.

Before 1977, West Bengal was a dependent State. It was getting rice and other eatables from outside. But you will be surprised to know that West Bengal is now a surplus State. We can produce enough for the people of West Bengal and we give to some other States also. West Bengal Government is very serious about irrigation and power projects. Some Members from West Bengal were speaking otherwise. They do not know how well the State Government has proceeded with the power projects. In cottage and small-scale industries, West Bengal is now the leading State. Without power, it cannot be a leading State. It has enough power. In this context, you can easily assess how much the West Bengal Government is doing in this regard. The only difficulty sometimes is that the money given to the State is delayed. The work is so speedily going that if money is delayed for a month, the work gets stopped.

On Tiesta Project, the State Government has already spent Rs. 19 crores. This money is still due and Central Governments have not been able to give the money in time. So, that work was hampered at that time.

I would like to draw your attention to my cut motion. Unfortunately, it will be cut down or rejected altogether. But the proposals should not be rejected. I have already moved my cut motion and I have given all the names, especially the Tiesta Project. Bhutan is also there and Chuka Electricity project is already commissioned. One part is commissioned and the second part is going to be commissioned. It is going on very well. As the hon. lady Member has said the development of Chuka Project is going on very nicely. West Bengal Government and the Central Government are very serious about this. I hope money will not be a problem to

[Shri Piyus Tiraki]

complete this Chuka Project as soon as possible.

You have taken up all work to develop the projects in Bhutan. The rivers Sankos, Raydak, Dima, Jainti, Tursa, Paglee Tursa, Kalyani and many other small rivers and rivulets are coming from the area of Bhutan and erosion is a continual problem of that area. Unless joint efforts are made with Bhutan Government to set up projects to stop the soil erosion, irrigation will not be possible. I request that arrangements may be made with the Bhutan Government to construct projects to stop the erosion. Joint efforts should be made to develop that area and that way all the erosions of North Bengal will be stopped. At present, we are losing the paddy lands. North Bengal especially has a very fertile soil. If you can finish the project in time, the five districts of North Bengal will be able to feed the entire West Bengal and even some parts of Bihar. So, it is very important and I stress very much that this project be completed according to the schedule.

There is need to provide irrigation facilities to the tea gardens. We have about 200 to 300 tea gardens, and the tea gardens are very essential because they earn for us about Rs. 400 crores of foreign exchange. The managements of the tea companies are asking for irrigation and power facilities. We should very generously agree and see that the tea gardens are brought under irrigation.

I now come to the Farakka Barrage. For the Calcutta Port we need about 40,000 cusecs of water. The West Bengal Government is not empowered to speak to the Bangladesh Government; only the Central Government is empowered to speak to them. Let it be noted that 40,000 cusecs of water are required from Farakka for the Calcutta Port for navigation. Besides that, 1,500 cusecs of water flowing through Farakka must be reserved for irrigation. So, a total of 40,000 plus 1,500 cusecs of water will be required. This fact must

be kept in mind before we go in for any agreement with the Bangladesh Government. This should be clearly noted; otherwise, we will be losing.

Regarding Tiesta project, Bangladesh wants much more than what it actually needs. Bangladesh can use the Brahmaputra water. The entire water from the Tiesta Project should be given to the five districts of North Bengal. If that is done, then we will be able to produce surplus foodgrains to the extent of about 200 lakh tonnes every year.

I recall here the very friendly meeting that the hon. Minister had with Shri Nani Bhattacharya of West Bengal. The assurances given to him should be fulfilled.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSAN (Raipur) : Mr. chairman Sir, I come from an area where despite availability of water, sometimes the people have to face famine due to SC only rains. Madhya Pradesh, is fortunate that many rivers have their source in that state, they supply abundant water to the other states but unfortunately Madhya Pradesh has to face the conditions of drought. Rivers like Mahanadi, Narmada etc. have their source in Madhya Pradesh, but you will find that one fourth of the population is suffering from famine. I would like to quote one line of Poet Kabir in this regard :

"Jal Bich Meen Pyasi. Mohe, Lagat Hansi" I think if Kabir had been alive today, he would not have laughed, but would have been in tears instead. Our area is an area dominated by Harijans tribals, where special facilities should be provided. For the farmers' life agriculture is necessary and agriculture survives on water. The farmers can not survive without water and electricity. As water and electricity are being denied to the farmers, they are facing starvation today.

In my State as well as in my area, both of them are available in abundance. Water is available there, but it is not

reaching that area. There are many big projects there, like Mahanadi, Bodhghat, Arpa, Gangdi and Hastowago, but a lot of time is being taken in completing them. This delay is causing difficulties, to the people.

I would like to say that the big projects must be constructed but these projects are not completely useful at a place where rivers have their source. Their water can not be utilised at high altitudes. The areas at high altitudes could not be irrigated from them. When big projects are planned the supplementary projects should also be planned alongwith them. The farmers would not be benefited by big projects. Hence some supplementary projects should be planned. All the rivers and rivulets in the area have been surveyed and small projects could be undertaken there. In addition, lift irrigation schemes are also essential there. All the three schemes are essential and these should be implemented there. This work could also be done by preparing small pond lift irrigation schemes. All these schemes should be coordinated and financial assistance provided for them, so that the area could be developed speedily. The people could be benefited through such schemes only. Otherwise you can see that the people of that area have gone to different parts of the country in search of jobs.

Now I would like to say a few words about power. My area is a very backward one in the State. The rate of interest on the loan advanced to the people of that area should be reduced. Loans should be given to the people at the minimum rate of interest so that the people could repay their loan easily and could develop the area.

Agriculture is dependent on electricity and electricity is dependent on the availability of water and Coal. We should make use of other natural resources also for obtaining energy or for generation of electricity. Solar energy should be utilised in the rural areas as is being done at many places. Secondly Gobar Gas plants should also be utilised fully in the rural areas. If the farmer is

provided with all the required facilities, his life will be happier and, in addition, the villages will become self sufficient. I would, therefore, request that you should extend the maximum concessions to the villagers for installation of Gobar Gas Plants. The harijans and the tribals should be given 75 percent concession and other farmers should be given 25 percent concession.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the report which has been laid on the Table of the House by him. Water and electricity should be supplied for agricultural purposes as it is supplied to industries. When an industry is established, it is provided with facilities. Electricity and water are supplied to it at minimum rates. Similarly, electricity and water should be supplied to the farmers without earning any profit therefrom. Profit or loss should not be taken into consideration, while providing facilities to the farmers. When you supply water and electricity at cheaper rates, then only the country can march on the path of progress and the standard of living of the farmers can be raised.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Madam Chairman, I feel privileged to welcome and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. It is a well known fact that the progress of our country entirely depends upon the priority given to power and irrigation. Considerable progress has been achieved in irrigation and power projects. But this is not enough. Much more has to be done. More than 70% population of our country are farmers. Therefore progress in the field of irrigation should be very fast.

There is a proposal for linking Ganga with Cauvery river. Let not this proposal remain merely a dream. This is the only answer to the regular phenomenon of droughts and floods in the country.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraj]

Now I want to confine my views to Karnataka State. Today we have come to a stage where we may have to drop many projects in the State due to the scarcity of funds. Time has come to make a comprehensive use of minor, medium and major irrigation projects. Rainfall in the country is decreasing year by year. Hence we cannot depend upon the vagaries of rain fall. Therefore water cannot be wasted but it has to be utilised properly. If we invest one crore of rupees in industry hardly the people have been provided with jobs as per statistics. But more than one thousand people can be provided with jobs, if the same amount is invested in irrigation. Agriculture has to be encouraged through irrigation. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the farmers' fate in Karnataka. In State the percentage of land under irrigation has risen from 12% to 20% since independence. But surprisingly in neighbouring States the land under irrigation now ranges from 60% to 70%.

The drought situation is prevailing inspite of the fact that rivers like Krishna, Tungabhadra and Cauvery are flowing in the State. If appropriate irrigation projects are not taken up then the poor farmers' condition will deteriorate miserably. Last year the rain fall in my Area was only 6 to 8 inches.

Upper Bhadra and Upper Tunga projects have to be taken up immediately. In Karnataka about 35 lakh acres of land can be covered under irrigation if all the useful rivers flowing from east to west are diverted towards east. If this project is taken up in the 7th Plan we can reap the fruits in just ten years. This project will require about 2 to 2½ thousand crores of rupees. But we can achieve miraculous progress and earn huge profits. Within a period of two years the entire amount of investment can be recovered, in the form of extra agricultural production.

Many areas in Karnataka are reeling under severe drought. Tumkur, Tiptur, Chikkanayakanahalli, Gubbi, Turuvekere Kunigal, Koratagere, Madhugiri,

Sira Pavagada and Chitradurga district, Bellary and Kolar district and many other places are affected. The water in the village tanks will be just sufficient two months. Farmers are also not fully aware of the seriousness of this problem. Therefore farmers should be guided to use the water properly and they should be provided with polythene pipes and living of canals. There are cases where influential farmers have got the lions share of water at the cost of poor farmers. Therefore it has become very essential to adopt meter system to provide water to farmers. This may take some time, but it will be more useful in the long run.

Sprinkle irrigation and drip irrigation play a vital role in improving agriculture. In my constituency, Tumkur, drip irrigation has a wide scope. But it is not enough if 50 or 80 lakhs of rupees are sanctioned. At least ten crores of rupees have to be sanctioned to my constituency for the purpose of drip irrigation. Tumkur is an ideal place for producing commercial crops like coconut, areca nut and others.

Once our State had the proud privilege of producing more power in the whole country. But now many large industries have come up in the State. Bangalore and Suburbs have been ideal ideal atmosphere for setting up industries. Therefore there is greater need for generating more power in my State. I express my sincere gratitude to our youthful Prime Minister for sanctioning an atomic power plant in Karwna. Similarly one more plant has to be sanctioned in the Sharavati valley area. I plead with the Govt. to kindly sanction one more power plant for Mangalore. Mekedat in Kanakapura Taluk is another suitable spot for setting up Hydro Electric project. This project would avoid colossal wastage of water. Expert technicians have felt that 1½ times more power than that of Kali river project can be generated at Mekedat, but unfortunately the water at this spot remains unutilised at present. The idea of Mekedat Power Project is 40 year old. I hope that the Centre would consider this project without delay and

help the State to attain self sufficiency in the generation of power.

Much of waters flowing in Varahi and Chakra rivers are proposed for utilisation for Hydro electric projects is going waste. If this water was utilised for irrigation about 7.50 lakh acres of land could have been irrigated power can be generated in several ways but we cannot manufacture water. Therefor irrigation has to be given top priority.

Power and water should be made available to farmers in my State. When Shri Gundurao was the Chief Minister we were providing power to farmers for lifting waters at a flat rate of 50 rupees per H.P. per annum. In fact, I humbly pray to honourable Minister to provide power & water to the poor farmers free of charge. Farmers are the back bone of our country. It is the responsibility of the nation to help them in their endeavours in every possible manner. Therefore I request the hon. Minister again to provide water and power to farmers in adequate quantity. I thank you Madam for giving me an opportunity to speak in this august House and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmar): Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I would like to put forward my views before the House. As there is shortage of time, I shall restrict myself to my constituency and to the problems of Rajasthan only. At present the longest canal of the world is being constructed in Rajasthan. Earlier, its name was Rajasthan canal, but some time back the Rajasthan Government have decided to change the name of the canal as Indira canal. The length of this canal is 650 kms and an amount of about Rs. 450 crores has been spent on it so far. When this project was formulated in 1957, the estimated expenditure on the project was Rs. 66 crores. Thereafter in 1970, we found that the estimated expenditure has risen to Rs. 207 crores. Now a sum of Rs. 450 crores has already been spent on the construction of the canal so far, but it

has not yet been completed. Five lift canals are yet to be constructed and the work on the second phase has to be completed. In addition the work on the command area is to be undertaken. If the expenditure on all these works is calculated, it comes to at least Rs. 1500 crores. The Rajasthan Government do not have the capacity to spend this huge amount from their own resources. This canal passes through the desert areas and the border areas. This canal but would provide not only security like the Ichchogil canal, but would also solve the problems of the poor living in the backward and desert areas in Rajasthan. It would also help increase the production in the country. The Central Government provide 90 per cent of the amount as grant and 10 per cent of the amount as assistance for the hilly areas development programmes. I would request that the desert development programme should be treated at par with the hilly areas development programme and the Central Government should provided 90 percent of the amount as grant and 10 per cent of the amount as loan to the Rajasthan Government. Only then the work of the Indira canal could be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. I would most humbly urge that this canal should be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. If the scheduled time for completion of the work of this canal is extended further, the canal would not be completed even in 20 years and this would hamper the development of the desert area. That is why this is my first and foremost demand.

Secondly, I would like to say that there are many Inter state disputes like river water disputes with the neighbouring States of Rajasthan. Their solution is being continuously delayed. In this connection, I would like to submit that an agreement between Rajasthan and Gujarat States was signed in 1966, under which Kadana Dam was constructed in Gujarat and Bajaj Sagar Dam was constructed in district Banswara of Rajasthan. According to this agreement, the water of Mahi river was supplied to district kheda in Gujarat and

[Shri Viridhi Chand Jain]

district kheda benefited from that water. It was one of the conditions of the Agreement that when development work on the Narmada river is undertaken, then the water of that river would be added to the water which is being supplied to district kheda in Gujarat and thus the desert areas of Barmer & Jalore in Rajasthan would also be benefited. The Central Government had convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of both the States to implement the Agreement. A meeting of Irrigation Ministers had also been convened in this regard. I would like to submit that if the agreement is implemented, a large desert area could be irrigated. If the Prime Minister convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of both the states then since there is Congress Government in both the states, in my view there should not be any problem in solving the dispute in consultation with both the Chief Ministers. In this way, 6.5 lakh acres of land in the desert area would have irrigational facilities and we would be benefited very much.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to a very important issue the Punjab Reorganisation Bill, 1960 was passed by Lok Sabha and it was decided under the Act that the waters of the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej as also their Head Works would be managed by the Bhakra Beas Management Board. The Head works at Ferozepur, Harike and Ropar are still under the control of the Punjab Government and their management has not so far been handed over to the Bhakra Beas Management Board.

Rajasthan is facing a very serious power crisis. Our share of the power from Singrauli is not being supplied to us since May, 1984. We are sustaining a loss of 9.6 lakh units. At present there is acute power shortage in the State and therefore, we should be given our share of the power from Singrauli. You have your share as Central reserve in Singrauli. We should be supplied with power from that reserved quota so that we could tide over this crisis.

Our Atomic Power Plant No. 1 had been out of order for the last three years. It has been repaired recently. The second Atomic Power Plant is out of order since September, 1984. There is outage for 20 days in a month and only for 10 days in a month, the plant remains in order. Both these plants should be repaired so that the power supply situation could be improved. We are not getting our due share even from Satpura Project. We should be given our share of power from that project also.

With the progress that we have made in the matter of irrigation facilities, only 20 per cent of our land has been provided irrigational facilities. This needs to be increased. We have undertaken the 20 Point Programme and we are trying to implement it.

The most important thing is that the Rajasthan Canal, which is a desert canal, should be completed during the seventh Five Year Plan period by providing special assistance. The incomplete works should be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period by giving them priority so that with the completion of the canal, our areas can make progress.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, you will agree that agriculture is a predominant part of our economy and seventy per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture. And it is agriculture which has to provide food as well as supply raw material to the industry. In fact, cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnuts etc. and several other commodities come from the agriculture sector and without these materials, the industry cannot survive, much less prosper. Assured irrigation is a pre-requisite for agricultural development and also for raising the standard of living of the people. The cost-benefit

ratio is quite encouraging in regard to irrigation projects. Even 120 years back, Sir. Arthur Cotton could convince the then British Government that investment on irrigation would be quite a profitable proposition. And while they were ruling the country, he was able to successfully take up the Godavari Anicut, Krishna Anicut and just in three years time, he could complete the great anicut at Rajahmundry on Godavari river. But unfortunately now, with all modern technology and transporting equipment, that are at our command, we are taking ten years, in some instances fifteen years and I am very sorry to state, in some other instances even twenty years for the completion of irrigation projects. This is a very sorry state of affairs. While we can ultimately utilise 113 million hectares potentiality the irrigation potentiality that has been built till now is only 68 million hectares out of which for 22.6 million hectares, irrigation facility was already there prior to our planning period started. That means we were able to treble our irrigation potentiality, i.e. there is two times increment. But at the same time, we should take cognizance of the fact that our population has more than doubled. Irrigation was not given its due share, in plan allocations. In fact from the Second Five Year Plan onwards, the allocation on irrigation has reduced considerably. While in the First Plan, it was around 22 per cent, for irrigation and power, in the Second Five Year Plan the allocation was only 9.2 per cent. In the Third Five Year Plan, it was only 7.8 per cent and in the Annual Plans, it was 7.1 per cent. In the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans, it was 8.1 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively. Now, our Government say that they have allocated Rs. 12,758 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But what is the share of the allotment? What is the outlay out of a total of Rs. 1,10,000 crores? It comes to only around 10.8 per cent. I will request the Government that things should not go in the direction in which they were going hitherto. There should certainly be a change and without any false prestige, I would suggest to the Government that it should increase the alloca-

tion to the maximum extent, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, which is under formulation now. Hundreds of projects are under various stages of construction. Priority should be given to these on-going projects and first preference should be given to minor irrigation schemes, because with minimum resources, they can be completed within the shortest possible time and the results will go in favour of the farmers and the country and we will be able to produce lakhs of tonnes of food stuffs and other agricultural raw material that are required for our industries.

Regarding the drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, much can be done certainly and Government should make all the propaganda. I am very happy that sufficient subsidies are being provided and with more allocations, these systems will further help us in increasing our irrigation potentiality and with a limited quantity of water, we will be able to bring more acreage under irrigation.

The Department of Environment and Forests is coming in the way of taking up the irrigation projects. Hitherto, the Government was keeping quiet, when forest lands were cut away and when they were occupied by big landlords and some other politically influential people. They have kept quiet all these years. All of a sudden, they have woken up and they are coming in the way. The Department is not giving its clearance and because of that several irrigation projects in several States are being obstructed. As an example I will quote the Telugu Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh, which is going to help Rayalaseema especially, which is a chronically drought hit area. In every five-year period, they have drought in three years. Madam Chairman, you are just on the other side of Rayalaseema and you know the seriousness of the problem there. Recently, a Central Team has visited the place and I request the Government of India to clear it immediately.

Similarly, one important project for our State is the Polavaram, project.

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

because with this Polavaram project, through the Polavarm Right Canal, nearly 80 TMC of water can be brought to Krishna river, i.e. water can be diverted from Godavari river to Krishna river. Krishna's potential is already used up in Karnataka and Maharashtra. There is scope only in Godavari river, and by diverting 80 TMC to Krishna river, we can utilize it in the water-needed areas of Karnataka and Maharashtra to the extent of nearly 35 TMC; and 45 TMC can be used by us for our Rayalaseems area. So, I request Government to clear it as early as possible.

Maximum efforts should be made to utilize the irrigation potential already created. In several cases, the dam is already constructed, but water is not able to be taken to the fields because the digging of field channels is not over. I will quote an example, where 7900 hectares could not be irrigation in my constituency, i.e. the Kakarla Major and other small canals, which are being obstructed by these Environment and Forest departments. I will send a d o. letter to the Minister. I need not take time for it now, as the time is very, limited.

Now about the Varabandi system. It is a very good thing. The successful implementation of this will enable more water to be carried to more acres.

I request the Government to take up the Ganga-Kaveri linking scheme. Government should take it up as a prestigious scheme. In China and Russia, such big schemes were taken up, and they could be implemented by inspiring the youth. Our young Prime Minister can also inspire the youth, and involve lakhs and millions of youth who are jobless and who are under-employed in this scheme, and link Ganga and Kaveri. Through that, you will be solving the irrigation and food problems of several States.

Ganga is the gift of God. All the twelve months there will be water in

the river. It will solve to a great extent the drinking water needs of several States, i.e. of people in lakhs of villages.

Now about the Vamsadhara Second Stage. A meeting has to be called by the Union Minister of Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to solve the problem. Similarly, there is the Inchampalli Project, a multi-purpose one, for which the hon. Minister of Irrigation should take the initiative, and call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, to solve this problem.

There is the Somshila Project which should be helped by the Government. There is a modernization scheme of Krishna river delta system, which is 120 years old, having ten lakh acres of *avacut* area. The Project has been already prepared and it should be exposed, to seek World Bank aid.

Regarding power, I would say that there is a failure on the part of the planners. Because of faulty planning, and because of power shortages—I need not repeat this—in several States right at the moment there is power-cut, ranging from 10%, 25%, 50% to 60% in several States. Thereby, many hundreds of crores worth of production is being stopped; and people are being denied the basic consumer good which can be produced if we provide power. The installed capacity is more, and we are able to utilize only 50% of it. I should ask: “Why do you set up thermal power stations far off from places where there are coal fields? Transportation of coal is becoming a big problem—and in sufficient quantities. It is putting a strain on the Railways, and Railways are not providing the necessary wagons. Even in the latest Budget, they could provide only 20% of the money that is required for the wagons which are actually necessary.

I request Government of India certainly to establish the Manuguru super thermal station, which is just a pit-head thermal station, and which is going to supplied coal there itself.

Similarly about hydel power. It is a very cheap mode of power generation. I quote just one example. In our Srisaillam Hydro-Electric project, already four units are working. And just within a matter of seven months, it has given Rs. 100 crores as revenue to our Electricity Board. I request the Government—During monsoon season, when there is surplus water, if the government provides additional turbines, we can generate more power and provide the surplus power to other States also if necessary.

Similarly regarding nuclear power, the Site Selection Committee has recommended that site near Nagarjunasagar dam will be an ideal place and our information is the Committee recommended the setting up of a 500 MW power station there. I request that a 500 MW power station should be set up there as it is the best suited.

Regarding performance of the thermal power stations to be improved, I am happy that the government has come with a scheme of modernisation and renovation of the thermal power stations. I have brought through a special mention to the notice of the House regarding the injustice done to our Kothagudem Thermal Power Stations. I would not repeat what I have told there about it. I would say that the government should be fair in its part and should not deny fund for modernisation and renovation of this thermal Power Station. In fact, we are supplying power even to far off places like Rourkela right at the moment.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Are you supplying power to them ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In the case of some power plants, you are giving more and in regard to some plants you are giving less which is injustice. I request that should be set right.

Even after 37 years of our independence and self-rule, we are able to

electrify only 53 per cent villages. In cities, there is uninterrupted power supply. But villages are most neglected and I warn the government that rural people are now more conscious of their needs; they are asserting about their demands. They will not tolerate it. While target for 1984-85 was 23,105 villages, the achievement is only 13,231 villages. I request the government to stop this type of injustice to the rural areas and recognise the people living there who are also human beings. While we are enjoying all benefits in the cities—you are providing all facilities to the city population—why should you deny the same minimum facilities to the rural people ? (Interruptions)

The tariff rates should be uniform and the government should implement the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : I would like to express my view on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which are being discussed in the House. It is true that in every Five Year Plan, irrigation facilities have increased. These facilities have increased through tubewells and canals. In Delhi, the land is irrigated by ponds, canals and tubewells. Irrigation is also done by constructing embankments on *Bhadars*.

Since the nationalisation of banks, the farmers have installed many tubewells with bank assistance. These tubewells have also increased the irrigation facilities.

I would also like to add that the Harijans and the landless people of Delhi have been allotted land under the 20 Point Programme. As the poor farmers cannot install tubewells in one acre of land the Delhi Administration has such tubewells for them and in this way more and more land has been provided with irrigation facilities.

Many tubewells have been installed by the Government, but some of them

[Shri Bharat Singh]

remains out of order. I would request the hon. Minister to get them repaired so that the poor farmers may irrigate their land and increase production.

Earlier, Delhi used to get canal water from Haryana, but now a days its quantity has been reduced considerably resulting in less irrigation facilities. Due to less supply of water, the farmers have installed their own tubewells, but then they are facing the power problem. These tubewells should get power at the earliest so that they may be able to produce more by irrigating their land.

You are aware that earlier the people were having electricity connections. Now tubewells have been installed. In villages, at every place. One or two tubewells can be seen, but electricity is supplied for a very short duration. For that the farmers have to take rounds for 15 to 20 days.

17.00 hrs

Therefore, they should get power. The earlier they get power, the more they will irrigate, resulting in increased production foodgrains. Under the 20 Point Programme, the farmers having upto 2-1/2 acres of land get every type of assistance for installing tubewells. They get help for the purpose of seeds and fertilisers also. My humble request to the hon. Minister is that this ceiling should be increased upto 5 acres so that the farmers of the Delhi villages may get the benefit.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the supplementary drain which is being taken out from Delhi is not going to benefit the Delhi farmers. On the contrary, it will harm them. A lot of land will become useless will and there will not be any benefit from this drain. Therefore, this supplementary drain scheme should not be undertaken. The money to be spent on this scheme should be diverted to some good irrigation scheme so that all the farmers are benefited. Crores of rupees will have to be spent on this supplementary drain and with its construction the farmers will not be able to go from one side to the other. Therefore, it will be harmful to the farmers. That water is

being taken to a higher level from the lake and if it breaches midway, there will be floods and destruction in the rural area of Delhi. I therefore, urge that money meant for this project should be spent on some irrigation project so that this facility is available to Delhi. Presently, the neighbouring areas of Delhi are getting more irrigation facilities and the people there are progressing. I want that the remaining unirrigated land should also get this facility. That will be sufficiently beneficial to the people. The farmers who grow vegetables in their fields do not have much land and they are not going to get any benefit from this supplementary drain. The farmers are ready to give their land for housing or road construction purposes but with this drain they are not going to be benefited. No bridge will be constructed on that and thus they will be handicapped in going from one side to the other. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

17.03 hrs

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on the very important matter of Power and irrigation. It is true that power and irrigation are very important for the progress of the country and, in 1980, after the Janata regime, when our Party came to power, it inherited a shattered economy and we had to spend more on this key sector. Just now one hon. Member was saying that the targets fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan had not been achieved. I would like to tell him that it is correct that initially a target of 19666 MW was fixed but during the midterm appraisal of the Plan, the target was revised to 14500 MW which we are going to achieve. Therefore, I do not agree with the view that we have not achieved the target. Most significantly, the power generated during these five years is double the power generated earlier. Therefore, I thank and congratulate the officers of the Ministry and the hon. Minister and specially the

Electricity Authority in the Central Sector because the work done in the country, particularly in preparing projects is a matter of happiness for all of us. They have given us many projects after technically examining them. We should start those projects. Not only this, as we were just now talking, in the Himalayan range with the help of micro, small and mini hydro projects they have made available 2000 MW of electricity. I would like to request the hon. Minister that all the hydroelectric projects should be taken over under the central sector and NHPC should be asked to pay attention to the States like Jammu and Kashmir, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, etc. which cannot mobilise resources. I feel that these States should get the assistance from the centre.

Another most important thing is that the capacity utilisation of the State Electricity Boards is very low, because the State Governments have not been managing them well. Finances and spare parts are also not being arranged and the coal they are getting contains more than 40 per cent ash content. The biggest problem is that of labour management. There is indiscipline everywhere which is not being controlled. State Governments should take steps in this regard. I would like to tell you about West Bengal. The advice given by the Electricity Authority has not been accepted by them...*(Interruptions)*. Today the situation is that there is indiscipline everywhere. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that a cadre of Power Engineers should be formed in India. The production of NTPC and DVC is good. They have evolved a system according to which they pay salaries to the Engineers, Junior Engineers and other staff. I want that the Electricity Supply Act should be amended and all those Electricity Boards which do not obey your orders should be brought under the control of the Central Electricity Authority. You have given funds to certain states for rural electrification. I would like to tell you that those funds are being misused. Those funds are being diverted. The villages for which those funds were meant are not getting the

benefit. In our state of Uttar Pradesh, there are many projects for example the Anpara Project for which an agreement has been signed with Japan, is not being implemented. As per the version of the Electricity Authority the boiler at Anpara has been installed but according to my information it will take two years to install the boiler. Kharia Project has also been sanctioned this year. The work on the project where Coal-linkage is situated has not been started. Thus due to lack of mutual coordination, many hardships are coming in the way. The State Governments should be asked to complete those irrigation schemes first which had been started in the Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plans and unless those are completed, no money should be provided for new projects. The Hon. Prime Minister had toured my district which is a drought prone area. The hon. Chief Minister has also laid the foundation stones of the Sone Lift, Bakhahar Belan and certain other projects. Many schemes are already in hand. In many projects, expenditure upto 75 per cent has already been incurred. Work on those projects has been stopped. Unless those projects are completed, funds should not be allocated for new schemes. Command areas under irrigation are not being created. Tubewells and dams have been constructed near command areas but these are not being utilised. The need of the hour is to create command areas. The transformers are not available the machinery is out of order and electricity which should be supplied in time, is not being supplied. Minor works can be helpful in increasing the irrigation facilities. Our N.T.P.C. Projects are giving very good results. I want that the construction of other big projects which are being sanctioned should also be entrusted to the N.T.P.C. but, here, while acquiring land, you should also pay some attention to the local people. Two N.T.P.C. Projects were sanctioned for our state and we promptly got the land allotted to them, whereas, in other states, they are unable to get land easily. The limit of one acre which you have fixed in this regard for offering employment has no scope for the Harijans and the tribals because they do not

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

own that much land. If their land, however small, is acquired for the project, how will they be able to get employment? Besides, I do not know why in spite of all my efforts, the offices of the N.T.P.C. do not take interest in allotting shops to the local people and associating them with other programmes which are being formulated there. Instead of providing them with alternative jobs. They are colluding with the vested interests... .. (Interruptions) Therefore, in view of the atmosphere created there today by the N.T.P.C., it is necessary that we should take every step after through consideration.... Sir, I have still to make some other submissions, I want to give some very good suggestions.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have the pleasure to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As you know, Sir, this is the most important Ministry which is connected with the rapid development of the country. I congratulate the Ministry and the Ministers for their sincerity in implementing so many programmes in both these sectors—irrigation and power. Though enough has been done in these sectors since independence, we have to admit that despite the rapid progress, much more is left to be done to meet the requirements of the time. The prophesy that Lord Curzon made long long ago during the British regime that the Indian agriculture is a gamble in monsoon, has still not ceased to be so. We are an agricultural country and the prosperity of this country mostly depends on the advancement in the field of agriculture. Over these years, since independence, we have been able to irrigate only about 25 per cent of land in the entire country. This is the national figure. But in some States like Orissa, as against this national figure of 26 or 27 per cent, the figure is about 19 per cent. The percentage of irrigation, that has been achieved in back-

ward States like Orissa, is around 20. This figure relates to 1980-81. Of course, during these four five years, some more percentage must have been added. I understand that the figure for Orissa in terms of percentage has gone up to 26, whereas the national figure must have been around 30 per cent. But we have an national objective to irrigate the entire cultivated land of the country by 2000 A. D. So, Sir, imagine the difference that is there. How can it be covered during this short period of 15 years? That means we have to speed up our advancement, our progress in the field of irrigation. Therefore, it is now inevitable that all the major rivers, besides the minor irrigation and lift irrigation projects, are to be dammed, whereby several purposes will be served. By these multipurpose projects, irrigation is provided, flood devastation is controlled and also power is generated. In this context, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Irrigation to the mighty Hirakud Dam Project which is one of the foremost multipurpose dam projects whose foundation stone was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1948 and which was inaugurated also by Pandit Ji in 1957. That has passed rather three decades of its utility, but uptil today it has not achieved its full target in different fields Modernisation of this project is the need of the hour.

There is an organisation called Hirakud Command Area Development, Agency but I think it is infructuous because it cannot take up any work for it does not have funds. Only some officers are there and they are being paid their salary.

At present there is a danger to the Hirakud Dam Project, which is one of the prides of this country is particular and the world in general. It is fast silting up. So something should be done to solve this problem.

Further in the upstream near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh a dam is being constructed. I understand the Orissa Government has not been consulted for the construction of this project. There

is and apprehension that Hirakud Dam may be adversely affected by the construction of this dam. Therefore, technical survey study should be made and steps should be taken so that this Hirakud Dam is not adversely affected. I am not opposed to the construction of this dam, but it should be worked out in such a manner that world famous Hirakud Dam Project is not adversely affected.

Now, I come to the Rangali Irrigation System. Although nature has given abundant natural resources to Orissa, still it is wallowing in poverty. Ten per cent of water of the entire country is flowing down to the Bay of Bengal through the Orissa State. The construction of Rangali Irrigation Project requires Rs. 700 crores. Again Subarnarekha and Upper Kolab Projects require huge amounts. Indravati is a world bank sponsored project. We do not have enough financial involvement in this projects but progress towards the completion of this projects has to be expedited. The delay in finalising the tenders etc. has got to be looked into by the CWC and it has to be expedited. Over and above the project and allotment made in the Seventh Plant, an additional investment of Rs. 388 crores is required to be made for the three projects—Rangali, Subarnarekha and Upper Kolab. To remove the backwardness of a State like Orissa, more irrigation facilities will have to be created.

I now come to power. As you know power is an instrument to fight out backwardness. It is the most important and vital thing in our national life and to improve the national economy. Our beloved and late lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi one day before her death visited the State of Orissa. On that occasion, she visited Deogarh near which Rangali Dam Project is being constructed. The people who are going to be submerged by this project drew her attention to the miserable plight. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had promised that their resettlement and rehabilitation problems will be looked into with utmost sympathy, but I am

sorry to say that this has yet to be done. When there is a big project, the problem of submergence and displacement do of course arise. So its rehabilitation programme should have more humane touch.

Now, I come to super-thermal plants. Orissa is passing through a power crisis. About 200 megawatt power shortage is there. Till two years back Orissa was a surplus state in respect of power, but because there is 20 per cent growth in domestic and industrial requirements in power, the State is facing this crisis. If Talcher super thermal power project and if thermal plant are installed, Orissa will have no problem in the field of power. Although I have got figures to justify the establishment of super-thermal plant at Talcher, and if I will not be able to refer to them do because of shortage of time at my disposal, I am grateful to the Hon. Energy Minister for clearing the Talcher Project and entrusting the work to NTPC. But without investment decision there is uncertainty prevailing in this matter.

Investment has got to be made as quickly as possible and there is a bottleneck—a hurdle created for it from the Planning Commission's side and from the Finance Ministry's side. I entirely agree with the Energy Minister who, earlier in this debate, said that there is no lack of sincerity on the part of the Energy Ministry. Both the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry do not appreciate the situation in the proper perspective. That is the plight and therefore, the entire House should urge upon the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to be liberal in allocating funds to the Irrigation and Power Ministry because without the potentiality created in the field of irrigation and without power development, India cannot progress and everything now depends on irrigation and power. So far as Orissa is concerned, the Talcher super thermal power station and 1b thermal power plant should be set up there. About 1b, the Orissa Government has formed Corporation

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

and there is a precedent that at Kolaghat in West Bengal, the State Government of their own with institutional finance has set up a thermal power project. The same facility should be provided to Orissa in respect of Ib thermal power plant. In the Seventh Plan the Talcher super thermal power project must be implemented. Considering its importance. (Interruptions)

Again, solar power is very important. As you know, something has been discussed in this House to the effect that we feel deeply concerned with our increasing imbalance, with large scale felling of trees, and our fuel requirement is going up very high and we are not able to meet this fuel requirement. So, as they have done in USSR, USA and West Germany and other European countries, we have also to depend on energy for our cooking. The solar energy which will be available in plenty should be explored more and more. But this must be within the reach of the common people. Our people are very poor. Unless they are able to pay, naturally they cannot enjoy the benefit and the purpose will be defeated. So, the solar energy should be made available at cheap rates.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Please conclude. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : With these words, I conclude by supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with a request that they should formulate and work out the irrigation and power policy in such a way that it would, besides ensuring all round development of the country, remove regional imbalance and Orissa's case should be considered in this background with sympathy.

Also a hydrological observation and flood forecasting circle should be opened in Orissa for proper and effective work in this area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I call Mr. Thangaraju. Nothing of what Mr. Panigrahi says will go on record now. (Interruptions)**

*SHRI S. THANGARAJU (Perambalur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the year 1985-86, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K.

As my hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh pointed out, we have irrigation potential for 113 million hectares of land. In 33 years from 1951 onwards we have added to the then existing area of 22.6 million hectares another 45.4 million hectares of land. At this rate we may require further 33 years to bring the remaining 45 million hectares of land under irrigation. On account of inordinate delay in the execution of irrigation projects, the investment expenditure escalates. Presently in the 16 States there are 65 major irrigation projects under execution. They must be completed soon. Out of them 50 irrigation projects have been visited by an Expert Team and it has submitted its report giving the reasons for the delay and making recommendations for averting such delays. I suggest that the hon. Minister should look into these recommendations and implement them at the earliest so that the irrigation projects are completed within the estimated investment.

I would refer to the delay in the resolution of inter-State river water disputes. This adversely affects agricultural production. Our late-lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given long ago her award on Narmada Water dispute. But still this dispute has not yet been settled amicably between the two States. On account of the delay in the settlement of Cauvery Water dispute, the Hogenekal Power Project could not be implemented. If this power project comes into existence, then the power crisis in Tamil Nadu will be a thing of the past. I take this opportunity to demand that all the perennial rivers of our country should be declared as national assets and the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

**Not recorded.

Constitution of India, if necessary, should be amended exclusively for this purpose. This is the only way for resolving all pending inter-State river water disputes.

Coming now to power, according to Government statistics, there is a loss of 20.88% in transmission and distribution of power. You will agree with me this is a heavy wastage and it must be minimised. I want the hon. Minister to take appropriate steps for reducing such wastage of power in transmission and distribution.

Sir, 60% of power is produced by thermal stations, 35% by hydel-power stations and 5% by atomic power stations. But regrettably, one-third of thermal power stations have become outdated and their machinery has also got worn out. Unless they are renovated and modernised, the power generation will be impeded. I am happy that the Government have allocated Rs. 500 crores for the renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations. You know, Sir, that the ash content in our coal is very high and this affects the machinery in the thermal power stations. So far we did not have any workshop for repairing such machinery. I am glad that this year the Ministry has allocated Rs. 5 crores for establishing workshop at Nagpur for the purpose of repairing machinery of Thermal Power stations.

On account of poor quality of coal, due to delay in the supply of coal and the soaring price of coal, the cost of general of power goes up. I need not elaborate how frequent shut-downs contribute more to the generation cost. That is why Tamil Nadu Government had asked for permission to import one lakh tonne of quality coal, which works out cheaper also, from Australia. The Centre had given permission to import this coal Australia and it is being imported. The Government of Tamil Nadu had also asked for permission to import further one lakh tonne of coal. I take this opportunity to demand that this permission should be obtained for Tamil Nadu through the good offices

of our Power Minister in the interest of more generation of power.

We are faced with persistent financial constraints. The investment in major hydel projects is quite heavy. We cannot afford funds for that. The Central Government should establish mini-hydel projects, which require moderate sums. China has succeeded in generating substantial power through mini-hydel projects. The Government of India should formulate a scheme for establishing mini-hydel projects in different parts of the country. This will solve the twin objective of generating more power within a short time without much of investment.

I would revert to the recurring power paucity in Tamil Nadu, which impedes agricultural production and also industrial development of the State. I want that the power produced in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant should be exclusively supplied to Tamil Nadu.

In Tuticorin the Centre has the Heavy Water Plant. This Heavy water is required for producing atomic power. A high level Committee had found Koodankulam, a place near Tuticorin, suitable for the setting up of an atomic power plant. Similarly, a place called Anjatti in Dharmapuri district has also been found suitable for the establishment of an atomic power plant. I take this opportunity to seek the good offices of the Minister of Power for setting up an atomic power plant in one of these two places. This will give fillip to industrial growth of Tamil Nadu. We have about 5.6 lakh villages in the country. 50% of the villages has been electrified. If the remaining 50% of villages is to be electrified soon, then bio-gas plants should be set up throughout the country. Through bio-gas plants we will be able to generate power and electrify all the villages in the country and also supply power for agricultural operations.

We have public sector financial institutions both in the Central State Sectors for assisting the industrial

[Shri S. Thangaraju]

operations. Even for films, we have the Film Finance Corporation. We have NABARD and Regional Rural Banks to assist agricultural operations. Unfortunately, for the power sector, without which the industrial and agricultural operations will come to a grinding halt, we have no financial institution. I suggest that a Power Finance Corporation should be constituted forthwith. This has been the long standing demand of the power sector. I want that the hon. Minister should announce in his reply to the debate the constitution of Power Finance Corporation.

In southern Districts of Tamil Nadu drought is a perennial feature. In the mountain ranges of Tirunelveli district, many rivers originate, and flow through the State of Kerala into Arabian. This water is not being utilised by Kerala, as Kerala is bestowed with more than enough water. If the perennial drought in some parts of Tirunelveli District and Ramanathapuram District is to be eliminated, then the only solution is to divert the waters of west-flowing rivers towards east. The 1972 Irrigation Commission had also recommended the utilisation of the waters of west-flowing rivers presently going waste into Arabian Sea. I urge upon the Irrigation Minister to look into this and take appropriate steps in the interest of the welfare of the people in southern districts of Tamil Nadu.

With these words I resume my seat.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am heartily grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Irrigation.

Sir, it has been said in the report of the Irrigation Department that at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have provided Irrigation facilities in 68 million hectares of land in the country and a target has been fixed to provide irrigation facilities in 113 million hectares of land in the country by 2000 A.D.

After 1980, so much work has been done for the provision of irrigation facilities which was not done even in the last Five Plans. During the Sixth Five Year Plan alone, the work done in the field of irrigation exceeds the work done during the last Five Plans.

Now, I come to the irrigation schemes of the Maharashtra State. There are many such schemes in the states which are pending with the Central Water Commission for many years e.g. Goblinburd. Bavan podi. These scheme have been pending in the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission for years, I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these schemes so that the work on them could be commissioned and these schemes completed soon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Bavan-Mandi is an inter state project. An agreement was reached between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra on this project. The work on the canals was to be completed by both the States on their own and the work on the dam was to be completed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Both the states started the work on the canals and the Government of Madhya Pradesh was to start the work on the dam in 1974. The work on it was to start but it did not start. Later on, when the Janta Party came to power, the scheme did not make any headway. The work on the scheme has restarted in 1980. The work was, however, stopped, as the Forest Preservation Act had come into force. I would request the hon. Minister through you, that our projects can not be completed without submerging the forests. As my colleague Shri Muttemwar has said, the projects in Vidharba cannot be completed without submerging the forests. If we talk of 33 percent, forests, Bhandara, Chanderpur and Gachchirol are the districts where more than 50 percent of the area is under the forests. I do not understand why this hindrance is created for irrigation projects when deforestation is resorted to for other purposes, although irrigation leads to increase in production. You might have noticed

that the increase in foodgrains production between 1980 and 1984 is attributed to increased irrigation facilities only. Earlier, we used to eat by importing foodgrains from other countries, but today, due to the completion of irrigation schemes, and that too expeditiously, we do not need to import foodgrains. I think, if we are able to achieve our target of providing irrigation facilities in 113 million hectare, we shall be in a position even to export foodgrains. The work on Babanthadi Project was started in 1974, but the work stopped when the Forest Preservation Act came into force in 1980. The forests on the side of Madhya Pradesh at the site of the dam had been cut and the forests which fall in Maharashtra are yet to be cleared, due to which, the work on the project has been held up. The cost of the project was Rs. 12 crores when its survey was conducted. It went up to Rs. 37 crores when the work actually started. Its cost is rising and today the cost of this project has crossed Rs. 100 crores.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is very common phenomenon. In my constituency also, the same problem has arisen. Lot of irrigation projects are pending to get clearance. Therefore, the hon. Minister has to make a note of this.

[Translation]

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : I shall request that the irrigation project should be exempted by the Forest Department. There are number of small ponds in Bhandara district along the Bedaganga river, Viyas river Babanthadi river and other big river which flow through the district. The waters of the Babanthadi project are proposed to be given to the farmers of the drought prone areas. Therefore, this project should be completed as early as possible. I want to request the Central Government and the Forest Department, through you, to get this work completed as soon as possible. I request the hon. Minister and the Planning Commission that the budget

allocation made for irrigation and for electrification in the Sixth Five Year Plan and in the draft Seventh Five Year Plan should be raised. This is very necessary from the point of view of increasing production, from the point of view of the farmers and from the point of view of agriculture and industry. We can make progress this way only and the progress achieved by the country so far is also attributable to it. Therefore, we should make available and more funds for irrigation and power. This is my request to the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a time when the supply of electricity to the farmers was very short, it is short even today, but, whatever supply is made today is very erratic. It results in inconvenience to the farmers. I request that regular supply of electricity to the farmers be ensured. The hon. Minister has said that the State Electricity Board are not achieving their targets. My suggestion is that the Central Government should take over such Boards. The irrigation projects should be completed expeditiously and more funds should be allocated for them. In case the requisite funds are not provided the work cannot be executed in time and the delay would lead to escalation in the cost. By the time the project nears completion, the cost would rise by crores of rupees. With this end in view, if we are required to take recourse to the World Bank Loan, we must take sufficient loans and complete these projects as early as possible.

Similarly, I would also say a word about the Forest Department. Our district has irrigation projects with tremendous irrigation potential, namely Banderchuha, Bever Tola, Soatbahni, Sundri, Eastren bagh, Ranidoh, Sonkund and Kala matti etc. All these projects fall in the tribal areas. All these projects should be cleared at the earliest so that the tribals could be benefited. With these words, I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of irrigation and Power. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalabandi) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Today the aim is that a gross area of 113 million hectares should be brought under irrigation by 2000 A.D. India's population of 684 million is expected to reach 1,000 million by the end of this Century. The food products required for feeding this large population will be around 230 million tonnes, nearly double the present level of production. Since almost the entire culturable area of 189 million hectares is being cultivated, there is little scope for increasing it. Therefore, the increase in agricultural production would have to come from improvement in agricultural technology, intensive and extensive irrigation practices and efficient water use. So, the need to adopt appropriate technology in this field is vital and essential.

Higher irrigation technology such as sprinkler and drip irrigation should be adopted with medium agricultural technology.

So far as improving the living conditions in drought areas is concerned, since water resources and financial resources are limited, we have to make a judicious choice while deciding on the area to which irrigation benefit is to be extended.

In the State of Orissa, by the end of the Sixth Plan, only 17.34 lakh hectares, as against an irrigable area of 50 lakh acres, will have been irrigated. Even with the reduced projection of the National Commission on Agriculture, 1976, 30 lakh hectares should be brought under irrigation by 2000 A. D. This would need an investment of about Rs. 3,800 crores which, at current prices, would be about Rs. 1,265 crores, on an average, in the next three Five-Year Plans. Accordingly, the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 860 crores under the State Plan, and a Central funding of about Rs. 390 crores would be required during the Seventh Plan for the three major Projects (i) Rangali

(ii) Upper Kolaba (iii) Subernarekha. This should be kept in view and the hon. Minister should urge on the Planning Commission to make the allocation accordingly.

In the State of Orissa, we have one big project called Indiravati sponsored by the World Bank, the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. But because of delay in finalising the tenders in the CWC, the project is being delayed. All efforts should be made to see that the tenders are finalised in time.

I would also like to draw your attention to the environmental impact due to irrigation in drought areas. It should be assessed fairly in advance, and maintenance of the ecological balance should be a part of the project report itself.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that in the case of many on-going projects in our States, for example, Badnala and Upper Jonk, the work is being delayed because till now we have not received the clearance from the Agriculture Department. So it will be my suggestion that a team of officers from both the departments should visit the spot and they should finalise then and there so that unnecessarily the cost escalation may not take place.

Regarding power, our demand is that the proposed super thermal plant should be operated in the Seventh Plan—2 units of 500 MW each and the IB Valley thermal power plant consisting of 4 units of 210 MW each which is equivalent to 840 MW and the cost estimate is Rs. 840 crores and the amount that will be required for the Seventh Plan will be Rs. 550 crores.

Simultaneously renovation and modernisation of the Talcher plant should also be taken up quickly and keeping the 20 point programme in view, the REC should be streamlined to work more effectively, especially in the tribal areas and backward areas and in the Harijan bastees so that the REC can achieve its target and its programme.

With these few words, I support the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to inform the hon Members. We have fixed 6.15 for the Minister to reply. Can you reply ?

AN HON. MEMBER: Can he cover in 45 minutes ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are 6 more speakers. Therefore I request the hon members to take only 5 minutes each. After 4 minutes I will ring the bell and they should finish at the fifth minute. Then only the Minister will be able to reply. Otherwise, it will take a long time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow he can reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We should finish this business to-day. Other Ministries are coming. We are supposed to take up Industry Ministry also to-day but we have not taken it up. In the BAC we have decided that everything should be finished to-day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are having so many other things tomorrow not only this. I will extend the time by one hour. We can go upto 7.0' clock and it must be over by 7 p. m. I request the Members to complete their speeches within 5 minutes. Then the Minister can take half an hour...

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : (Kurnool) : The Minister's reply is not mechanical.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give him 45 minutes.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : If he opts out for tomorrow, we will be happy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will discuss it with the Minister.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I rise to support the

Demands for Grants of the Irrigation and Power Ministry.

One of the most important ingredients for agriculture is irrigation. It is gratifying to note that 11.5 million hectares have been brought under irrigation during the Sixth Plan. Though we are moving towards progress and towards the growth of irrigation potential, still much more is to be done because much water is going into the sea without being utilised.

It is an irony that even for sanctioning and commissioning a project of major or medium irrigation, we find the resource constraint and when we find the resources, then also the gestation period is too long and the cost goes up. So anyway the resource constraint is there in sanction and also completion of a Project. In view of the resource constraint, priority investment should go for completion of the incomplete projects so that the investment already made can be put to use quickly. There are a number of projects undertaken where we find that the reservoir is built but the distribution system is not progressive for want of funds. I can cite two examples of Orissa. One is the Rengali project and the other is Upper Kola project. For this preferential funding should be made so that these projects can be put to use.

By preferential funding I mean assistance through grants and loan because Orissa is below the national average. Until and unless there is preferential funding by way of grants and loans Orissa cannot progress. In case of new projects priority should go to the projects in tribal and drought prone areas and to those projects which have flood protection potential. Here I would like to mention about Subarnarekha Project in Orissa. This project will benefit three States, namely, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Chief Ministers of these three States had raised this issue in the East Zone council meeting with the Irrigation Minister that the flood com-

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

ponent should be made by the Central Government as in the case of earlier projects.

Economically backward States, especially those which have been found revenue deficit by the 8th Finance Commission should get extra assistance over and above their State Plan in order to take up or complete irrigation projects. So that the irrigation potential created can be at par with the national average and advanced States of the Country. In irrigation the seepage problem is most important. To solve the seepage problem we must have drainage, instal tube-wells and have plantation. Much of water is wasted due to seepage and this problem should be attended to on a priority basis.

Now, I come to power problem. Power is the key to the nation's prosperity. If we look at the power situation in the country we find that the installed capacity by the end of Sixth Plan was about 14000 MW. First the target was fixed at 19500 MW but now we hear the target is 14500 MW. The Minister may say that capacity of existing right upto the end of 1979 would be increased by 50 per cent but that does not mean that we have outstripped 50 per cent of the demand because everywhere we find there is power shortage and load shedding. I do not know how the Planning Commission takes into consideration the perspectives or the basis on which the demand and the target are fixed. I fail to understand whether we are moving to keep pace either with the target or with the demand because in an egalitarian State we are bound to find that demand for power goes on increasing. For want of power the installed capacity of the industry is not being utilised resulting in colossal national wastage. So, power potential has to be increased and that too quickly. For this purpose we must go in for optimisation of the existing thermal plants and that should be done by better management innovation and modernisation.

Now, I come to super-thermal power plants. Hydel Projects take a long time to complete. Where there is availability of coal we must have thermal power plants. Here I would like to mention about super thermal plant at Talcher. Orissa has been pressing for this Talcher Super-Thermal Plant the decision for which was taken in the Fifth Plan. Talcher is one of the six sites selected for construction of super thermal plant. Unfortunately the projects have come up at all the other five sites but not at Talcher.

I must say that this is a most feasible proposition. Plenty of water is available. There is railway station. There is plenty of coal availability. In spite of these, I do not know why it should receive this step-motherly treatment. I don't blame the Power Minister; they are very sincere. But the Plannint Commission and the Finance Ministry are not agreeing to provide funds. I request the Power Minister that he should press upon the Planning Minister that they should also assess our demand and provide the funds. The State Government has been projecting the load requirements. They have told the Centre clearly that by the end of the 7th Five year Plan the State will face a shortage of over 1,000 MW of power. In view of this, the Power Minister should press on the Planning Minister and Finance Minister about the need to provide more funds.

In the last Lok Sabha we have been assured that at least two units of 500 MW are coming up. The Power Minister should see to it that at least one unit of 500 MW is brought under operation by the end of the Seventh Five year Plan.

Sir, the State Government of Orissa have also urged for a Thermal Power Plant in the State Sector in the Ib valley coalfields. This is also not being given clearance on the same ground. The State Government have asked for institutional finance from IDBI to be cleared for this purpose. Unless the proposal is favourably considered, the State's progress would be badly hampered.

Sir, there is need for the expansion of power potential in the Central Sector, State Sector and Private Sector, for captive generation. We must go all-out and adopt a liberal policy in the sanction of and assistance to these projects. Otherwise these long term projects with huge capital investment required, will never be able to get off the ground. There is proposal from Orissa in this respect and I hope similar proposals must have come from other States also. The proposal is that a consortium of industries will put up a captive power plant jointly instead of being an individual project of each industry. It is a very sensible proposal. It would be most cost-effective; it will supplement the generation of the State grid and it will release much of the pressure on the Electricity Board. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that a policy decision should be taken to clear such projects in our national interest. A bold and forward-looking policy is required to encourage power projects in all sectors.

Having said this, I must lay emphasis on the saving of energy in industries. Many industries should modify their plants and equipments. The new industries which are coming up should choose a technology which would consume less quantum of energy.

Then I would submit that transmission and distribution aspects have received only low priority. They should implement the recommendations of the Rajayadyaksha Committee on Transmission and Distribution and also on National Grid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Only one thing more. I would say something about the recommendation of the Working Group for Power. It is reported :

"The working group for Power has recommended a Rs. 67,500 crores outlay for the 30,595 MW power programme during the Seventh Plan."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has taken note of it. Please sit down.

Now, the hon. Minister wants to make a statement.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The Super Thermal Power Plant in Orissa should be taken up. It is very essential. I request the hon. Minister to consider it.

18.00 hrs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I propose that we should extend the time of sitting of the House by one hour. The Minister will reply tomorrow. There are large number of members who are remaining to speak in the list. Therefore, I propose that we may extend the time of sitting of the House upto 7 O' clock.

AN. HON MEMBER: When will the Minister reply ?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Tomorrow.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: We have not heard any speech at all from Members belonging to some States. 4 or 5 people are allowed to speak from the same State. Members belonging to other States who have not spoken should be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I go by the list. The list is like that. What can I do ?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : May I suggest one thing ? What is the use of extending the time of the House today when the Minister is going to reply only tomorrow ? Those who are yet to speak whose names are on the list, can very well speak tomorrow itself.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI S.M. GURADDI (Bijapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants for the the Ministry of Irrigation and Power I would like to express my views.

It would have been much better if the Centre had taken the full responsibility of the inter-State rivers. We are making demands for our respective States. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra, Tamilnadu and other States are placing before the Centre their own demands. They are requesting for separate projects. Therefore, it would be more useful and appropriate if the Centre could decide as to where each project should be set up.

Maharashtra has constructed a project across Krishna river. This is the Koyna power project. Even though this is a power project, much of the water flows to the sea. I feel that the Central Government is responsible for this huge waste of water. If there were proper planing, water could have been supplied to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in addition to power projects for Maharashtra. There is shortage of water in all the States. Therefore, the Centre should take immediate steps in this regard and provide water to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Coming to my State, Krishna river is the biggest river in Karnataka. In India, after Ganga and Yamuna it is Krishna river which is very big. It is very clear that there would be no drought in South India if Krishna basin and Cauvery basin are properly utilised. There are some projects on the Krishna valley basin. They are for example, Malaprabha project and Ghataprabha, Tungbhabhadra and Bhadra projects. These are important among them. But unfortunately none of them has been completed. The main reason for this is lack of funds. The Centre blames the States for not utilising the water and for not completing the on

going works. Our late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had laid the foundation stone for the Upper Krishna Project. The estimated cost at that time was Rs. 200 crores. Shri Shastri had said on that occasion that the project would give a profit of Rs. 200 crores every year directly and indirectly. But now it has become such a costly affair that the project would not be completed even if we spend Rs. 2000 crores. When the States are in a helpless position, naturally they approach the Centre. If the projects are not completed in time then it would be very costly to complete them later and ultimately it is a loss to the whole country. Drought situation has become a regular phenomenon every year in most of the districts of my State. A permanent solution for this menace of drought is to give top priority to irrigation projects. If you say that you do not have funds then please make arrangements to get assistance from the World Bank.

In the North there is the Damodar Valley Corporation. Similarly Krishna Valley Corporation can be established. Through this Corporation, in addition to irrigation, land levelling can also be taken up. I urge hon. Minister to set up Krishna Valley Corporation and also Cauvery Valley Corporation.

In my constituency, Bijapur, there will be drought three times in five years. Huge amounts are being spent for famine relief programmes. Entire Bijapur district would get water from Krishna River if funds are invested in Upper Krishna Project. The entire amount invested in this project can be recovered within a period of ten years.

Our late Smt. Indira Gandhi visited Bijapur when the whole district was reeling under severe famine. At that time China had attacked our country. The people of Bijapur weighed Smt. Indira Gandhi in gold and donated the gold to the cause of the nation. Smt. Gandhi was very much pained at the miserable condition of people of Bijapur due to famine. She said that Bijapur should be made a prosperous district

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

by providing water to these lands. I appeal to the present Government to fulfil the dreams of our late lamented leader. Sufficient industries have been established in Karnataka. Industries continue to be set up in my State. There are several industries in Bangalore and in the surrounding area. I am happy and grateful to the Central Government for this. But where is the power? What arrangements have made to supply power? Raichur thermal project Unit I has been sanctioned. But please sanction Unit II and 3rd unit immediately and solve the power crisis in Karnataka.

There are five rivers in Bijapur district. Bijapur should have been southern Punjab. It is our late Smt. Gandhi who said this and not I. Kindly make arrangements to fully utilise these five rivers. For allotting sufficient funds to complete all the ongoing irrigation projects, please take the trouble of getting assistance from the World Bank if you cannot finance fully all these projects. Sir,

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I want to make a few submissions. In this connection, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to our late leader Smt. Indira Gandhi who gave top priority to irrigation and power under the 20 Point Programme, as a result of which we have been able to increase our irrigation potential to this level from 1980 up to the present day and have become self sufficient in foodgrains. Our movement with regard to foodgrains has been quite old. As a result of the hard work of our farmers and farm labourers during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have created enough stocks of foodgrains and all this is attributable to Smt. Indira Gandhi. I want to draw your attention to the fact that after facing great difficulties our farmers has been able

to reach this stage but he is facing a lot of difficulties even today. He is beset by rains and floods. If we pay some attention to it, undoubtedly, we can achieve the targets, otherwise we shall not be able to achieve the targets. There is need for further improvement in this field. This is the main reasons for not achieving the target in time. This is our major problem in the states where the farmer is beset by rains and floods. Particularly in Bihar, our farmers suffers due to rains and floods. Both of them are the enemies of the farmers. Sometimes there are excessive rains and sometimes there are floods. Even hailstorms strike sometimes. We introduce a number of schemes to solve the flood problem, but these schemes are not completed in time, due to which the farmers are facing difficulties. If we complete the schemes in time, it will cost less, the work will be over in time and we shall be able to achieve the target as well otherwise we are deprived of all the three.

The officers, whether they belong to the Central Water Commission or to the Ganga Flood Control Project or to the Technical Advisory Committee, are unable to complete the schemes in time. This is the main reason why the works relating to flood control are not executed in time. I would like to the tirge hon. Irrigation Minister, through you Sir, to direct the States to complete the works as per schedule, in accordance with the guidelines issued to them. So far as the centre is concerned, they should take initiative to execute the schemes which are pending here for many years. As the time is short, I shall not say much but would live to draw your attention to the crux of the problem. The flood control works should be completed in time. When the floods occur, you raise embankments. At that time money is spent lavishly, but nothing is done in advance. Only the floods occur in the month of June, work is started to control the floods. Why is it not started from January itself. When funds are provided for other works, why is money not provided for this work in time. We have to come to know that the flood

[Shri Ram Deo Rai]

control works are stopped at the time of floods. The villagers suffer damage due to the floods, and soil erosion takes place, but no instructions are given to undertake flood control works. What will be the result? All the villages will be wiped out and the land as well the crops will be destroyed. After all that what would be the use of executing these schemes? You may be aware of the situation prevailing in Bihar and Assam. There the people suffer a lot due to the floods and soil erosion. I would like to submit that schemes to check soil erosion should be executed in time. By doing so, the people as well as the Government will be benefited and we shall be able to achieve our targets also in time. Drainage of water is also our brain problem. What happens today is that in Bihar the rivers over flow during rains. There are as many as ten rivers which flow in Bihar. We are not able to harness the waters of these rivers. If we utilise their waters, we can have double benefits. One benefit is that we shall be able to get more energy from the river waters.....

[Interruptions] the Bahati, the Balan, the karch, the Non, the Ganga, Baya, the Kosi and the Burlin Gandak are the rivers in Bihar. Out of these the Bahati the Balan and the karch go dry earlier. If we deeper these rivers, water can be accumulated there and also surplus water could be drained to these rivers, which will benefit the farmers. Through lift irrigation we could utilise this water. More benefits accrue from the river waters. What happens to day is that the rivers and ponds overflow, this water damages our crops. We cannot do anything in this situation. So drainage of surplus water is our main problem. It is necessary to check it. The hon. Members and the hon. Minister might be aware of the condition of the State tubewells. Ours is predominantly an agricultural country. Eighty percent of our population depend on agriculture. The farmers put in hard labour to grow crops but they are in dire need of irrigational facilities. Today, tubewells are lying out of order. Power is not supplied to them. There are no funds for their maintenance. The

drains are in dilapidated condition. When we are spending money, why are we not giving attention to utilise the waters? In this connection, the state Governments should be given directions. The farmer is the backbone of our country. Unless this backbone is strengthened, our country can not remain safe. Today there is a huge stock of foodgrains in the country. Our farmers have implemented the programmes of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(Interruptions)

I would like to say something regarding power. You are going to spend Rs. 500 crores on the modernisation of the Power Plants. You see the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and the tenth unit of Barauni and Patna Thermal Power Station.....

(Interruption)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, you can speak on power on some other occasion. Mr. Krishna Roy, you can speak now. Mr. Roy, the next hon. Member is already on his legs. Whatever you say will not go on record. Mr. Rao, you please proceed. Nothing else will go on record. (Interruption)**

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I like to give some valuable suggestions while speaking on this very important Ministry.

For many years in the past our country had to import foodgrains from foreign countries. But today we have achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains and we are proud to export them. Our national has achieved progress in many other fields also. It is our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's yeoman services, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's dedicated services and our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi's able administration and sacrifice which

**Not recorded.

**The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

has helped our country to achieve such a progress. I pay my respectful homage to Smt. Indira Gandhi I pray that Indiraji's soul may rest in peace. I want to congratulate our young and enthusiastic Prime Minister Shri Rajive Gandhi and Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh for presenting a progressive budget for the year 1985-86. I congratulate our Ministers Shri B. Shankaranand and Shri Arun Nehru who have taken keen interest to achieve progress in the field of irrigation and power.

In our country many important irrigation and power projects have come to a halt. Our Government has the intention to take up the work of all these projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is gratifying to note that many more new projects have also been cleared in the coming seventh plan.

Coming to my State of Karnataka, irrigation is in a bad shape. Before independence our neighbouring States Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala had only 10% irrigated land. Today the percentage is 60 and above. But ironically in Karnataka the percentage has risen from 12 to 20 only. I regret to mention this sorry state of affairs. If the imbalance is to be wiped out and an equilibrium is to be kept, a huge amount has to be invested in Karnataka. In our country the rain fall is between 15 to 20 inches only and in my State 10 to 12 districts are drought prone areas. The Government intends to spend about two thousand crores of rupees on dry land farming schemes. Instead of spending thousands of crores of rupees for dry land farming projects and drought relief programmes in the areas where there would be at least two droughts in five years, it is appropriate to invest in irrigation projects. Many old irrigation projects are lying incomplete. If the Government invests more funds in irrigation projects I am sure that Karnataka will be no less than Punjab in the north. There is much to be done in Karnataka. Upper Bhadra is a very old project. There were several agitations in this regard. All the plans and estimates of this project are

gathering dust in the Government offices. Since the time of our hon. Shri Nijalingappa's Chief Ministership in Karnataka, this project has not come to the Centre and it is lying in the cold storage. This should not have happened. It is a matter of regret that Karnataka is lagging behind while the neighbouring States are progressing very fast. This is really a miserable condition.

I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's attention that 10 lakh acres of land can come under irrigation if the Upper Bhadra Project is completed. 2.75 lakh acres of land can be irrigated if the Upper Tunga Project is completed. If the rivers flowing towards West are diverted towards East many important projects can be completed. These projects are Netravati Project, Aginashini Project, Bedti Project, Bare Pole river project, & Mahadayi Project. Totally about 30.25 lakh acres of land can come under irrigation if all the above projects are completed. Only estimates have been prepared and nothing else. Total estimated cost of the above projects is 2640 crores of rupees. Our State can achieve green revolution and white revolution and progress like our neighbouring States only when more money is invested in irrigation instead of spending it on drought relief programme and on implementation of dry land schemes. Sir, I earnestly request the hon. Minister through you to include all these projects in the 7th Five Year Plan.

I want to bring to your kind notice one more vital issue. There is a big cooperative sugar factory in Gowribidanur of Kolar district. Here more than 800 families are suffering without water facilities. For the last two years the factory has been closed. Thus about six thousand acres of land is lying unutilised. Our Government has spent seven crores of rupees on this factory but it is of no use. You have to help the farmers through loans to draw underground water through borewells. Then it will not only help the cooperative sugar factory to function but also to earn crores of rupees of profit. At present the condition of this factory is very bad

(Shri V. K. Rao)

and the work here has come to a grinding halt. I plead with the Government to take up this matter immediately and to see that the factory starts functioning.

I feel happy to welcome the sanction of an atomic power unit to my State of Karnataka. But this is not at all sufficient for our State. If you want to completely wipe out drought from Karnataka and to provide more power and if you want my State to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity, please sanction two more power units. One of them can be set up at Mekedat (Kanakapura Taluk) and the other at Sharavati. I support and welcome the demands for grants, and conclude my speech.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have achieved the targets fixed for this year in the power sector and on that basis we have fixed the target of 4500 MW. for 1985-86. I would like to congratulate the hon. Power Minister and the officers of his Ministry for showing such encouraging results.

We have not been able to achieve the utilisation of even 40 percent of the installed capacity of our Thermal Power Plants. Improvements in the working of the Plants have been brought about by continuous timely monitoring and making coal available to them. Now we are utilising 50 percent of the installed capacity of the Thermal Power Plants. The remaining 50 per cent of the installed Capacity could not be utilised for generating power due to non availability of spare parts in time. There are many hurdles in getting them. I shall urge the hon. Minister to take up the matter with the Industry Ministry and ask the authorities in B.H.E.L. to supply spare parts in time.

The Central Ministry is responsible for bringing about improvements in the Thermal Power Sector or in the NHPC Sector but the main work of the power generation is under the Electricity Boards of the States. The financial condition of the Electricity Boards is

very miserable. It is a matter of great concern that most of the states are taking in a casual manner, the responsibility for transmission of power. The hon Minister should take up the matter with the Power Ministers of the states and ask them to bring about improvements in their Electricity Boards and streamline their working in accordance with a time-bound programme.

A lot of time will be taken to bring about improvements in the Thermal Power Plants, but the NHPC is affected with several problems. They are not executing their projects in time. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that the work on this project should be executed in time in the same way as has been done in respect of the Thermal Power Plants of Singrauli, Koiba or Ramagundam.

I would like to say one point about Ramagundam Project the power generated by the Ramagundam Project in Andhra Pradesh is consumed entirely by Andhra Pradesh. As Andhra Pradesh is not linked with the National Grid in the event of shortage of power in Karnataka power could not be supplied to Karnataka from the Ramagundam Project, which should have been supplied to them.

There are Governments of opposition parties in both the States. I would request my friends from the Talugu Desam Party to ask them State Government not to put any hurdles in the way of supplying extra power to Karnataka. Our question arises from it namely why we are not joining the National Grid.

(Interruption)

All the Thermal Power Plants should be linked with one another so that power could be supplied to the deficit States in time. Power should be supplied in time to areas where its shortage occurs all of a sudden. This matter has been raised in and outside the House several times. The Planning Commission has also stressed its need. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make effort to get the requisite funds for this purpose.

The N.H.P.C. has speeded up its work, but the provision made for this sector in the budget is very meagre. By this they will be able to take up only the ongoing projects. However investigations have already been completed in this respect and the same have been forwarded to the Planning Ministry.

Sir, Sharda Valley in Uttar Pradesh has immense potential for power generation. It can produce so much electricity that the requirements of the whole of the Northern India can be met with it, because for thermal power projects a certain minimum quantity of coal is needed. Similarly, the rivers emanating from the Himalayas have also immense potential to generate power. During the summer season, these rivers get a constant flow of water. I would request the hon. Minister that construction work on the Dhaul Ganga Project in Uttar Pradesh should be started.

Now I would like to say a few words on the working of the CWC. We have to produce 200 million tonnes of food grains by 2000 AD to feed our population and to achieve this, we should at present be able to irrigate 113 million hectares of land but when we look at its working, I do not say it has done a bad job, it has served very well, but still we are not satisfied. It has been given the status of an apex body and we had expected that it would find out new technologies which it would transfer to NHPC and other organisations but that has not been done. The projects which were started during the Second and the Third Plans have not yet been completed, with the result that the cost of the projects is escalating constantly and the intended benefit is not accruing.

I would say a few words on inter-State water disputes. Many a time, the issues have been discussed but have not been solved. You will have to solve them by having mutual consultations. You will have to find out some way so that any inter State disputes may not arise.

The high lands, which depend on

rainfall and where rivers flow very low, remain waterless though they provide water to the whole country for irrigation. During the rainy season water flows in them in abundance. Arrangements should be made to store that water so that the water stored during the rainy season could be utilised in winter and summer for irrigation, particularly for growing vegetables. Special attention should be paid towards this.

I would also like to submit that the problem of silting is such that it is reducing the life-span of the reservoirs—be it Bhakra Nagal or other reservoirs. With a view to check any silting, the Flood Control Boards of the States should be asked to adopt flood control measures at the point of origin itself. The Forest Department personnel are doing something in this direction but not with the aim with which they should do it. This causes the maximum harm to the reservoirs and the risk of floods also increases. There is need to pay special attention to this problem.

With these words, I support the Demands which have been presented in the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the constitution of every country, there should be a provision for making water and fertilisers available for every field. Before Independence, there were arrangements for irrigating 22.9 per cent of the land of the country and after attaining Independence we have been able, through Five Year Plans, to make arrangements for the irrigation of 60 per cent of the land. This shows that after Independence, irrigation facility for 40 per cent more land has been provided. We have schemes for irrigating 113 million hectares of land but so far we have been able to make arrangements for the irrigation 60 per cent only of the land. The reason for this is that after the First Five Year Plan, the funds for irrigation in every subsequent Five Year Plan went on going down. Consequently, irrigation facilities are available only for such a low per-

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

centage of land. Another reason for this has been that the irrigation schemes have not been completed in time, with the result, that the cost of these schemes have gone on escalating. In this connection I would like to draw your attention towards the Nagarjun Sagar Project. Its original cost was Rs 91 crores which has now reached upto Rs 850 crores. Similarly, in the case of the tunga bhadra Project, the initial estimated cost was of Rs 11.95 crores which has now increased to Rs. 111.70 crores. Your answer about the different projects shows that the cost of these projects has increased manifold because you have not been able to complete them in time. Due to manifold increase in the cost of cement, iron and labour you could not complete those projects.

Just now my friend was saying that water disputes were going on between different States. Water is a gift of God. We do not fight for air but we fight for water. In this connection, I would request the Central Government that all the big rivers should be declared as national projects, as you have declared Bhakhra Nangal, Nagarjun Sagar, Pochampor and Tungabhadra Projects as National Projects. To solve water disputes among different States, it is necessary that these projects are taken over and completed by the Central Government so that there is no dispute among the States. It is not a question of dispute between two or three States. I shall give you one example. Many years ago, the Nigam Government had prepared a plan to construct a multi-purpose hydro electric project on the Godavari. This plan was prepared many years back but has not been completed so far. Why? Because, with the construction of the Dam in Andhra Pradesh, the land in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh will be submerged. In the multi purpose projects, power is generated and the country is benefited. But even after 35 years of independence, if we do not get funds for such projects, what could be said then. It will be said that there is water dispute between one State and another and the Central Government have not been able to control the situation.

Therefore, my request to the Central Government is that all the big projects whose cost is more than hundred crores of rupees should be taken over by the centre. It is necessary to do so. Then those projects should be completed as National Projects like Nagarjun Sagar Project.

Presently, talks are going on between the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Central Government for a project in Kunchi. There are many more similar minor projects on which crores of rupees are to be spent but the Central Government are not giving sanction for them. We require Government of India's sanction for them the supply of water from them will benefit the entire country. But if the Central Government do not give clearance to them for 10 or 20 or 30 years, then the projects are hampered and their cost also continues to escalate. The State Government find difficulty in providing that much money. I, therefore, request the Central Government that they should not delay the clearance of the projects.

I would like to say something about N.T.P.C. also. Thermal Power Projects should be set up near the pitheads of coal mines. For example, will not be proper if you set up a thermal power project in Raichur where coal is not available, because the coal is to be sent from Godavari and Ramagundam. What I want to say is that these projects should be set up at the places, where coal is available. Similarly, the tariff rate of coal should also be reduced. My submission is that the tariff rate of coal being brought from the coal producing area to the power stations should be reduced so that the consumer may be benefited.

I would also request that the projects in Andhra under the control of the Centre should be completed expeditiously. Andhra Pradesh provides food to the country. 36 per cent of the total rice produced in the country is grown in Andhra. I would therefore, request that the projects relating to Andhra should be approved early. I hope you will accept my suggestions.

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands presented by Government. These are welcome demands and I support them.

I have been elected from Sitamarhi in North Bihar. An irrigation scheme known as Bagmati Scheme is being executed there. During the last ten years crores of rupees have been spent on this Scheme, Hundreds of acres of farmers' land has been submerged in it and through compensation of crores of rupees has also been made yet in one sense, compensation has not been paid by Government as irrigation facility has not been provided and flood control measures have not been adopted.

Last year we got a news that the Nepal Government was constructing some Nunwar Dam reservoir Project there. If an agreement between our Government and the Government of Nepal is not reached in this regard, I think water will be blocked and it will not flow to the Bagwati Project. Water for the Bagmati Project would be available at the discretion of the Nepal Government and irrigation work would be totally stopped. Thus, the entire expenditure on this project would then become fruitless.

We are spending a huge amount of money on this. Last year a high level team of the Engineering Department, the Flood Control Department and other Technical Departments had visited the site and had held a meeting. The report of the team has not been published and it is lying with Government. We do not know the recommendations contained in the report. We want to know if any report has been submitted to Government and whether negotiations have been held with the Nepal Government and they have been asked to construct the dam and after completion of the reservoir the required discharge may be allowed. If the required discharge of water is available the project may be continued, otherwise work on it should be abandoned. The burden of expenditure on the Government of India is increasing. In my view, such a project

should be wound up. Hundreds of acres of land of the farmers have been blocked in this project. This land should be freed and the people working on this project need should be given some alternative employment.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Gjuntur):
Which is this project?

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR: This is Bagmati Project which goes from Sitamarhi to Samastipur and Dharbhanga. It has also been said earlier that expenditure is being incurred on the Bagwati Project but even after ten years, it has not been utilised. If the Nepal Government do not allow discharge of water after construction of the dam and reservoir, the Bagmati Project should be wound up. Crores of rupees spent by Government have gone waste. Government should have negotiations with the Nepal Government and if they are prepared to allow discharge of water, the Bagwati Project should be allowed to continue, otherwise it should be wound up. It has been reported that technicians have also said in their report that if the Nepal Government agree to allow discharge of water, it is all right, otherwise tube wells should be installed and water should be supplied in the drain through tube wells and thus irrigational facilities should be made available.

I feel to understand whether there will be any utility of it. The land will remain occupied there by Irrigation schemes can however, be executed by installing tube-wells. In my view it will not be proper. The hon. Minister must pay attention towards the Bagmati Project. The Central Government should hold an enquiry into what I have said within a period of one month and take suitable action.

Secondly, I would like to say something about electrification particularly in Bilar. When we go to our constituency, people say that they are able to meet us whereas electricity is rarely supplied to them. (Interruptions) I request the Central Government to take over the management of our Electricity

(Shri R.S. Khirhar)

Board into their own hands. What happens is that if there are ten electricity poles in a village and even if no line is provided it is said that particular village has been electrified. Many such cases have come to notice. These should be enquired into. It has happened in Bihar particularly in North Bihar. It is a big fraud being committed on the people.

I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention towards both the issues raised by me and get an enquiry conducted into them. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD (Giridih) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry and would also like to say as my Colleagues have said and the people of Bihar also say, that one can meet the Minister. but they are not able to get electricity. It is absolutely correct that it has been my experience also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, power and irrigation have a very important role in the development of any country. But I am sorry to say that the State Electricity Boards are not discharging their duties and that is why villages have not been electrified so far and the consumers are not able to get the supply of electricity. I would like to submit that the Central Government would have to streamline the working of the State Electricity Boards. The situation is very serious. I would like to refer to the situation in my state. So far as R.E.C. is concerned, under the Block Electrification Programme electrification work has not been undertaken in any of the blocks. Though the scheme is for a duration of five years, yet it is extended for a period of three years. The extension programme goes on in this way. If you go through the report, you would find that certain villages have been electrified, but as a matter of fact these villages have not been electrified. The same is the situation with regard to the Kahalgaon Project, Kanti Thermal Power Station in Muzzaffarpur and Koel Karo Project of N.T.P.C. The Bihar Government are not taking keen interest

in this work and the Thermal Project which should have been completed by now has not yet been completed. At present, 800 transformers are required for the Bihar State. Even if the transformers are available, these are not installed. Bargaining is done in their installation. I am very sorry to say that electric wires are stolen. Miles of wires are stolen. It is not known when these wires would be replaced in the villages and the cities. I would like to draw your attention towards Chhota Nagpur and the santhal Parganas the people are finding it very difficult to have their agricultural operations in the absence of irrigational facilities. At some places, there is no supply of electricity at all. There are rains only once a year and the agricultural crops of the area are dependent on them only. I have already spoken about R.E.C. There are Chandrapura and Bokaro Thermal Power Projects of D.V.C. in my district Giridih. The facilities of electricity, roads and schools, which should have been provided in the neighbouring villages have not been provided. It is very unfortunate, if power shortage persists in a district where Thermal Power Project has been installed. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Definitely they will do something because many hon. Members have demanded the same thing.

(Translation)

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Unless the Government improve the situation, the people in the villages would continue to say that one can see the Minister, but can not get electricity.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is an agricultural country. There are two requirements of agriculture—one is irrigation & the other is power. Our agriculture is facing shortage of both of them. Many natural calamities occur in our country, which cause immense loss. Long term

and short term schemes have been formulated to check them. Despite all such efforts, we have not been able to control them. According to the report of your Department, a loss to the tune of Rs. 400 crores is caused by both these natural calamities in our country. If such a huge loss is caused in terms of money, it would lead to further employment and poverty. Who is responsible for all this ?

I would like to bring to your notice the example of China. That country had suffered the maximum in the world due to natural calamities and at one time that country was very poor. The reason for their backwardness was Yangsi Kyang river which was a hindrance in their progress. It had become a curse for China and the entire country had become very poor due to this river. But the Government of China formulated a plan to control the river and the plan was completed in scheduled time. It has brought prosperity to China and today China is more forward in every respect through it had got freedom later than we. You should therefore think seriously in this regard. There are many projects in the Country which are pending with the centre for the last 20 years. The Muhana Dam Project of Bihar is one of them, which would benefit five districts Gaya, Patna, Hajariabagh, Nawada and Nalanda on its completion. These areas would get irrigational facilities, but this project is pending with the centre for the last 20 years. Secondly, the biggest shortcoming is the non completion of the projects in the scheduled time, whether the projects are big or small and delay only exalates the cost of the projects every year. When the estimated cost of the project increases a financial crisis arises before us and we are not able to mobilise resources for the completion of the projects and we lay behind in all our programmes. Unless the projects in any country are completed in time, the country cannot achieve success and it cannot make progress and its economy cannot be strong.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as there is shortage of time, I would therefore, like

to say a few words about electricity. Many MPs have already spoken about it and it is correct also that the people living in the country side say about the supply of electricity that it is a game of hide and seek. The people living in big cities like patna and Delhi can not appreciate the difficulty of the rural people about the supply of electricity, because they get power round the clock. This is one of the reasons due to which the people are rushing to the cities because they do not have to face power shortage in the cities. Due to power shortage the farmers in the villages have to suffer a huge loss.

I would like to make one more submission about electricity. I would request that improvements should be brought about in our old power units and new power plants should be installed for generation of more power. You have incurred a huge expenditure on the training of engineers in foreign countries but after their return from abroad, they have been posted in other sectors and thus we are not able to get the benefit of their training abroad. I do not want to go into statistics.

(English)

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I support the Demands relating to the the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

The main strategy for agricultural development in the Seventh Plan is to increase food production and to achieve self-sufficiency at higher levels of consumption. This can only be practicable with efficient water management and optimum utilisation of water resources both in irrigated and rain-fed areas.

The new 20-point programme has laid much emphasis on furthering irrigation potential. I must welcome the proposal of bringing the gross area of 113 million hectares under irrigation. Only the creation of irrigation potential is not enough. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to one thing and that

[Shri Ananta Prasad Shothi]

is to take extra care for the development of command areas by way of land shaping, land levelling, construction of field channels so that maximum advantage can be taken.

The ground water development which forms bulk of the minor irrigation programme should receive equal attention as the major and medium irrigation projects. The ground water schemes provide an instant and reliable source of irrigation in the hands of small and marginal farmers. Moreover, this programme can be undertaken through individuals and cooperative efforts with assistance from financial institutions because this imposes less burden on the public exchequer.

Greater efforts should be made for increasing farmers' involvement and participation in water management in CAD areas by forming farmers' associations and irrigation cooperatives.

Presently, three multi-State River Valley Projects are under construction, the Upper Kolale, Indravati and Subarnareka in Orissa State, for the purpose of power generation, irrigation and flood control. The completion of these projects is urgently needed.

So, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to allocate more funds for these projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Ours is a State where floods visit more often like regular unwarranted visitors. Unending loss of human beings and other properties occur due to the floods almost every year. Huge amounts are also being spent by way of relief measures mostly funded by Central Government. No integrated watershed management project for the flood-prone rivers has so far been taken up under the Central Sector Schemes in Orissa.

Our State deserves priority consideration for implementing the abovementioned Schemes in view of the frequency of floods in all the major rivers. The State Government has already submitted a detailed Scheme on the subject. I

would request the hon. Minister to include at least four integrated watershed management projects as Centrally sponsored Schemes during the Seventh Plan and sanction adequate funds for the purpose.

(Translation)

19.00

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the one hand heavy floods occur in this country in the big rivers like the Ganga, the Ghaghra, the Gandak, the Yamuna and the Gomti, and on the other hand, the land on their banks is lying uncultivated. If tube wells are installed by Government at higher levels greenery could be brought about even in that land. The people are facing starvation in this area and a lot of difficulty is being faced by them.

After the construction of the feeder canal of the Sharda Sakayak canal in U.P., the old Sharda Canal has been abandoned. Earlier, Sitapur and Faizabad Commissionery used to have irrigational facilities, but after the abandonment of this canal, there is great problem on the banks of the feeder canal. People do not have irrigational facilities and the entire village is facing starvation, although we want that these uncultivated land should be cultivated. In the entire U.P., irrigational facilities should be increased in the barren land in Faizabad, Gonda, Baharaich, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sitapur, Sultanpur and all other areas. Only then we could have maximum agricultural production.

There is yet another problem of seepage of water. There is seepage of water on the banks of the canals. Secondly, the biggest problem is that of water in the lowlying areas. The water lying in the water logged areas should be pumped out into the rivers. This work was entrusted to the Irrigation Department, but this is not being done and the entire funds are going waste.

Similarly, when Ramganga Project, Budhi Gandak Project and all other

projects were formulated, these had included the construction of the drains at the village level also, but these drains got damaged just after their construction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.. With these words. I support these Demands.

Through you had given only three minutes to speak, I still express my thanks to you.

19.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Thursday, April 18, 1985/Chaitra 28, 1907 (Saka)