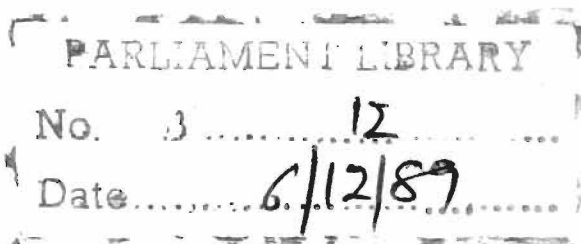


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 2, 1989/Phalguna 11,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Saheb, Namaste. If you meet a person after a long time, it is but natural to be too affectionate to him, what can I do?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a conplet strikes to my mind,

*Jo ham hi na honge to kya range mehfil,
Kise dekh kar aap sharmaiyega.*

MR. SPEAKER: Correct. Bairagi ji, you may also please make a contribution.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Vo udhar udas, ham idhar udas, Udasiyan tuti, Mubarak ho aapko.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members: with profound sorrow I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Vasant-rao Patil, endearingly known as Vasantda-da Patil. He was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha representing Sangli constituency of Maharashtra during 1980-83. Earlier, he had been a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during 1952-67 and 1972-77. He was also member of the Maharashtra Legislative Council during 1978-79.

A veteran freedom fighter, he spent several years in jail. A renowned social worker, he was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1965. He held the portfolio of Irrigation in the Government of Maharashtra during 1972-76 and later he held with distinction the office of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He also held the office of Governor of Rajasthan during 1985-87.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Patil was a champion of the landless. He played a key role in building up a strong cooperative movement in Maharashtra.

Shri Vasantrao Patil passed away on 1 March, 1989 at Bombay at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Use of banned pesticides

*122. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several pesticides used in the country are banned in many other countries;

(b) If so, the reasons for their continued use in India;

(c) whether Government are actively considering non-registration of several such pesticides; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Some of the pesticides which have been banned in some countries are in use in India.

(b) Only insecticides, which are registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968, are permitted to be used in India; such registration is granted only after the Registration Committee constituted under the Act has satisfied itself about their safety and efficacy on the basis of relevant data submitted for its consideration. However, the main reasons for continued use are non-availability of safer and cheaper substitutes, comparatively more rapid degradation and

less persistence of pesticides in the tropical environmental conditions in India and the recommended use pattern.

(c) The Registration Committee registers insecticides only after satisfying itself about their bio-efficacy and safety.

(d) Question does not arise.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Most of the recent studies all over the world indicate that 90 per cent chemicals used in the fields do more harm than good, and 90 per cent pesticides usage is unwarranted—a fact which has never been accepted by the multinationals in our country. Recently, most of the developed and under developed countries have banned a dirty dozen insecticides like BHC, DCCP, DDT, EDP, PCP, Aldrim Paraquat, Ethyl Parathion, Chlordane, campchlor chloridine. In view of more toxic conditions of these chemicals, will the Minister totally ban all these chemicals for future use in our country?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: As I have said in my reply, the Registration Committee registers insecticides after being satisfied about the use of these pesticides; and the pesticides that have been banned outside our country, some of them are being used only on the certification of the Registration Committee; the Committee that was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Banerjee has made several recommendations; some of them have been accepted and some of them are under the consideration of the government. We are always very careful to use only those insecticides or pesticides which are not harmful to the people. Therefore, we cannot have a blanket ban on these chemicals at the present stage unless we come to a conclusion that there are some cheaper alternatives.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: During the last year, the Central Insecticides Board has imported nearly 110 tonnes of

methomyl, trizophos and penproppathrin to control the American Bollworm infestation among the cotton crops. This was done in response to an emergency request from the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister NT Rama Rao after the death of 30 cotton growing farmers in Andhra Pradesh. In this connection. I would like to know from the Minister whether these chemicals were earlier rejected by the Registration Committee? Moreover, the recent experience is that these chemicals were not effective to control the American Bollworm; if so, what is the point in importing 110 tonnes of chemicals?

What is the remedy for controlling the American Wollworm pests for cotton crops?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: These insecticides were imported only to meet the immediate necessity that was projected by the State Government and that they were tried. But if they are not effective, then some other-insecticides will be used; and the adverse effects by the use of these insecticides were looked into; that is why, we have not permitted their further import.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in Karnataka a large scale spurious cotton seeds like DCH 4 has been soled to the farmers valued at Rs. 2-3 crores. It has caused a lot of inconvenience to the farmers in Karnataka due to failure of their crops.

MR. SPEAKER: This question relate to pesticides, not seeds.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: This is also important and a lot of inconvenience has been caused to the farmers. Thousands of farmers have been affected by these seeds.

MR. SPEAKER: That is coming in the second question.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

know that. But, because of the importance I thought that I would bring it to the notice of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: In another way, not flouting the rules.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I am glad that this question has been put and the supplementaries also. You yourself condemned this practice and wanted the Government to treat these people as social enemies. Why is it that even when an expert committee has made certain recommendations against the use of some of these pesticides the Government has thought it fit to accept only some of their recommendations and not to consider some other recommendations? May I suggest that, after all, because neither the Minister nor ourselves are experts, the farmers are the sufferers and some of their complaints have been received by the Government and the expert committee has considered them, they should at least give consideration to their recommendations and accept them instead of using their discretion?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the experts committee has submitted four reports and if I am permitted to give the details, in respect of each pesticide, for example, DDT that report is under active consideration and I do hope that a decision will be taken soon. About BHC the Government have accepted their recommendations and the main recommendation is restriction of its use at the present stage. We have to restrict it. About the other seven or eight pesticides the reports were received in July 1987 and December 1988. These two reports are being considered by the Government and I hope that we shall come to a conclusion at an early date.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: This is a very important question, of course. There are certain restricted pesticides being used in the tea plantation in Assam and these pesticides are very much injurious to hu-

man beings. Instructions are there that the persons who spray these insecticides have to be certain articles like spectacles, gloves, shoes, and all those things. But these articles have never been provided to the workers who spray these pesticides. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take when these pesticides are used by the industrialists and for the non-providing of these articles to the workers who spray these pesticides?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: It is expected that the tea garden owners will provide sufficient protection to the persons who are spraying these insecticides and if there is any complaint, we shall look into them.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There is a complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijayaraghavan.

AN HON. MEMBER: One last question.

MR. SPEAKER: This was the last question.

There is a time limit for every question.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question Choudhary Saheb. Before you reply to the next question, I would like to say this much to you that you tighten up your control. Whatever things are produced, should be genuine. Please get it examined thoroughly.

[English]

Introduction of 'kalyani' paddy seed

*123. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a paddy seed called 'Kalyani' which matures in 60 days was introduced in Orissa and Kerala;

(b) whether this seed was developed in the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL: (a) Yes, Sir. A new early maturing paddy variety Kalyani-II was tested under the number CR 666-36-4 in Orissa, Kerala but after final evaluation, it was recommended for adoption in upland and post-flooded situations in Orissa, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kalyani-II is an extra early variety maturing in about 60 days. It has long, bold grains and yields, on an average, 2.5 to 3.0 t/ha of paddy.

[English]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, want to know in which area in Kerala, 'Kalyani' seed was tested and what was the result?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, state-wise details are available with me. If he so desires, I can give him the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Please place them on the table.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Yes, Sir, I am placing them on the table because these are very lengthy.

If he requires the figures in respect of

Kerala, I can tell him. But the areas in which it was done cannot be identified. If he wants state-wise figures, I would like to tell him that in Kerala it was done in 17.19 million hectares of land in 1984-85 and the yield was 17.8 quintal per hectare. If he needs the details, I am placing the material on the table which he can see later on.

[English]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I want to know whether any other variety of seed which has early maturity and suits Kerala is being tested at present and if so, the details.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his question he has desired to know about the variety of paddy seed that matures in 60 days, especially the Kalyani variety. In this connection I would like to tell him that this seed was developed after the research in Cuttack and this variety of seed was distributed. This variety is particularly sown in flood-prone areas where water gets dried up. It is sown in those areas because it does not need more water and mature by the time moisture remains in the land. Similarly Kalyani is sown where the level of the land is high and the water is in scarcity.

There are several varieties which mature between 90 to 120 days. There are 312 such varieties which have been released by the I.C.A.R. These varieties are sown in the entire country. There are 282 varieties of seed which are distributed to different states. Varieties with different yields which matures between 60 to 120 days have been developed. If he wants to know in detail, I would like to tell that I.R. 50 is the best variety which gives 70 to 75 quintals per hectare.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to the agriculture expert and learned Minister that

the Kalyani variety, which has been developed in Cuttack, the land of Shri Jagannath, is not only sown in flood affected areas but in drought affected areas also where it matures within 70 days. I would like to know if he will allocate funds to the National Sensing Sattelite Research Agency, Hyderabad so that it could be possible for the special Geological Survey of India to identify the areas where large quantities of Kalyani variety of seed could be sown in the country. It will help us in saving time and sowing other crops also.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The hon. Member has rightly said that Kalyani variety was developed to be sown in the areas where water is available in scarcity. This variety sown in flood-prone areas and the areas where level of land is not plane, where the land is slopy. This variety has been developed for this type of land.

Secondly, he wanted to know the places at which it can be sown. This can be sown in places which experience scarcity of water. It has been fully successful there. But as compared to other varieties, its yield is low.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: That is why I suggested that different areas should be identified so that the farmer could come to know that Kalyani variety could be sown in those particular areas.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We are going to conduct a survey in this regard. We will inform about that. A pamphlet has been prepared in this regard which gives information as to which varieties of seeds are suitable for different States. I will also furnish this to the hon. Member for his information.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mishra, P.K.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, his name is Prabhat Kumar and you are saying P.K. It was being said about an

hon. Member that he was driving in a drunken state, but he does not drink at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no outer intoxication, I am intoxicated by my inner soul.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: When you say P. K., I am definitely normal then. But I get intoxicated by the reply of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: What a correct assessment!

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this variety of seed which matures in 60 days is generally sown in the areas having less moisture and where the drought situation remains. I would like to know that after the paddy matures in 60 days, of what use the land will be to the farmer for full year if the land has no moisture and what the measures the farmer has to take to maintain his livelihood. Did the Government prepare any scheme for growing any other crop in that land so that despite drought situations the farmer may utilise the land and maintain his livelihood throughout the year.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There are some other varieties also. When there is a little moisture in the land the farmer can sow rapeseed and moong. These varieties also mature in 60 days.

SAARC Summit

*127. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
SHRI S. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issue on which consensus was reached in the recently concluded SAARC Summit;

(b) the time by which action is proposed to be taken on the said issues; and

(c) the strategy adopted by the

member countries to check narcotics trade and the time by which it is likely to show results?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) to (c): A statement is given below.

Statement

At the Fourth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad from 25-31 December, 1988, the Heads of State or Government discussed a wide range of subjects concerning cooperation among the member countries following which the following major decisions were taken, on the basis of unanimity:

(i) Education was included an area of cooperation and a Technical Committee set up to work out a programme of work in this area.

(ii) Specific projects for cooperation in the field of trade, manufactures and services, which are feasible immediately, are to be identified.

(iii) 1989 has been designated as the SAARC Year for Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Member countries are to launch a concerted campaign, as suited to the situation in their respective countries, to significantly augment their efforts to eliminate drug abuse and drug trafficking.

(iv) The possibility of a regional convention on Drug Control is to be explored.

(v) 1990 has been designated as the SAARC Year of the Girl Child.

(vi) South Asian Festivals are to be held from time to time. India will host the first such festival.

(vii) Supreme Court Judges and Members of Parliament of each member country will be able to travel to other member countries without visas.

(viii) A regional perspective plan called "SAARC 2000: A Basic Needs Perspective" is to be drawn up. Each member State is to set development targets for the turn of the century in core areas of interest such as food, clothing, shelter, education, primary health care, population planning and environmental protection. These would be consolidated into a regional perspective plan.

(ix) A proposal for the establishment of a Centre for Human Resource Development is to be considered.

(x) The comprehensive study on the environment and natural disasters undertaken by SAARC is to be completed in the shortest period of time. A joint study on the "Greenhouse Effect" and its impact on the region is to be undertaken.

(xi) The SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE) Programme is to emphasise social, economic and technical themes.

2. Action is already being taken with a view to implementing these decisions.

3. The strategy adopted to combat drug trafficking includes sharing of intelligence information, exchange of expertise and experience and introduction of more effective laws. The approach is worked out on an ongoing basis, depending on the situation from time to time, by the SAARC Technical Committee on the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the new areas in which Technical Committees have been set up by SAARC?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: One Technical Committee has been constituted in the field of education with Bangladesh as the Chairman. Besides that, one group has been formed for Trade which will be meeting on the 20th and 21st of this month in Colombo. There is already a Committee to deal with the trafficking in drugs and it will be meeting in the month of April in Islamabad. Apart from these committees, there is another committee which will be meeting in May in Maldives. Environmental studies have been undertaken and there will be a meeting of the committee in this regard as well.

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my next supplementary relates to the natural calamities faced by the SAARC countries so far, like the floods in Bangladesh and the drought situation faced by our country. In this connection, I want to know as to what has been the role of the South Asian Food Security Reserve in this regard?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The maximum share of contributions in this Reserve has been made by India. So far as I remember, our contribution has been to the extent of 10 lakh tonnes. Certain other countries have also contributed to the Reserve.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the statement of the hon. Minister, a Technical Committee of the SAARC countries has been set up in the area of education. In this connection, I want to know whether any agreement has been entered into to enable the students of the member countries to undertake higher studies or research in any of the country which is a member of SAARC. If yes, then what facilities have been provided to these students? At the same time I would also like to know whether there has been any deliberations regarding the improvements to be effected in the field of tourism.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: All these points have been discussed. But as regards the question about the students, I want to inform that we have not reached that stage so far. But in case any student is interested in going to another SAARC country for education or research, his application will definitely be considered and efforts will be made to render all possible assistance to him.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that the National Trade Union Centres in the SAARC countries assembled in Colombo twice and formed a SAARC Trade Union Council and they have represented to the various countries from SAARC to recognise them as SAARC TUCs and to have discussions on matters of mutual interest relating to legislations on trade unions and other matters relating to the working class and also to see whether they are as per the standard of the International Labour Organisation. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it and whether any discussion on these lines has been held in the recent Islamabad Conference.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to have some notice for this. I really do not have the information readily available. But may I inform the House that there is a scheme for SAARC Chairs, Fellowships and Scholarships which is to start this year.

Assistance to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

*129. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi University in Kottayam has been declared fit by the University Grants Commission to receive assistance from Centre;

(b) the details of requests for grants received from the University for different projects;

(c) the grants so far sanctioned to the University and projects for which sanctioned with amount earmarked for each; and

(d) the details of further assistance to be given to the University during the remaining part of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The details of the grants for different projects requested for by the University, grants approved and released so far and the balance grants to be released upto the end of the 7th Plan, are given in the statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Projects for which grant required	Amount of grant requested	Grant approved by UGC	Grant released so far	Grant still to be released
DEVELOPMENT GRANT				
1. Books & Journals	44.50	20.00	20.00	—
2. Equipment	103.00	28.00	28.00	—
3. Buildings	605.00	22.00	—	22.00
4. Staff	40.00	5.00	—	5.00

Special Assistance

In addition, the Commission has provided a grant of Rs. 5.50 lakhs to the University under its Scheme of Special Assistance to Universities.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, from the written statement that has been given to us, it is seen that the total grant approved for the Mahatma Gandhi University at Kottayam is Rs.75.0 lakhs. I am thankful to the University Grants Commission for granting such a big amount even though the Kerala Government is always complaining of the neglect of the University. The Vice-Chancellor of the University himself has said that this is the highest amount ever given to a new University. I am thankful to the Government. But only an amount of Rs.48 lakhs has been released. I would therefore like to know when the rest of the amount will be released.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Well, an amount of Rs.48 lakhs has already been released. The remaining amount out of Rs. 75.0 lakhs is under process of release. They have submitted a big compendium of proposals. It is voluminous and that has been looked into. There should be no apprehension and the amount will be released.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: I also know that since it has been approved there will be no problem. But I want to know when it will be released. My second supplementary is this. I would like to know whether there is any condition on the part of the University or the State Government to fulfil at the time of approving this grant. If so, to what extent those conditions have been fulfilled by the University or the State Government?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The initial conditions for recognition of the University or its eligibility for receiving grants were laid

down quite early. The premises and other infrastructure at that time, when it was laid down, worked out to cost Rs. 23 lakhs. Now, in terms of the present price rise it would be much more than that. The authority which has sponsored the university, whether it is the State Government or the Trust or any such organisation, has to fulfil the initial conditions. Then the other conditions laid down by the University Grants Commission are the process of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, the powers of the Chancellor and the working conditions of the Vice-Chancellor. Those are being looked into. But since this University has been accepted and declared eligible for receiving the grant, I think, that that stage has passed. It is a matter of providing funds as far as possible by the U.G.C.

SHRI A. CHARLES: There has been a complaint that huge funds given by the U.G.C. for the different universities are not properly spent. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any monitoring is done to see that the grant given by the UGC is properly utilised? In case, some lacunae are found out, what are the remedial steps that are being taken to see that the funds are utilised for the purpose for which they are given?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There are various types of Universities and their administration and the U.G.C. make certain grants to them. It is upto the University to utilise it within the time-schedule available to them. But there are some cases when the Universities are not able to utilise it within the time-schedule thereby they become ineligible for any further grant. So, it is upto the University to utilise the grant. The U.G.C. is not expected to look into every detail of it. But certainly there is a Monitoring Cell. The monitoring is being pursued by the U.G.C. to see whether the grant which has been made available to them has been used particularly for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

US Military Aid To Pakistan

*130. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have taken an opportunity to impress upon the new US Administration to review their policy of military aid to Pakistan, especially in view of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the response of US Administration thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) US Government officials have indicated that no significant changes can be expected in the US policy of military assistance to Pakistan even after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the U.S. Budget whereas 1140 lakh dollars have been allocated for aid to India, nearly 6 times of this amount that is, 6210 lakh dollars have been allocated for Pakistan. The hon. Minister in his reply to Part (a) of my question has stated that the new U.S. Administration has been impressed upon to review their policy of military aid to Pakistan in view of the withdrawal of Soviet Troops from Afghanistan. In this connection, I want to know whether in view of George Bush coming to power in America and the Indian initiative with the new U.S. Government there after or the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan and his talks with Benazir Bhutto, the Government received any favourable response in regard to the reduction of the military aid.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The sup-

plementary raised by the hon. Member has been discussed in the House. We have taken up this issue several times in our deliberations with Pakistan and it also figured in the talks which our hon. Prime Minister held during the course of his visit to Pakistan. The Government has impressed the U.S. administration as well that in view of the improvement of the situation as a consequence of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it is expected that the current military aid will be reduced but the U.S. Government has indicated that there will be no change in their policy. This matter was raised during hon. Shri Narasimha Rao, recent visit to Tokyo and it was also discussed in the SAARC meeting. I want to submit.... (Interruptions).... That we want our relations all round to improve. We want to diffuse tension which existed in the past. Efforts are being made in this direction and we do not want that this process which has started should receive a set back.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: My second supplementary is whether the hon. Minister is hopeful of improving Indo-U.S. relations in the near future in accordance with our foreign policy and whether this relationship will prove favourable in solving the Afghanistan problem?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Efforts are on in this regard and we want an atmosphere of amity to prevail and existing tension to be reduced. You may see that a new wave for diffusion of tension is sweeping the world. Regarding Afghanistan we have some difference of opinion with U.S.A. and we are making efforts to alter their point of view and make it similar to ours. But they are sticking on to their own policy. Our efforts have been to establish peace and stability in Afghanistan but if arms are supplied to neighbouring states, our progress in this direction will definitely be obstructed. We think that in view of the withdrawal of Soviet troops and

consequent change in the atmosphere, military aid to these nations is no longer required.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister told the House about the concern the Government of India conveyed to the U.S. Administration in regard to supply of armaments to Pakistan in the changed context. But the hon. Minister did not enlighten the House as to the nature of response of US Administration to our expression of concern. Is the Government aware of the fact that the Pakistan Government has formally, officially announced its capability to produce a nuclear weapon? Is the Government also alive to the fact that the Government of Pakistan has asked for 16 F-16s in addition to what they have now. In the light of these developments, what exactly is the policy reaction of the Government of India?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The question that I have answered relates to U.S. Administration reviewing their policy of military aid to Pakistan in view of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. I said, Government have taken this up with the U.S. Government and the United States Government has said that even after withdrawal of the troops, there will be no change in the military assistance to Pakistan.

The question that you asked with regard to nuclear programme does not fall within the scope of this question. I would like to confine myself to what has been asked.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The point is, they have asked for 16 F-16s after the Russian Government had withdrawn the troops. The request is still pending. The Government of Pakistan for the first time, officially declared that it is capable of producing nuclear weapons, after the Soviet troops have been withdrawn. There-

fore, my question is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that their policy remains the same. That is what he has replied.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Earlier, the President of U.S. gave an assurance to U.S. Senate that Pakistan did not have nuclear power capability

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The question is, whether it is true that Pakistan has got nuclear power capability or not.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): It is not possible to cover the entire ground during the Question Hour. We are going to debate all these things, when the Demands come. Then, we will be able to give a fuller picture.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: My question arises from what the Minister was pleased to say. You have made certain observations about Afghanistan. You say, your perception of Afghanistan is different from what the Americans' perception is. I would like to know whether there is any truth in the news-item that has been published, I think, in the Chinese daily that Indian pilots are flying Afghan planes as against the rebels, Mujahudeens. I want you to deny this or not to deny this. This is a news which has come. Have you seen the news?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, I have seen the news. The answer is, no.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I want you to make use of this forum to say "No"

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I said, "No".

MR. SPEAKER: That is what has been done.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the withdrawal of

Soviet troops from Afghanistan as per the provisions of the Geneva Accord, U.S and Pakistan are constantly violating the Accord. Afghanistan is our neighbour and the type of Government which is being attempted to be installed there is a major threat to the interests of our nation. The Indian Government should voice its sharp reactions against the action of U.S and Pakistan. The correspondence Government is making is a different matter and we are completely unaware of it. A serious conspiracy is being hatched against India and against the people of Afghanistan. The Government should come out with their reaction in this regard. I want to know as to what is the Government's reaction in this matter?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The Government policy regarding this issue has been laid before the House time and again and statements have also appeared in the Press. The question raised on the subject have also been replied to. Our policy in this matter, which we have been following since that last 8 to 10 years, has been made clear to the country and the world and there should be no illusions about it.

So far as the question of the violation of Geneva Accord is concerned, it has been stated that unless the provisions of the Geneva Accord are followed, peace cannot be expected in that region. I think that not only myself but also hon. Shri Narasimha Rao and the Hon. Prime Minister have replied to questions raised in this connection and the policy of the Indian Government has been made clear in this matter. The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Vakil is coming to New Delhi this afternoon for holding talks and we shall be able to know the complete details of the situation prevailing there. Therefore, if it is necessary to make a statement in the House, we will do that.

Presents to foreign dignitaries

*131. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount spent by his Ministry on giving presents to foreign dignitaries during the years 1986 to 1988 year-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): The amount spent by the Ministry of External Affairs on presenting gifts to foreign dignitaries is given below:—

Year	Amount in Rs.
1986	8,38,978.00
1987	9,23,506.00
1988	16,92,209.00

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a very simple and clear question to ask. The amount spent to give presents to foreign dignitaries in the years 1986 and 1987 has been increased in 1988 in fact, it has been almost doubled. In this connection, I want to know whether the gift which the people of our country receive during their foreign visits, is their private property or is it the property of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: It is written in the rules as to how much he can keep with himself.

[English]

This is what is written in the rules.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Whatever you have stated is right.

There are rules in this regard and they are under operation since the last 30 or 40 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Send him a copy.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If the amount exceeds Rs. 3000 it is to be deposited in the Government Treasury.

[English]

Three Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*132. SHRI M. R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the languages being taught at different levels under three Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas of different regions of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether teaching of Sanskrit has been adversely affected due to the recent changes introduced in this regard by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(c) if so, whether any representations have been received by Government, the Central Board of Secondary Education and/or Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan against these changes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

All the Kendriya Vidyalayas teach Hindi and English from Class I onwards. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), to which all the Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated, has prescribed Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages for Secondary School Examination. Sanskrit will be taught alongwith Hindi as part of Hindi 'A' Course. In addition, the

students may offer one of the seven classical and European languages including Sanskrit as an additional subject. In order to conform to the Courses of study prescribed by the CBSE the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has reorganised teaching of languages at different levels in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different regions as under:

- (i) Hindi and English will continue to be taught as compulsory languages from Class I to X in all Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- (ii) In non-Hindi speaking States the regional language of the State has been introduced as third language in Class VII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas located in that state and will be continued upto Class X.
- (iii) In Hindi-speaking States about 2/3rd of the Vidyalayas of the Region are required to teach one of the South Indian languages and the remaining 1/3rd are required to teach one of the modern Indian languages viz. Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu.

After the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) announced its revised scheme of studies for languages at secondary level in September 1988 a number of people have written to voice their fear that this arrangement would dilute the teaching of Sanskrit in schools. In this connection it may be noted that earlier all Kendriya Vidyalayas were teaching Sanskrit as the third language in Classes V to IX. There is no intention whatsoever of reducing the importance of Sanskrit. The arrangements worked out by the CBSE and the KVS for teaching of languages conform to the three language formula incorporated into the National Policy on Education.

In the revised scheme of studies, Sanskrit as part of Hindi 'A' Course will be studied by a large majority of students appearing for the secondary examination

conducted by the CBSE. The study of Sanskrit as part of Hindi will now start in Class V in Kendriya Vidyalayas and continue upto Class X. The students will therefore be studying Sanskrit for 6 years and since it will be examinable in the Board Examination, it will be studied more seriously.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA: The three language formula envisages teaching of Hindi, English and one of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Sanskrit is one of the languages listed in the Schedule. Sanskrit has been removed by the CBSE from the List and clubbed with Hindi and these two languages are now treated as one. Now, in that case, it has become four language formula. If a student wants to study Sanskrit, he can do so as an additional subject. Then it would be five language formula and there will be no three language formula.

In this context, I would like to ask the question: Has the CBSE issued a Circular in September, 1988 regarding implementation of three language formula? If so, what changes were introduced?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: As you know, the three language formula has been introduced by the Government some time back. It was not only in the new Education Policy but the earlier decision of Parliament was to the effect of implementing the three language formula. The question now being put by the hon. Member is limited inasmuch as how many languages we are going to teach the students compulsorily.

English and Hindi have to be taught from the beginning and now the regional language comes in and Hindi comes in non-Hindi speaking areas. One South Indian language has to be taught in the Hindi belt. So, altogether up to tenth class, there will be three languages. From class one to class ten, there will be two languages but at subsequent stage, the

third language comes in. The question arises: What will happen to Sanskrit. There a combined course has been envisaged with Hindi and Sanskrit. Besides that, Sanskrit can be taught. There has been a provision for other modern Indian languages and all European languages. Out of that, the students have a choice to select either Sanskrit or any other language as an additional subject. That additional subject will be marked. That will go up to Class-X. In the present circumstances, before adopting this formula, Sanskrit was being taught from V to IX standards. But no Board examination was being held for Sanskrit. Now the Board examination will be held for Sanskrit and instead of five years, it will be taught in all the six years as a composite course with this.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA: Sir, certain regional languages are taught in the Kendriya Vidyalayas but not all the regional languages are taught in one region. Only two languages are taught, I think. Students can opt for one of the two regional languages in a region. But the point is that the children are supposed to be the children of central service employees. They are subject to be transferred from one region to another region, from one State to another State. In that case, if the students opt for only one of the two regional languages, if the children are transferred from one region to another region or from one State to another State, would it not be difficult to pickup the new languages in the new Station? In that event, the very purpose for which the regional languages have been introduced would be defeated. Therefore, my submission is that all the regional languages have to be taught in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas. If it is not so, then what is the existing position?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: I can quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. But there is a limit to which teachers can be kept for teaching all the regional languages in each of the schools. What

we have provided is that in the Hindi-speaking States two-thirds of the schools will take up any of the South Indian languages and one-third of the schools in the Kendriya Vidyalayas will take up one modern Indian language other than the South Indian language. Now this question has arisen. If a guardian is transferred from one region to another region, then we have made provision that even if there are 10 students in the whole school offering a particular language, we will provide a teacher for that. To that extent, we have made provision. If there are only one or two students, then we have given instructions to all the principals to find out if from among the staff someone knows that language and he should help even a solitary student. To that extent we have made provision. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the House be in order? I want silence. If you want to talk, you go outside and talk.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that as per provisions, a student can study Sanskrit if he wants to do so but it is not a compulsory subject. Sir, the New Education Policy aims at doing away with Sanskrit. Accordingly, there will not be a single person knowing this language in our country after 10 or 15 years. Sanskrit is our ancient language but it has been accorded low priority under the New Education Policy. It has been shown to be a subject in which no one has any interest and its study does not guarantee employment. I want to know whether any provision will be made for the continuance of the study of Sanskrit. If this policy continues then there will be no trace of this language left after 15 or 20 years. Today the people want the protection and continuance of the Sanskrit language and many Members of Parliament have also submitted joint petitions

to the Hon. Prime Minister in this regard. I want to know whether this language will be kept alive.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening. Whatever he is saying is right. Something has to be done to protect Sanskrit and Government should think about it. The hon. Member is right. A meeting will be called for this purpose.

[*English*]

We must have to do something.

[*Translation*]

It is not the question merely of a language but it is that of culture. Some incentives must be provided for its study and preference should be given to the candidates opting Sanskrit as a subject in competitions. The teachers teaching this language should not be dismissed even if it means more expenditure. After all it is a matter of culture.

[*English*]

We have got to do something about it. I don't think that we can do away with our culture and heritage. I tell you this. I have got representation from you. We have got to do something about that. I have got representation from lot of members. I also want to talk to you. You must have a meeting with them. I think you are also seized of the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The hon. Member has paid attention to only that part of my statement in which I stated that Sanskrit will be taught as an additional subject. Before that I had stated that Sanskrit will be taught as a composite course with Hindi from class V to class X. Earlier, no Board examination was held for this sub-

ject but now it will be held with the result that it will be studied more seriously.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is resentment in the country on account of neglect of the Sanskrit language. There is a conspiracy to remove Sanskrit from the syllabus of the Secondary level and it is not being given its rightful position in the three language formula. My suggestion is that there should be a 100 marks paper in Sanskrit along with other regional languages under the three language formula and it should be offered as an alternative subject from the beginning to the end of the Secondary level in Kendriya and the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Will the hon. Minister Pay attention to this suggestion?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas are under Central Board of Secondary Education and therefore, the same syllabus is followed in the both institutions.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Government consider to make Sanskrit and Hindi compulsory and put the English language as an additional language other than the European language?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The three-language formula has been adopted by the House... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Has it come to the notice of the Government that hitherto in the Southern States, those institutions which are following the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum, according to that, Hindi is to be taught only for four years from First standard to Eighth standard? Now we are told that it is to be continued up to the Tenth standard. That way, students have to go to

higher education institutions to secure high marks. Students are very much agitated over it and they want to restrict it only up to Eighth class. Has it come to your notice? If so, will you make any amendments so that these students from the Southern States can take maximum marks in the Tenth class?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sanskrit as a subject always fetches good marks—whether it is read as an additional subject or a compulsory subject. Therefore once a student gets good marks, if he has to prefer Sanskrit to some other language, a student prefers Sanskrit in order to get good marks.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I was asking about Hindi. Upto 8th standard it is all right. We will learn Hindi. But now you have extended it up to 10th standard. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Seeds

*121. **SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are allowing import of seeds; and

(b) if so, the names and quality of the seeds which are to be imported, the names of the companies to whom import licences have been given and the details thereof, quantity-wise and value-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) (a): Yes, Sir. The existing policy is contained in para 104 of Import and Export Policy 1988—91 read with Public Notice Number 60-ITC(PN)/88—91 dated the 6th October, 1988.

(b): A Statement is given below:—

Statement

A. Names of the Firms which have been Granted Import Licence for Import of Seeds from April, 1988 onwards

S. No.	Name of the Firm	Item	Quantity	Value
1.	National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.	Hybrid Cabbage Seeds	20 Quintals	Rs. 29,63,918/-
2.	National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.	Sunflower Seeds	75 Kgs.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
3.	National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.	Cabbage Seeds	1500 Kgs.	Rs. 23,96,079/-
4.	Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Department of Agriculture	Sunflower Seeds	40 Tonnes	Rs. 27,84,000/-
5.	National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.	Chicory Seeds	50 Quintals	Rs. 16,56,116/-
6.	M/s. Southern Petrochemicals Industries, Corporation Limited, Madras	Hybrid Sunflower Seeds	15 Kgs.	Rs. 606.17/-
7.	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation, Chandigarh	3000 Gladiolus bulbs & 10,000 Carnation Cuttings.		Rs. 40,910/-

B. Names of the Firms which have been recommended by the Department of Agriculture and cooperation to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for Grant of Licence to import seeds from 1.10.1988 till date

S. No.	Name of the Company	Item	Quantity in Kilograms
1.	Project Officer, Indo-Swiss Project, Visakhapatnam.	Seeds of Forage Crops	55.0
2.	M/s. German Remedies Ltd., Bombay	Seeds of Medicinal plants	25.0
3.	Government of Himachal Pradesh.	Seeds of Fodder Crops	359.0
4.	Government of Uttar Pradesh	Seeds of Grass and Legumes	1580.0
5.	Government of Himachal Pradesh	Planting material of fruit plants	15635 No. of plants.

Assistance for Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency

*124. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency Scheme of Maharashtra for Thane district; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided or proposed by the Union Government for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) (a): Yes, Sir. A Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agency (BFDA) for Thane district of Maharashtra has been sanctioned in December, 1988.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakh has been released as initial Payment towards Government of India's share, in January, 1989 for the above BFDA.

Restructuring of IRDP

*125. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Rural Development has suggested a number of changes in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme on the basis of experience gained so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to effect these changes for successful implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a major poverty alleviation programme and measures to improve the implementation of IRDP are taken from time to time, based on the experience in implementing the programme. A number of measures have been

taken during the Seventh Plan to improve the implementation of the programme which, inter alia include raising the poverty line to Rs. 6400, increasing investment per family, integration with other governmental programmes, increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries, allocation of funds on the basis of incidence of poverty, improving the tie up for monitoring, raising the limit for security free loans, introduction of uniform application-cum-appraisal form IRDP loans, and introduction of a Group Life Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries etc.

(c) Implementation of the Programme is done by the State Governments. Accordingly interaction and dialogue with them takes place on a regular basis.

Asian Development Bank Loan for Improvement Of Roads

*126. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has approved a \$ 198 million loan for improvement of roads in India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(c) the State-wise allocation of the loan amount for the improvement of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan carries interest at a variable rate fixed every six months. The current rate is 6.42%. The loan is repayable in half yearly instalments, payable in

June and December each year beginning from 15th June, 1994 to 15th December, 2013.

(c) The State-wise allocation of the loan amount is as under:—

	(Amount in US Million \$)
1. Andhra Pradesh	58.03
2. Haryana	24.95
3. Uttar Pradesh	24.33
4. Tamil Nadu	24.47
5. Karnataka	26.84
6. Unallocated interest and cost of studies assigned to the Ministry of Surface Transport.	39.38
	198.00

Development of Traditional Arts and Culture

*128. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheme for the development of traditional arts and culture of each State;

(b) the details of work done for preservation and development of arts and culture of Kerala under this scheme; and

(c) the amount spent for this purpose during the last three years including the current year and proposed to be spent during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) Culture, including development, preservation and promotion of the traditional arts and culture is primarily a State subject. However, the Government of India through the De-

partment of Culture schemes and programmes and those of the organisations under its aegis, have taken steps for the development and preservation of traditional art and culture in the country. The Zonal Cultural Centres set up in the recent past have also held many programmes and workshops in different parts of the country. The activities of these organisations are nationally or regionally oriented without specific reference to any State.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above the question of allocation of any specific amount under any of the schemes for any particular State including Kerala does not arise. But the activities of the Government of India's institutions and organisations cover this area also.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi as part of its on-going programmes has given financial assistance to 17 institutions during the course of the last 3 years, for promotion of the performing arts which includes traditional art and culture. They have also in their annual Lok Utsav Festival, featured various traditional art forms of Kerala.

The Department of Culture also has, through its schemes for financial assistance, scholarship and fellowship programmes, and project concerned with dissemination and promotion of tribal and folk art, covered many organisations and institutions from Kerala. The South Zone Cultural Centre of which Kerala is a constituent member has undertaken many festivals in that State in collaboration with the State Government and other local agencies.

Policy on Fiji

*133. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a common policy in respect of Fiji with the Governments of New Zealand and Australia;

(b) whether any specific resolution or proposal has been put forward by Government to other Commonwealth nations for the purpose of preventing racist regime suppressing the democratic rights of Fijians of Indian origin in Fiji; and

(c) if so, the Commonwealth countries which are actively supporting the stand of Government on Fiji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c) At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Vancouver in October 1987 a unanimous statement on Fiji was adopted which *inter alia* stated, "They viewed with sadness the developments in Fiji and hoped for a resolution of the problem by the people of Fiji on a basis consistent with the principles that have guided the Commonwealth". Fiji's membership of the Commonwealth had lapsed and it did not participate in the Vancouver summit. Government have been in continuous touch with various concerned Governments including those of Commonwealth countries such as Australia and New Zealand on the question of Fiji. While all these Governments have not adopted a uniform position on political developments in Fiji there is broad support by them for the proposition that the draft constitution is discriminatory and is not acceptable to important ethnic groups in Fiji.

Extension of Support Price Scheme to All Agricultural Products

*134. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the agricultural products included in "Support Price Scheme";

(b) whether there is a demand for the extension of the Support Price Scheme to cover the entire range of agricultural produce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Government fixes procurement/support prices for major agricultural commodities. These include paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, tur, moong, urad, sugarcane, cotton, jute, tobacco, groundnut, sunflower-seed, soyabean, rapeseed & Mustard, toria, copra and safflower.

(b) and (c). At present, the Government does not propose to extend the Price Support Scheme to cover additional commodities, though there have been demands to include some minor crops also.

Steel Production

*135. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the target of production of various types of steel for the financial year 1988-89 and the actual production during the first six months of the current year;

(b) the production of steel during the corresponding period of 1987-88;

(c) the causes of the shortage in production, if any;

(d) whether large quantity of steel has accumulated in the steel plants;

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

(f) the steps being taken to increase the production and also to reduce the unsold stock of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) A statement indicating production plan of the main steel producers during the year 1988-89, actual production during the first 6 months of the the current year as well as the corresponding period of the previous year is given below. No target is fixed for the production of secondary steel producers because they are predominantly in the private sector. Estimates of production from this sector in the year 1988-89, actual production in the first 6 months and actual production in the corresponding period of the previous year are also incorporated in the same statement.

(c) There has been a marginal shortfall in production of Steel Authority of India (SAIL) only in certain categories against the targets; but overall production in the integrated steel plants has been higher in the first 6 months of the current year in comparison to the same period last year. The reasons for marginal shortfall is attributable to inadequate availability of certain inputs to certain steel plants.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Steps being taken to increase the production in the public sector steel plants are:—

- i) Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of appropriate quality and quantity;
- ii) Augmentation and optimisation of captive power generation;
- iii) Improved maintenance of plant and equipment.
- iv) Modernisation and technology upgradation.

v) Improving work culture.

Long standing stock is sold on priority under special schemes.

Statement

*Production by main producers and estimated production of secondary producers
(in million tonnes)*

Category	Production Plan of Main producers		Actual Production of Main Producers		Estimated production of secondary producers		
	1988-89	Apr.-Sep. 1988	Apr.-Sep. 1988	Apr.-Sep. 1987	% increase/Decrease over Apr.-Sep. 1987	Apr.-Sep. 1988	Apr.-Sep. 1987
SEMIS	1.65	0.72	0.95	0.95	—	1.40	1.32
Finished Steel							
Non Flat	3.01	1.47	1.27	1.17	+8.5	2.16	1.92
Products							
Flat Products	4.62	2.21	2.03	1.69	+20.1	0.38	0.27
Total finished Steel	7.63	3.68	3.30	2.86	+15.4	2.54	2.19
Total Saleable Steel	9.28	4.40	4.25	3.81	+11.5	—	—

SOURCE: J.P.C. (February 1989)

1. Semis mean billets and other re-rollables.
2. Non-flat products include Bars and rods, structurals, rails and Railway Materials.
3. Flat products include plates, HR Coils/Skelp/Strips/HR Sheets, CR Coils/Sheets GP/GC Sheets, Tinplates, Electrical Steel Sheets and pipes etc.

Concessional Credit for Minor Irrigation Projects

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

(a) whether there is a demand for investment credit for minor irrigation and other purposes at concessional rates of interest;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 281.88 crore has been provided as investment credit for Minor Irrigation purposes at a concessional rate of interest of 10 per cent

during 1986-87 by the Land Development Banks in the States/UTs. An amount of Rs. 712 crore has been disbursed by Land Development Banks for Minor Irrigation and other purposes during 1987-88.

Implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord

*137. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord has been fully implemented; and

(b) if not, the remaining points for implementation and the reasons for withdrawal of Indian Peace Keeping Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement has been implemented in substantial measure. However the LTTE has still to hand over their weapons and give up violence, the devolution package needs further improvement which the Sri Lankan Government is committed to doing and some of the displaced persons and militant youth have to be rehabilitated. By and large, however, there has been substantial improvement in the situation in the North-Eastern Province which has permitted the withdrawal of some IPKF units.

Shortage of Oilseeds

*138. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is a shortage of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the production and consump-

tion of oilseeds at present in the country; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to meet the shortage of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been shortage of oilseeds in the country, resulting in heavy imports of edible oil.

(b) The country's requirement of edible oil is estimated to be around 54 lakh tonnes. The production of oilseed in 1988-89 is likely to be 155 lakh tonnes, providing edible oil of the order of 48 lakh tonnes.

(c) Government of India have assisted States with an allocation of Rs. 100 crores during Seventh Plan, under a Rs. 170 crores National Oilseeds Development Project. Rs. 52 crores have been provided in the two years 1987-89 under a special Oilseeds Production Thrust project. These funds have been used to support farmers with extension, seeds, bio-fertilisers and plant protection measures, etc. in order to increase production of oilseeds.

Cultivation cost of crops

139. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of cultivation of agricultural crops has gone up substantially during recent years;

(b) if so, the cost of cultivation of wheat and rice separately in each of the States during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to compensate the farmers for the increase in the cost of cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The cost of cultivation of principal crops has registered an increase over the years. However,

these increases have been in tune with the movement of prices in general.

cultivation per hectare of paddy and wheat for the last three years (latest available) for major growing States is given below.

(b) A Statement showing the cost of

Statement

(Rs. per hectares)

State	Year	Cost of cultivation
PADDY		
Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	3844.92
	1982-83	4421.30
	1983-84	5291.22
Karnataka	1983-84	4030.19
	1984-85	N.A.
	1985-86	4502.10
Orissa	1982-83	2257.77
	1983-84	2793.68
	1984-85	2811.46
Punjab	1984-85	7016.31
	1985-86	6639.97
	1986-87	7390.21
Tamil Nadu	1979-80	3596.36
	1980-81	4426.77
	1981-82	5191.24
Uttar Pradesh	1981-82	2740.34
	1982-83	2744.35
	1983-84	3054.64
West Bengal	1982-83	3287.57
	1983-84	4141.52
	1984-85	4240.62
WHEAT		
Haryana	1984-85	4262.63
	1985-86	4578.43
	1986-87	4527.97
Madhya Pradesh	1982-83	2126.84
	1983-84	2102.94
	1984-85	2352.16
Punjab	1984-85	5154.72
	1985-86	5387.84
	1986-87	5224.42
Rajasthan	1983-84	3125.76
	1984-85	3575.34
	1985-86	4097.41
Uttar Pradesh	1981-82	3572.75
	1982-83	3793.18
	1983-84	3679.69

(c) To compensate the farmers for increase in cost of cultivation steps have been taken to (i) increase in the yield per

hectare through availability of better technology and (ii) providing higher minimum support/procurement prices for the crops.

Financial assistance to Vidyasagar University

*140. DR. PHULRENU GUJHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vidyasagar University has been declared fit to receive the financial assistance from Central sources; and

(b) if so, the amount of grant given by the University Grants Commission to the said University so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b): Does not arise.

Central assistance to Maharashtra for drinking water

1156. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of central assistance made available to Government of Maharashtra to create better infrastructure to provide drinking water to all villages during the last four years;

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Government;

(c) the extent to which it has improved the supply of drinking water in those districts which suffer perennially due to drought; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to augment the resource support so that these districts can be helped in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b). The details of Central

Assistance made available to Government of Maharashtra and utilisation during the last four years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Central Assistance released	Utilisation
1985-86	18.45	14.27
1986-87	24.02*	20.13
1987-88	32.75*	22.00
1988-89	30.65*	23.61
		(upto December, 1988)

*includes funds released for the Mini Mission Project areas of Satara and Latur Districts.

(c) As on 1.1.89, 1145 No Source Category Problem Villages are left to be covered in the State of Maharashtra.

(d) Central Assistance will be provided in accordance with the approved action Plan / DPR and keeping in view the allocation for the State under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Fire Incident in NCERT

1157. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cause for the major fire in the library of the National Council of Educational Research Institute has been determined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Enquiry Committee appointed to ascertain the probable causes of fire came to the conclusion that the fire was caused due to negligence or carelessness.

Pre-school going and school going children suffering from malnutrition

1158. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-school going and school going children suffering from malnutrition in the country; and

(b) the details of the programme of Government for the proper development of these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau conducted a sample survey on diet and nutritional status of different population groups in eight States in the year 1982. According to the Report about 6.1% of pre-school children suffered from severe mal-nutrition.

(b) Government of India is implementing various nutrition intervention programmes in the country. A statement showing the details is given below.

Statement

Nutrition Intervention Programmes:

(A) Department of Women & Child Development

The various nutrition intervention programmes in the country, coordinated by this

Department are as follows:—

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

This programme was launched on 2 October, 1975 in 33 projects on experimental basis. The scheme provides for an integrated delivery of early childhood services with the following objectives to :—

- (i) Improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years;
- (ii) Lay the foundations for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- (iii) Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-outs;
- (iv) Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- (v) Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

2. To achieve the above objectives, the ICDS aims at providing a package of services, consisting of:—

- (a) Supplementary Nutrition;
- (b) Immunisation;
- (c) Health check-up;
- (d) Referral services;
- (e) Non-formal pre-school education; and

(f) Nutrition and health education to children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Efforts are also made for the convergence of safe drinking water schemes and other projects related to child health and welfare in the ICDS project areas.

3. The focal point for the delivery of the package of services envisaged in the ICDS programme is an Anganwadi Centre, which is invariably manned by a lady drawn from the local community. Thus, an Anganwadi Worker is incharge of implementation of the Programme at grass-root level. She is an honorary worker. She gets a monthly honorarium between Rs. 275 and Rs. 325 if she is matriculate (or above) and between Rs. 225 and Rs. 275 per month if she is non-matriculate. Her workload is about 4½ hours per day. She is assisted by a helper who gets Rs. 110 per month. Both are local women workers. Generally, there is one Anganwadi Worker for 700 population in tribal project areas and for 1000 population in rural/urban projects. However, an independent Anganwadi can be established even in a small village having a population of 300. The total number of Anganwadis in a project is thus based on population, number of villages, topography etc. There is one Supervisor for 17 anganwadis in tribal projects, 20 anganwadis in rural projects and 25 anganwadis in the urban projects. A Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) is in overall charge of the programme at the project level.

4. Based on the positive results of the programmes, the ICDS has been expanded. To-day, there are 1736 projects in the country, including 216 in the State Sector. In addition to these, 216 projects were sanctioned during the year 1988-89.

5. Five ICDS projects have been started in the gas affected areas at Bhopal City. Beneficiaries of these projects are pregnant women, nursing mothers and children below 6 years of age. 792 Anganwadis (Child Care Centres) are functioning in these 5 ICDS projects. The Supplementary Nutrition here has been revised to include 80 grams of fortified bread in case of children and 160 grams of fortified bread in

case of women. 150 ml. of milk per child and per pregnant/nursing mother is also supplied.

6. Apart from indigenous food, food inputs from CARE (Soya-fortified Bulger Wheat, Corn-soya milk and Salad Oil) and World Food Programme (Soya fortified Bulger Wheat and Salad Oil) are also availed of for ICDS Programme.

7. Monthly Progress Report as on Dec. 31, 1988 indicate that 1684 projects are fully operational. 1571 reporting projects had 1,72,403 Anganwadis in Dec. 1988. These projects were providing Supplementary nutrition to about 4.19 lakhs children and to 19.96 lakhs mothers and pre-school education to 56.86 lakhs children (3 to 6 years).

(ii) *Wheat-based Nutrition Programme*

A new Centrally Sponsored programme of wheat-based supplementary nutrition has been introduced in the country from January, 1986 to cover disadvantaged, pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers. In the Centrally Sponsored component, the programme covers additional beneficiaries and Central assistance is available at the rate of 50 paise per beneficiary per day to cover the cost of wheat supplied by Food Corporation of India and other costs. In the State-funded nutrition programme, utilising wheat as an ingredient, Central subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 700/- per MT of wheat so that the States get wheat from Food Corporation of India at the rate of Rs. 2440/- per MT. (As revised on 25th March, 1988). The number of beneficiaries targeted and covered under the programme in 1987-88 has been 30 lakhs.

(iii) *Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)*

1. This programme was launched in 1970-71 for children below 6 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Under the programme, supplementary feeding is given for 300 days a year to the beneficiaries. Every child should receive 300 calories and 8—10 gms. of protein and every pregnant and nursing mother 500 calories with 20—25 gms. Protein. The programme is in the State Sector.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted in 1984, the rate of unit cost of nutrition supplementation has been revised with effect from 1 April, 1985 as 75 paise per child per day; and 125 paise per child per day; in the case of severely malnourished children and 105 paise per mother per day in the case of pregnant/nursing mothers. The programme is gradually being merged in ICDS.

(iv) Balwadi Nutrition Programme

1. Balwadi Nutrition Programme is being implemented since 1970-71 through five national level organisations; Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. These organisations extend assistance to local voluntary organisations through their State Units for the implementation of the programme. The grant-in-aid for the programme is utilised towards Supplementary nutrition for children and honorarium to Balsevikas/Helpers. As on today there are approximately 5000 balwadis.

2. The programme covers about 2.43 lakhs children in the age group of 3—5 years. Supplementary nutrition, consisting of about 300 calories and 10 gms. of protein per child per day is provided for 270 days a year. Under the scheme, the cost of nutrition is fifty paise per child per day. Honorarium to Balsevikas and Helpers is given at the rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 75 respectively. Apart from nutritional supplementation, the Balwadis look after the overall development of children attending the balwadis. During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 375.09 lakhs was released

as grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies.

3. The programme is under non-plan sector and non-expanding. It is gradually to be merged into ICDS.

(v) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Working and Ailing Women's Children

1. The Central Scheme of Creches for Children of poor working and Ailing Women is implemented through voluntary agencies. The Department of Women and Child Development provides grants to the Central Social Welfare Board which, in turn, assists voluntary organisations in implementing the scheme. The scheme envisages day-care services for children of the age group 0—5 years. Services include health care, supplementary nutrition, sleeping facilities, immunization, play and entertainment for the children. Each unit of creches consists of 25 children. Two Ayas/Helpers are employed to look after the children.

2. The scheme was commenced in February, 1975. By the end of 1987-88, there were approximately ten thousand Creches benefitting about 2.62 lakhs children at an expenditure of Rs. 12.55 crores. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, twenty thousand Creches are expected with a total plan outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores and non-plan outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores.

(vi) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP) is being implemented since 1980-81. Ten districts of Tamil Nadu, namely Madurai, Anna, Ramnathapuram, Pasumpon Mathuramalingam, Kamraj, Padukottai, Tirunelveli, Kattabomman, V.O. Chidambaranar, North Arcot and Chengalpattu are covered by the project. As on 31 October, 1987 the number of beneficiaries was 6,23,610 children (6—36 months) and

2,45,534 pregnant and nursing mothers. The project is assisted by the World Bank.

2. The programme aims to improve the nutrition and health status of children below 3 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers. Under this project, nutritional surveillance and food supplementation to the children between 6 and 36 months of age and for pregnant women and nursing mothers are being provided in rural areas covering 173 blocks in 10 districts of Tamil Nadu.

3. The first phase of the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been completed in September, 1988.

The remaining project work on the Communication-cum-Training Centre is also over. Evaluation of the project by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research (DEAR) of the State Government is near finalisation.

4. In the meantime, the Government of Tamil Nadu has formulated a new project proposal— 'Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition and Health Project' for covering the rest of the State. World Bank Assistance for this is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(B) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(1) *Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children:*

Since nutritional anaemia among mothers and pre-school children is a major public health problem, the Government recognised the importance of prophylactic measures like routine supplementation with iron and folic acid to prevent the development of overt anaemias. Consequently, a National Prophylaxis Programme was launched in 1970. Expectant and Nursing mothers and pre-school children receive the benefits of the scheme. All

institutions rendering family planning and services like PHCs and their sub-centres, maternity and children hospitals, maternity homes, urban centres implement the programme.

The daily recommended dose is one tablet containing 0.1 mg. folic acid 160 mg. of ferrous sulphate for children. Expectant and nursing mothers received daily one tablet containing 0.5 mg. folic acid and 180 mg. of ferrous sulphate during the last trimester of pregnancy and first six months after delivery.

For the sake of convenience the drugs are issued for a fortnight or even a month. The ANM/LHV are required to check on the actual intake of the tablets by the mothers and children during their routine home visits. The targets for 7th Plan period are to cover 80 million ante-natal mothers and 80 million children.

(2) *Prophylaxis programme against blindness due to vitamin A deficiency:*

Initiated during the 4th Five Year Plan, this programme involves children in the age group of 1—5 years who are given an oral dose of 2 lakh IU of vitamin 'A' in oil every sixth month. The Vitamin A is readily absorbed and stored in the liver from where it is gradually released for the utilisation by the tissues.

In rural areas the programme is implemented through the primary health centres and its sub-centres while in the urban areas through the Child Welfare Clinic, Family Planning centres, hospitals, maternity homes etc. The target for the 7th Plan period is to cover 150 million children.

(3) *Goitre control programme:*

The endemic goitre is found to exist in the entire sub-Himalayan region including the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab (3 districts), Haryana

(1 district), Bihar (9 districts), Uttar Pradesh (14 districts), West Bengal (3 districts), Sikkim, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Endemic goitre has also been identified in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra and Shahdol, Sidhi, Raipur and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh. In the State of Kerala and other regions cases are reported. No part of the country is goitre free as cases are being reported even from those areas which were thought to be goitre free earlier.

The average total prevalence of goitre in the endemic areas of the country is about 30% ranging between 3% to 60% approximately.

The national Goitre Control programme was launched by the Government of India towards the end of Second Five Year Plan to tackle the problem of controlling endemic goitre, prevalent in various parts of the country;

The Programme has three main components:—

1. Survey of goitre in suspected areas to identify endemic goitre areas,
2. Production and supply of iodised salt to the endemic areas,
3. Resurvey after 5 years of continuous supply of iodised salt in the endemic areas to assess the impact of the control programme.

30% of the people living in the known endemic regions have been covered under this control programme so far. The present strategy is to supply the entire country iodised salt replacing the edible salt in phased manner by 1990. Initially highest priority will be given to the hyper endemic zone.

(C) Department of Education:

MID-Day meal programme:

The Government of India initiated a scheme of providing mid-day meals to primary school children belonging to low socio-economic status to raise nutritional status and increase school enrolment in 1962-63. After the third Five Year Plan the scheme was included in the State Plans as a centrally aided scheme with central assistance fixed at 40% of the expenditure.

The CARE assisted programme was started in 1981. Under this programme 15 States/Union Territories are presently covered. The cost on administration, transportation etc. on this programme is borne by the State Governments. Presently CARE provides grains and oils under the programme. Meals are provided to school children for about 200 days in a year.

Under the second programme the entire cost including food materials, transportation and administration is borne by State Governments out of their own resources plan or non-plan.

(D) Ministry of Food and Civil Supply:

Food and Nutrition Board

Though there is no national programme under the Food & Nutritional Board, it is involved in several projects to improve the nutrition situation in the country.

Some of the programmes being implemented are as follows:—

1. Development of the low cost weaning foods for supplementary feeding such as;
 - (i) Balahar (ii) Energy foods (iii) Weaning foods (iv) Extruded foods (v) Miltone (vi) Chai-sathi.

2. Education, Extension and publicity is being undertaken through:

- (i) Mobile Food and Extension Unit,
- (ii) Food Processing and Nutrition Centre,
- (iii) Mass-Media Publicity

3. Fortification and enrichment programmes using the following foods are being tried out:-

- (i) Salt with iron,
- (ii) Milk with Vitamin A and
- (iii) Sago with proteins, vitamins and minerals.

Sports and Games Law Books. In Regional Languages

1159. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of sportsmen, specially from rural areas, lack knowledge of laws and rules of the different Games and Sports; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for publishing books on sports in regional languages for wider understanding of laws and rules by the Sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). By and large, awareness of the laws and rules of various games is brought about by the physical education and sports set up in schools.

However, the laws and rules in respect of the different games and sports are expected to be published and disseminated by the concerned National / State Sports Federations and their constituent State units. It is primarily for the Federa-

tions and the State Governments to have these published in the local languages.

With a view to popularising indigenous games, however, Sports Authority of India have already brought out publications on Kang (Manipur) in Hindi and Manipuri and on Attya Pattya in Hindi.

Funds for Source Finding under the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water

1160. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-going schemes of the Maharashtra Government covering a very large number of villages under the National Technology Mission on drinking water for source finding require funds to the extent of Rs. 197.58 crores; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to release necessary funds to this chronically drought affected State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In October, 1988, State Government had reported that about Rs. 197.58 crores will be required for "On-going schemes" both under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(b) Funds under National Drinking Water Mission/Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are given to the State Government keeping in view their annual allocation. Action Plan for the year, cost of schemes approved, progress of utilisation of funds etc. In 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 27.35 crores including Rs. 4 crores of additional assistance has been re-

leased. Moreover another Rs. 3.3 crores given for the Mini Mission Project Area of Latur and Satara Districts.

[Translation]

Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bijnore

1161. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bijnor District of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, whether Government propose to open such Vidyalayas in this District specially in Nahtor town;

(d) if so, the time by which it would be opened and at which place; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Keeping in view the financial constraints being foreseen, it has been decided recently by the Executive Committee of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti opening of new Navodya Vidyalaya should be slowed down during the year 1989-90.

As regards Kendriya Vidyalayas, they are established at places which have concentration of transferable Central Government employees. There is no proposal under consideration for establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bijnor District.

[English]

Festival of India In Foreign Countries and Vice-Versa

1162. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where India has held Festival of India so far;

(b) the names of foreign countries which have organised their festivals in India so far;

(c) whether there is any proposal to hold such festivals in other countries to develop more relations in various fields; and

(d) the names of those countries which are under the consideration of Union Government and the time by which such festivals will be organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) So far Festival of India has been held in U.K., USA, France, USSR, Japan and Sweden.

(b) USSR, Japan and France have organised their festivals in India so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Arrangements have also been initiated for the holding of the festival of Sweden in India in 1990. Festival of India in FRG is proposed to be held in 1990 with a return festival of FRG in India in 1991. A Festival of SAARC countries is also proposed to be held in India.

Education of the Handicapped

1163. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made as to how the schemes to promote education of the handicapped are being im-

plemented in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children provides for education of disabled children suffering from certain mild handicaps, in common schools with the help of aids, incentives and special teachers. The scheme is being implemented through the State Governments who are periodically submitting implementation reports to this Ministry. No review has, however, been made by this Ministry so far regarding implementation of the Scheme in Orissa. The scheme envisages that the Central Government may undertake a summative evaluation of the implementation of the scheme at the end of the Plan period.

Education of the children with severe handicaps is looked after by the Ministry of Welfare who have informed that Inspection

Report is called for from the State Government concerned before the grant-in-aid is released to a special school.

Closure of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants

1164. SHRI SRIKANTHADATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several phosphatic fertilizer plants in the country have been closed down;

(b) if so, the name and the location of the plants;

(c) the reasons for the closure; and

(d) the steps taken to re-open these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below:

Statement

Information relating to the phosphatic fertilizer plants, which have been closed down, is as follows

Name of the Company	Location of the plants	Reasons for closure and steps being taken to reopen these plants
1. Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Limited Co. Limited	Sikka	These plants have shut down
2. Hindustan Lever Limited	Haldia	These plants have shut down due to non-availability of imported phosphoric acid, and are likely to commence production as soon as the imported phosphoric acid becomes available.
3. Godavari Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited	Kakinada Andhra Pradesh	

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 4. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited | Zuarinagar
Goa |
| 5. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. | Kandla |
| 6. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited | Mangalore |

Revision of Pay Scales

1165. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Scientists staged a protest march during the second week of February 1989 against the changes made in the proposal sent to the Ministry of Finance by ICAR regarding pay scales, promotion and recruitment of scientists;

(b) if so, the main proposals and the changes stated to have been made by ICAR; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scientists collected outside the Krishi Bhavan on 13.2.89 and demanded immediate revision of their pay scales on the pattern of the University Grants Commission pay package. The decision to revise the pay scales on U.G.C. pattern has already been announced on the 18th February, 1989.

Cultural Heritage Museum in Kerala

1166. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from State Government of Kerala for setting up a Cultural Heritage

Museum at Trivandrum, under special centrally assisted schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have forwarded a proposal to the Department of Tourism, Government of India for setting up of a Cultural Heritage Museum. The proposal is under consideration.

Income and Profit of DTC

1167. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from sale of tickets by Delhi Transport Corporation from October, 1987 to 31st January, 1988, month-wise;

(b) the amount paid to the private bus operators during the above period, month-wise; and

(c) the net profit earned by D.T.C. after deducting the amount of payment to the private bus operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The DTC did not earn any profit on private operations. The details of income derived from sale of tickets, amount paid to private bus operators and loss suffered in respect

of private operations for the period from October, 1987 to January, 1988, month-wise is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Month	Income from sale of Tickets.POs.	Amount paid to after adjusting penaltyon etc.	Gross loss suffered by DTC account of private operations.
1	2	3	4
October, 1987	915.14	179.70	61.32
November, 1987	894.44	169.70	49.55
December, 1987	889.59	173.27	58.90
January, 1988	911.28	173.49	58.83

[Translation]

Indian Nationals in Pak Jails

1168. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian nationals in Pakistani jails at present;

(b) whether any talks for their release were held with the Pakistani leaders during the recent visit of Prime Minister to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which they will be able to return to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) It is esti-

imated that about 1030 Indian nationals are in Pakistan jails.

(b) to (d) During Prime Minister's recent visit to Pakistan the issue of our missing defence personnel was taken up with the Government of Pakistan which agreed to make efforts to locate them. It is not possible to indicate by which time these personnel can return to India.

[English]

Three Tier System of Panchayati Raj

1169. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States having three tier system of Panchayati Raj;

(b) the main achievements in the field of development at the Gram, Block and Zilla level under this system; and

(c) the reason for fresh thinking on the system of Panchayati Raj by way of proposed amendment in the constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 13 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh have three-tier Panchayati Raj system.

(b) and (c) Powers, functions and responsibilities entrusted to different tiers of the Panchayati Raj bodies vary among the States as they are governed by respective State legislations on the subject. The need for revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions with a view to bring about greater

involvement in planning and implementation of development programmes is under active consideration of the Government.

Applications for grants from Andhra Pradesh

1170. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grants pending with University Grants Commission from Universities in Andhra Pradesh till 30 January, 1989;

(b) the number of applications cleared till 30 January, 1989 and the amount released as grants, university-wise, to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons for pending of the remaining applications; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to clear all the pending applications for grants from Andhra Pradesh before March-April, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to the State universities which have been declared fit under Section 12-B of the UGC Act for their general development as well as special assistance for specific schemes. The proposals made by the Universities in Andhra Pradesh for general development during the 7th Plan have been approved by the Commission. In addition the Commission has also provided some assistance under its scheme of special assistance to universities. The University-wise details of grants released are given in the statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Names of the Universities	Development Grants	Special Grants
Andhra University	51.50	35.00
Osmania University	57.50	42.00
Nagarjuna University	30.00	50.00
Sri Venkateswara University	49.15	47.12
Kakatiya University	42.70	50.00
Sri Krishna Devaraya University	15.00	42.00
Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam	20.00	11.00
A. P. Open University	24.00	7.00

Booklet Containing Rules Regarding Pay, G.P.F. etc.

1171. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

(a) whether the teachers working under Delhi Administration have to face great difficulties regarding their service records, G.P.F. pass books and pay fixation etc. due to ignorance of the rules; and

(b) whether Government propose to circulate a booklet to the teachers of all the schools under Delhi Administration giving all information about pay-rules, G.P.F. Advance/Withdrawal rules and leave rules etc. so that they may not face any difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) No such difficulty has been brought to notice of Delhi Administration.

(b) All the relevant information in this regard can be obtained from various pub-

lished documents which are already easily available.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1172. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Crop Insurance Scheme as modified in the light of the recommendations of the Study Group and applicable to the Rabi Crops 1988-89 onwards;

(b) the State-wise Rabi increase covered by the scheme in hectares and its percentage to total acreage under Rabi Crop;

(c) the procedure for payment of premia and for filing of claim and for processing the claim and;

(d) the actual average time lag between filling of claim and payment thereon, and the period envisaged under the modified scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The modifications in the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) to be effective from Rabi 1988-89 onwards are still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Under the CCIS the credit disbursing agencies at the time of sanctioning of the loans for the insured crops deduct the insurance charges and remit the same to the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). The CCIS does not envisage lodging of any claims, either by the farmers or by the credit disbursing agencies. It has been prescribed in this regard that the State Governments would conduct requisite number of crop cutting experiments in the notified areas for the insured crops at the end of every season and submit to the GIC the yield data worked out on the basis

of such experiments. Thereafter, the GIC within two months of the receipt of the yield data calculates the quantum of the indemnity claims that are payable to the concerned farmers in every State and furnishes to the Government for approval the details of such claims.

(d) The average time lag between the submission to the Government by the GIC of the details of the claims that are payable to the concerned farmers in a State and the payment thereof after approval of the Government, is of one month, provided the claims are in order and the State Governments pay its one third share immediately. However, no time limit is prescribed under the CCIS, in this regard.

Probe into functioning of various departments of Directorate of Transport Delhi Administration

1173. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a probe was ordered by him into the functioning of various departments of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration and he asked for a report regarding malpractices pointed out by him;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result of the investigations carried out;

(c) the steps taken to check the malpractices in future and to improve the working of the Transport Directorate; and

(d) the amount of road tax collection during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Directorate of Transport was asked to probe into the matters of—

(i) existence of three blank receipts outside the office of Directorate of Transport; and

(ii) alleged unauthorised conversion of 9 autorickshaw permits into four-seater motor cycle rickshaw permits.

The matter was investigated. On failure of the concerned Officials to satisfactorily explain how blank receipts were taken out from receipt books, the concerned officials have been suspended. As for conversion of auto rickshaw permits into motor cycle rickshaw permits, out of 9 cases one vehicle originally registered as auto rickshaw was transferred to other State in 1962, one vehicle has not been registered as per records, three vehicles were originally registered as MCR and remaining four were found to have been converted from TSR to MCR. Investigations in these cases is being done by the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. The concerned three officials have been suspended. In addition, 14 other persons have been arrested in this investigation and 19 MCRs have also been seized. Investigations are in progress.

(c) Delhi Administration have informed that measures taken include conducting of raids, surprise checks, strict vigil by Enforcement Staff of Directorate of Transport, setting up of enquiry committee, installing of a separate poloroid licensing unit at Mall Road, separate Inspection Pit at Burari, decentralisation of functions by setting up Zonal Offices at Janakpuri and Sheikh Sarai. A public address system at Directorate Office has also been in operation advising applicants of correct procedure and allied details.

(d) The amount of road tax collected by Delhi Administration during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Tax (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	1018.14
1986-87	1087.50
1987-88	1262.45

Chinese Intrusion Into Indian Territory

1174. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been intrusions by China into Indian territory after 1962; if so, where, when and the area so affected each time;

(b) whether during his recent visit to China, the Prime Minister expressed India's concern on these intrusions; and

(c) if so, the reaction of China thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Since the conflict of 1962 there have been no Chinese encroachments test of the Line of Actual Control in the Western Sector and in the Middle Sector. In the Eastern Sector the Chinese presence was noticed in the Sumdorong Chu Valley of the Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh in June 1986. There are differences of interpretation of the Line of Actual Control between India and China in this Sector.

(b) and (c). During the Prime Minister's visit to China in December 1988 the need for both sides to prevent incidents in the border areas and to devise a practical mechanism for maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas was emphasised by the Indian side. It was agreed that these matters could be discussed in the Joint Working Group on the boundary question.

Scheme for Soil Conservation in Orissa

1175. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested to include Brahmani, Upper Kolab, Indrabati and Subarnarekha river valley under the centrally sponsored scheme for soil conservation;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken for Soil conservation in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The catchments of River Brahmani, Upper Kolab and Indrabati were considered for inclusion under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Projects and Catchment of Subarnarekha under the scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers during 7th Five Year Plan. On account of resource constraints it has not been possible to take up new catchments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 7th Five Year Plan.

Assistance to States under Rural Sanitation Programme

1176. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to different States under Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the sanitation works taken up and the amount utilised in the backward and tribal areas in Orissa during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Sixty one backward and tribal blocks have been covered under Rural Sanitation Programme in Orissa during the last three years. An amount of Rs. 67.63 lakhs was utilised for construction of 7809 household latrines and 233 institutional latrines in the said blocks.

Statement

Release under CRSP (Rs. in Lakhs)

STATE/UT	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
ANDHRA PRADESH	51.00	32.00	58.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	17.00	9.00	-
ASSAM	20.00	14.00	-
BIHAR	15.00	59.00	-
GOA	7.00	-	-
GUJARAT	15.00	7.00	-
HARYANA	8.00	4.00	9.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	10.00	30.00	9.00
J & K	40.00	25.00	-
KARNATAKA	36.00	23.00	-
KERALA	15.00	15.00	-
MADHYA PRADESH	50.00	41.00	-
MAHARASHTRA	28.00	25.00	-
MANIPUR	5.00	6.00	2.00
MEGHALAYA	12.00	8.00	-
MIZORAM	9.00	3.00	1.90
NAGALAND	8.50	8.00	-
ORISSA	37.00	23.00	36.00
PUNJAB	8.00	5.00	-
RAJASTHAN	31.00	20.00	38.00
SIKKIM	6.00	9.66	3.86
TAMILNADU	23.00	20.00	63.00
TRIPURA	10.00	19.35	5.00
UTTAR PRADESH	67.00	25.00	75.00
WEST BENGAL	36.00	40.00	-
D & N HAVELI	-	-	-
A & N ISLAND	5.00	-	-
L. DWEEP	-	-	5.00
PONDICHERRY	5.00	-	-
DELHI	-	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	-	-	-
CHANDIGARH	-	-	-
TOTAL	604.50	456.01	305.66

Cold Wave Deaths

1177. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the cold wave which swept during the month of January, 1989 had claimed several lives all over the country,

(b) if so, the total number of deaths reported state-wise, due to cold wave; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide shelter to homeless persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No report of deaths due to cold wave during the month of January, 1989 has been received from any State.

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

[Translation]

Success Achieved by Farmers by Using of Improved Varieties of Wheat Seeds

1178. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various varieties of wheat are released to the farmers for sowing after extensive research;

(b) if so, whether farmers had also sown these improved varieties of wheat in their fields;

(c) the extent of success achieved by the farmers after using these improved varieties of seeds;

(d) whether most of these varieties have proved to be unsuccessful; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Wheat varieties are released for general cultivation after extensive research and testing.

(b) Yes, Sir. Farmers mainly grow the approved varieties of wheat.

(c) with the adoption of approved wheat varieties and associated production technologies, the farmers are able to get high yields (40-50q/ha) on their farms.

(d) No, Sir. A large number of approved varieties are being grown by the farmers in different wheat growing states. It is only through the adoption of these varieties and improved technologies that wheat production in India increased from 6.5 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 46.9 million tonnes in 1985-86.

(e) Question does not arise.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh

1179. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a fertilizer plant based on gas and naphtha in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) has submitted a proposal for Government's approval to the first stage clearance for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for setting up a new Naphtha based 900 TPD Ammonia and 1000 TPD Urea Plant at its Gorakhpur Unit in Uttar Pradesh. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 450 crores. The proposal will be examined keeping in view the demand-supply gap that is emerging in the region and the resource position.

[English]

**Reference of Tibet in Prime Minister's
Talks with Chinese leaders**

1180. SHRI HET RAM:

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of
Prime Minister to China certain assurance
was given to the Chinese Government on
the Tibet issue;

(b) if so, the nature of the assurance
given to the Chinese Government in this
regard;

(c) whether the assurance given is a
departure from the Government's earlier
policy on the question of Tibet; and

(d) if so, the reasons for shift in Govern-
ment's policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) to (c)
During the recent visit of the Prime Minis-
ter to China, it was reiterated that Govern-
ment regard Tibet as an autonomous reg-
ion of China. It was stated that activities
incompatible with this position are not
permitted on Indian soil. The above con-
stitutes the consistent stand of the Govern-
ment of India. There has been no change
in this stand.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Crisis in BALCO

1181. Dr. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Com-
pany Limited situated in Korba, Madhya
Pradesh is likely to face crisis due to

suspension of supply of bauxite from Gan-
dhamardan mines; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by
Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) (a) and (b) The
Captive mining sources of the Korba
Aluminium Complex of BALCO at Amar-
kantak and Phulka Pahar in M.P. are get-
ting depleted fast. To ensure availability of
bauxite for Korba plant, the Gandhamar-
dan Bauxite Project in Sambalpur district
of Orissa was sanctioned by the Govern-
ment in July '82. Work on the project,
however, has been held up due to local
agitation since Dec. '85. No bauxite mining
has commenced at Gandhamardan as yet.
In view of the uncertainties at Gan-
dhamardan, BALCO is taking appropriate
measures to ensure bauxite supplies for its
Alumina Plant at Korba.

[English]

Replacement of Terminal tax in Delhi

1182. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minis-
ter of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had
undertaken to expeditiously study various
aspects of Entry Tax system to consider
replacement of the present system of ter-
minal tax; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the
modalities worked out in terminating the
terminal tax in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The
Delhi Administration has since got the
study of Entry Tax system done through a
team of officers.

(b) Final decision has so far not been
taken by Delhi Administration in this re-
gard.

Foodgrains Production

1183. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Kharif foodgrains production this year and the estimated foodgrains production during the current Rabi season; and

(b) the details of achievement in respect of the Special Food Production Programme implemented this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The final estimates of production of foodgrains for the year 1988-89 are yet to be received from the States. However, according to the present assessment, the foodgrains production this year is expected to be in the range of 95 to 96 million tonnes for Kharif season and 71.5 to 74.0 million tonnes for Rabi season.

(b) The Special Foodgrains Production Programme has enabled the Government to provide more assistance to the farmers for seed treatment, seed subsidy, soil amelioration, plant protection, seed control etc. Consequently, the production of foodgrains during the year 1988-89 is expected to cross the targetted level of 166.57 million tonnes.

Involvement of private sector in development of Major Ports

1184. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI T. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARAPPA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to involve private sector in the development and modernisation of major ports;

(b) whether there has been any response from the private sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) In limited areas of Port Development, Government are prepared to encourage the induction of private capital. Development of Container Terminals in Ports, where already one such Terminal exists, has been identified as one such area.

(b) to (d) A tender was floated by Calcutta Port Trust in Sept./Oct., 1987 to ascertain whether private parties are prepared to invest in the setting up of a Container Terminal at Haldia. Two parties have indicated their interest in the matter and are having negotiations with the Calcutta Port Trust in this regard.

Relief measures to earth-quake victims

1185. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent earth-quakes in several States have caused house collapse and damage to houses on a considerable scale and have upset Government's housing schemes;

(b) if so, the estimated financial loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide relief to those who have lost shelters in the earth-quake and also to accelerate other housing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The States of Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal reported damage

to houses due to earth-quake which occurred on 21st August, 1988. The State-wise details of number of houses damaged and estimated loss incurred in financial terms are given below.

(c) Ceilings of expenditure amounting Rs. 24.31 crores has been approved for Bihar State for earth-quake relief including repair/restoration of earth-quake damaged houses. Ceilings of expenditure amounting to Rs.23.56 crores and Rs.8.49 crores have been approved for West Bengal and Sikkim respectively for earth-quake/flood relief.

Statement

Extent of damages caused to houses due to earth-quake

S.No.	State	No. of Houses damaged	Estimated loss in financial terms (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Bihar	149334	108.86
2.	Sikkim	12806	9.12
3.	West Bengal	The damage to houses has been reported along with the damage to houses on account of floods. Separate figures of damage to houses by earth-quake has not been reported by the State Government.	

[Translation]

Production of oilseeds

1186. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of oilseed has increased after the Technology Mission on Oilseed started functioning; and

(b) if so, the annual increase in the production and the amount of foreign exchange saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. During the two and half years of existence of Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMO), significant progress has been made in respect of oilseeds production, despite deficient rainfalls from the beginning of the 7th Plan culminating in one of the worst droughts of the century in 1987. The comparative picture of rainfall and oilseeds production is given below:

Year	% of Metc. Units receiving normal rainfall.	Production (in lakh tonnes)
1985-86	74	108.3
1986-87	60	114.5
1987-88	40	123.8

Oilseed production during Kharif 1988 is estimated to be over 94 lakh tonnes against the target of 86 lakh tonnes, compared to the previous best of 72 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and three years average 1985-87 of 63 lakh tonnes. The target for rabi is 71 lakh tonnes; and it is likely to be achieved. Hence production for 1988-89 is expected to be about 155 lakh tonnes. The increase in production came about mainly due to the strategy followed by the partners of the Mission in providing farmers with better technology, input and other services as well as price support; in 1988-89, the favourable monsoons played an important role.

(b) The annual increase in production over respective preceding years since the setting up of the Mission, has been 4.4

lakh tonnes in 1986-87, 11.1 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 and an estimated 31.2 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The following table shows the import of edible oil by STC:

Year	Million tonnes	Value (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	1.63	1318.99
1984-85	1.37	1122.13
1985-86	1.18	488.95
1986-87	1.50	667.67
1987-88	1.82	1060.00 (App.)

As a result of a very good crop during 1988-89, import of edible oils is estimated to be less than 50% of the previous year's level, which may save the country foreign exchange of the order of Rs.500 crores.

[English]

Investment target of SAIL

1187. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has fixed up a target of investing Rs. 15,000 crores, over the next 12 years to increase production to 15 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the break-up of the proposed investment, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) In 1987, Steel Authority of India Limited had formulated a Corporate Plan which envisaged production of around 15 MT of Steel by 2000 A.D. The tentative estimates of investments for implementing this plan were of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores at the current prices. The project-wise investments are expected to be finalised as they come up for approvals.

Setting up a stockyard at Nagpur by SAIL

1188. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India propose to set up a modern stockyard at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the investment proposed to be made for the setting up of this stockyard;

(c) whether the site has since been selected and allotted for the proposed stockyard at Nagpur;

(d) the time by which construction of stockyard will be completed; and

(e) to what extent the industries located in the Vidarbha region will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) SAIL already has a stockyard at Nagpur. However, it is planning to set up a bigger and better equipped stockyard there.

(b) to (d) A site has been selected for which acquisition proceedings have been initiated. The final-investment would depend on the extent of land to be made available to SAIL and the equipment used. It would be premature to state at this stage as to how much time the construction would take.

(e) A bigger and modern stockyard would result in enhanced availability of iron and steel thereby helping industries located in the Vidarbha region.

[Translation]

Foodgrains production

1189. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains production is likely to increase sufficiently this year;

(b) if so, the total quantity of anticipated food production and the factors contributing towards this increase;

(c) whether keeping in view the expected production, Government have chalked out any scheme, for its storage and procurement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final estimates of production of foodgrains are yet to be received from the States. However, according to the present assessments, the total production of foodgrains for the year 1988-89 is expected to be in the range of 166.5 to 170.0 million tonnes. The factors contributing towards this increase this year are favourable monsoon, increased consumption of fertilisers, better management and implementation of Special Foodgrains Production Programme.

(c) and (d) Government takes the responsibility of purchasing all grains conforming to the specifications, offered for sale at the support price. Procurement operations are undertaken by the Food Corporation of India as well as the State Governments and their agencies in areas as mutually agreed. The storage capacity available for foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India, State Governments and their agencies which was 25.75 million tonnes as on 1.1.1989 is adequate to meet the requirements of buffer/operational stock level on macro level basis. A capacity of 3.46 lakh tonnes is, however, at present under construction by Food Corporation of India.

[English]

Introduction of hovercraft service between Calcutta and Haldia ports

1190. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Hovercraft service between Calcutta and Haldia Ports to overcome the difficulties posed by the present transport system between these two places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are proposals to introduce such services in other parts of the country also to solve the transport problems caused by traffic congestion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has proposed to introduce hovercraft service between Calcutta and Haldia and to acquire two hovercrafts for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Government has given permission to two private companies for acquisition of two hovercrafts each for operation between Bhavnagar and Surat and Vice-versa. These companies are yet to acquire these hovercrafts.

Import of Fertilizers

1191. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import fertilizers in the near future keeping in view the growing demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stock position of fertilizers in the last three years and the projections of demand and supply for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b) Fertilisers would be imported to bridge the gap between the

assessed requirement and indigenous availability.

(c) The stock position of the fertilisers during the last three years is given below:

(In lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Stock as on	
1.4.1986	29.62
1.4.1987	38.24
1.4.1988	36.80

The total anticipated demand and indigenous supply of all types of fertilisers during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as follow:

(In lakh tonnes of nutrients)

	1988-89	1989-90
Anticipated demand	113.31	135.00
Anticipated indigenous production	88.50	91.50

[Translation]

Development of improved variety of oilseeds

1192. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed

improved varieties of oilseeds in recent years;

(b) if so, the details of the varieties developed and the extent of anticipated increase in production;

(c) whether these varieties were made available to the cultivators for sowing this year; and

(d) if so, the quantity thereof and the States where these seeds were sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the improved varieties developed of different oilseeds under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Oilseeds crops are given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). Certified seed was distributed to the cultivators by the State Governments of some varieties and hybrids through the State Agencies. The breeder seed of recently developed varieties is being further multiplied through foundation and certified seed stages for supplying to the cultivators. As a supplemental effort SFCI has distributed 243 quintals of certified seed of Toria variety TL-15 this year to the farmers of different State: (Punjab 228 quintals, Delhi UT 9 quintals, and Chandigarh U.T 6 quintals)

Statement

Details of the varieties recently developed under the all India Coordinated Research project on Oilseeds alongwith the Anticipated Increase in production.

Crop	No. of varieties developed	Names of varieties	Extent of anticipated in yield over check (in per cent)
GROUNDNUT	9	ALR-1, M-335, VRI-1(VG-18) SG-84, ICGS-11, ICGS-44 MA-16, TG-9, CGC-4018 (GIRNAR-I)	10-20
RAPESEED-MUSTARD			
MUSTARD	4	RL-1359, RW-351 (BHAGIRATH(I), RW-85-59 (SARAMA), NDR-8501	20
TORIA	3	TL-15, TWC-3(PANCHALI) PT-30	10-20
SESAME	5	RAUSS-17-4, TNAU-10, TC 289 JLT-7, RAJESWARI	15-25
LINSEED	5	DPL-21(JEEVEN), LCK-152 (GAURAV), RLC-6(KIRAN), JANAKI, KL-31(NAGARKOT)	11-18
SUNFLOWER	8	MSFH-8, MSFH-10, MSFH-17 CO-2, APSH-11, SS-56 LDMRSH-I, LDMRSH-3	15-30
SAFFLOWER	2	HUS-305, (MALVIYA KUSUM 305) NRS-209 (NIRA)	10-20
CASTOR	1	SHB-18 (GCH-4)	20-26
NIGER	3	GA-10, CA-5, RCR-317	17-20
SOYBEAN	6	PK-564, PK-472, PK-471 VL-SOYA-2, JS 80-21, MACS-58	15-20

[English]

Didarganj Yakshini

1193. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Didarganj Yakshini" exhibited during the Festivals of India abroad and belonging to Patna Museum is lying in the National Museum in a damaged condition;

(b) whether Government of Bihar have made repeated requests for the return of this Statue and have claimed compensation for the damage done to the Statue; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not returning the Statue to the Patna Museum and not paying the compensation claimed by the State Government of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Didarganj Yakshini belonging to Patna Museum, Patna was exhibited in USA under the aegis of Festival of India. Since its return it is in the safe custody of the National Museum, New Delhi. The art object had suffered a slight damage (1/10th of an inch chipping on its left cheek). The Expert Evaluation Committee Constituted by the Government recommended a compensation of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for this damage; but the Government of Bihar has demanded a sum of Rs. 6.25 crores. Therefore, pending finalisation of compensation claim the statue is being kept here.

Meeting between chairman, KVS and delegation of all India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association

1194. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held on 28 November, 1988 between a delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan led by its Chairman;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decisions arrived at the meeting have since been implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d): A delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers Association called on the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 28th November, 1988. The delegation had preliminary discussions on matters relating to transfer of teachers; and principals, enhancement of promotional quota of teachers; Pay scale of Music Teachers; teaching allowance to Laboratory Assistants; revival of cadre of Laboratory Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas; introduction of optional subjects like drawing; music etc. in secondary and Senior Secondary levels; provision of class IV employees for school Libraries; representation of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the Board of governors and payment of salary to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas who went on mass casual leave in August, 1984.

In pursuance of the above mentioned discussion, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided that the requests for transfer of teachers suffering from terminal illness would be considered all through the year. Also, since a substantial proportion of teachers promoted / selected as PGT and Vice-Principal in 1988 did not join in the posting offered to them in distant States under the extant transfer guidelines, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided that these would be offered a

posting in nearby States to the extent feasible. The suggestion for increasing the pay-scales of Music Teachers and for giving teaching allowance to Laboratory Assistants has not been found acceptable. Also, the suggestion for revival of the cadre of laboratory Assistance, introduction of a larger number of subjects like Drawing, Music etc. at plus 2 stage and provision of Class IV employee for school library have not been found acceptable.

[Translation]

Saline Drinking Water

1195. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several areas in the country where flouride content in water is very high and the water is saline which is not fit for drinking and it also causes a number of diseases;

(b) if so, the State-wise names of such areas; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to supply safe drinking water in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Under the National Drinking water Mission steps have been taken to provide safe drinking water facilities with permissible limits of flouride through alternative sources or by popularising domestic deflouridation programmes or by installation of community deflouridation plants in the affected areas. Installation of 100 deflouridation plants has been approved in some of the affected States.

Under the submission activities on "Control of Flourosis" training-cum-awareness camps are also being conducted in the flourosis affected districts for doctors, paramedical workers and the common man as well to educate the people to refrain from drinking flouride contaminated water.

Similarly under the sub-mission on desalination of water safe drinking water sources are provided either through alternative sources or by installation of desalination plants. Installation of 128 desalination plants in the affected States /UT has already been approved apart from a large number of RO/ED stationary and RO mobile disalination plants already functioning in States like Gujarat, Andhara Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	Areas Predominantly affected with	
		Excess Flouride	Excess salinity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool district, Prakasam, Nalgonda, West Godavari	Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Vizianagaram, Prakasam
2.	Biher		
3.	Gujrat	Amreli, Mehsana	Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, etc.
4.	Haryana	Some Pockets of 7 districts of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Jind etc.	Gurgaon
5.	Karnataka	Dharwar, Gulbarga, Raichur	
6.	Kerala		
7.	Madhya Pradesh		
8.	Maharashtra	Chanderpur distt. and other 9 districts	Aurangabad, thane Amaravati
9.	punjab		
10.	Rajasthan	Some areas in all the 27 districts	Barmer, Churu, jodhpur, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jaipur
11.	Tamil Nadu	Periyar	Ramanathapuram, South Arcot
12.	Orissa	Being identified	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	
14.	West Bengal		Raghunathpur, Sunderban, Midnapore, 24-Paraganas

15. UT of Lakshadweep

Some areas in the inhabited island

16. UT of Pondicherry

Some pockets of the UT

17. UT of Delhi

Some rural areas of UT

*Water quality analysis are in process to identify specific areas affected by excess flouride or salinity in drinking water.

[English]

Criteria/guidelines for selection of delegations and Liaison officers by ICCR

1196. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and guidelines adopted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for selection of delegations for sending them abroad for giving performances;

(b) the details of such delegations and status of Liaison Officers attached with such delegations during the last three years;

(c) the countries where performances have been given to the delegations during the last three years; and

(d) the amount spent on each delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI): (a) Proposals for visits for delegations to countries abroad invited by ICCR from Indian Missions abroad. These are included in the Plan of Action for the year and submitted to the President, the Governing body and the General Assembly of ICCR for approval. Performing troupes are selected from a Reference List recommended by the Advisory Panels set up by President of ICCR in the fields of dance, music and theatre.

Liaison Officers are sent only with large or composite groups and not with every

delegation. The Liaison Officer is normally selected from the concerned territorial section of ICCR dealing with the group. Prior experience of handling delegations is generally taken into account in selecting Liaison Officers.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study team to assess the problems faced by farmers in Tamil Nadu

1197. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested Union Government to depute a study team to assess the problems faced by the farmers in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the findings of the study team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No request from the Government of Tamil Nadu to depute a study team to assess the problems faced by the farmers has been recieved.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Request of Uluberia Municipality for dredging of river

1198. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uluberia Municipality requested Calcutta Port Trust several times for proper dredging of the river regularly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) The Municipality of Uluberia had approached the Calcutta Port Trust for dredging shallower areas on the opposite side of the navigational channel because of the bank slips. Since the study of the hydraulic survey charts over several years did not establish the need for dredging as far as the Port was concerned, the Uluberia Municipality was informed by the Calcutta Port Trust accordingly. The navigational channel on the Uluberia side needs no dredging as depths have always been more than the Port's navigational requirements. Dredging of the navigational channel further could aggravate the slips because of the increase in depth.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1199. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of claims paid and payable to farmers in Orissa under Crop Insurance Scheme for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS), in respect of 1987-88, claims of Rs. 1328.62 lakhs are payable in Orissa out of which an amount of Rs. 9.61 lakh has since been paid. The details of the indemnity claims payable under the CCIS in Orissa for 1988-89 are not yet available.

Demonstration before Indian High Commission, London

1200. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware of a demonstration held outside the Indian High Commissioner's office at London on 22 January, 1989 shouting slogans in favour of creating 'Khalistan'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 22nd January, 1989 a demonstration organised by the various Sikh extremist organisations in U.K. was held in London. Between 4000 and 5000 persons marched through the principal streets of London and congregated near India House carrying placards against the Government of India, chanting slogans praising Kehar Singh and Satwant Singh and in favour of 'Khalistan'. The British police ensured that there was no violence during the march but four persons were arrested for general unruly behaviour.

Special package for jute cultivation

1201. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether availability of Rs. 25 crores as a part of PM's special package for West Bengal for the development of Jute cultivation was announced;

(b) whether this amount has been utilised so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether specific time bound programme has been prepared for the improvement of jute cultivation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The availability of Rs. 25 crores as a part of PM's special package was announced for the development of jute cultivation for eight major jute/mesta growing states including West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Special Jute Development Programme has been sanctioned for three years beginning from 1987-88 to 1989-90. The amount is being utilised.

(d) A detailed programme has been prepared for implementation to improve jute production for each of the state.

(e) Does not arise.

Memorandum regarding Sanskrit under New education policy

1202. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any memorandum has been received by the Union Government from the scholars of Sanskrit for according adequate status to Sanskrit in the educational institutions in the country as the teaching of Sanskrit has received a setback under the 10 plus 2 system and the programme of National Policy on Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the memorandum; and

(d) if no action/decision on this has been taken so far the likely date by which decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) has endorsed the

Three Language Formula as enunciated in the NPE, 1968. Both the policies of 1968 and 1986 were debated at length in the Parliament and were approved by the Parliament. The three language formula mentioned in the NPE 1968 has been evolved after long years of deliberations at various levels and represents the consensus in the country. It stipulates that at secondary stage, a modern Indian Language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking States and of Hindi along with regional language and English in the non-Hindi speaking States should be taught. The Central Government has all along recommended to States for faithful implementation of the three language formula. School education is primarily looked after by the State Governments. The States have their own agencies to work out and prescribe the scheme of studies to be followed by their schools.

The Central board of Secondary Education has revised the scheme of studies in September, 1988 for secondary examination to ensure faithful adherence to the provision of National Policy on Education. It requires teaching of Hindi, English and a modern Indian Language upto Secondary School Examination. Sanskrit will be taught as part of Hindi 'A' course. In addition, the students may offer one of the seven classical and European languages including Sanskrit as an additional subject.

After the Central board of Secondary education announced its revised scheme of studies for languages at secondary level in September 1988, a number of people have written to voice their fear that this arrangement would dilute the teaching of Sanskrit in schools. In this connection it may be noted that there is no intention whatsoever of reducing the importance of Sanskrit. In the revised scheme of studies Sanskrit as part of Hindi 'A' Course will be studied by a large majority of students appearing for the secondary examination conducted by the Central Board of Seco-

dary Education. The students will be studying it at a more mature age and since it will be examinable in Board Examination, it will be studied more seriously.

Clearance of Sheep and Sheep Product Development Corporation

1203. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a corporation for development of Sheep and Sheep Production in Karnataka is pending with Union Government for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which clearance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a). No, Sir.

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

Memorandum from Tibetan Women

1204. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Tibetan women Association seeking help as a non-aligned country to solve the Tibetan issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware of a memorandum addressed by the Tibetan Women's

Association. The memorandum refers to matters concerning the relations between China and Tibet.

(c) Government regard Tibet as an autonomous region of China.

Four Laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar Section of National Highway No. 5

1206. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four laning work of the National Highway No. 5 between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar has not made much progress due to constraint of resources; and

(b) if so, the amount of outlay approved, already released and likely to be provided for it during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. A length of approximately one km. has already been four-laned and for the balance, provision exists in the VII Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Central assistance to Flood affected States

1207. SHRI D.B. PATIL:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether flood affected States and Union territories have sought central assistance from Union government; and

(b) if so, the assistance actually provided by Union government to each State/Union territory as on 31-1-1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Out of 21 States affected by floods, heavy rains, etc., during the south-west monsoon of 1988, 18 States submitted memoranda seeking

central assistance for relief. Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 539.79 crores had been approved in respect of these States till 31-1-1989. The State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

Statement

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CEILINGS OF EXPENDITURE APPROVED FOR FLOODS, HEAVY RAINS, ETC., DURING 1988 MONSOON FLOODS

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.45
3.	Assam	85.36
4.	Gujarat	27.02
5.	Haryana	32.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.79
8.	Karnataka	15.38
9.	Kerala	10.55
10.	Maharashtra	21.97
11.	Meghalaya	1.88
12.	Mizoram	1.30
13.	Punjab	150.30
14.	Rajasthan	2.14
15.	Sikkim	8.49
16.	Tripura	1.96
17.	Uttar Pradesh	40.80
18.	West Bengal	37.10
Total:		539.79

Setting up Spong Iron Plant in Orissa

1208. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) propose to set up a one million tonne sponge iron plant at Daitari in Orissa;

(b) whether the sponge iron plant is proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Steel Authority of India Limited to expedite the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). SAIL is at present examining the feasibility of setting up of a sponge iron plant at different locations in the country, including Deitari in Orissa.

Salary to Non-formal Teachers

1209. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allowances (salary) prescribed for the non-formal teachers;

(b) whether the non-formal teachers are to coach the regular classes from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M without adequate remuneration; and

(c) whether any increase in their allowances is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a). Instructors in Primary Level Non-Formal Education Centres are paid an honorarium of Rs. 105/- per month and in Upper Primary Level Non-Formal Education Centres Rs. 125/- per month.

(b) No, Sir. The Scheme envisages that dedicated persons from the local community will serve as non-formal education instructors for which they are to be paid only an honorarium. The hours of non-formal

centres are not fixed but they usually work for about two hours a day at times suitable to the learners.

(c) No, Sir.

Design of Varapuzha Bridge

1210. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design of the Varapuzha bridge in Cochin has been approved;

(b) if so, estimated cost of the bridge;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the design?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Although the outline design of the bridge has been prepared, the project could not be finalised as it involves finalisation of alignment of approach road on either side and acquisition of additional land. Investigations have shown that as the soil is poor and incapable of supporting high embankments, viaducts will have to be provided on either side for which also the design is to be finalised.

Area Under Cultivation

1211. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the net sown area in different States of India, in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the net irrigated area during the same period and percentage of the irrigated area to net sown area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement on net sown area, net irrigated area and its

percentage to net sown area for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

Statement

Net Sown Area, net Irrigated Area and its Percentage to net Sown Area

(Area in thousand hectares)

State/ Union Territory	Net Sown Area			Net Irrigated Area			(Percentage of net irrigated area to Net Sown Area)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982- 83	1983- 84	1984- 85
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
Arunachal Pradesh	11034	11436	10486	3527	3878	3522	32.0	33.9	33.6
Assam	118	118	118	24	22	22	20.3	18.6	18.6
Bihar	2696	2696	2706	572	572	572	21.2	21.2	21.1
Gujarat	7530	7580	7643	2319	2517	2795	31.0	33.2	36.6
Haryana	9583	9583	9617	2240	2240	2271	23.4	23.4	23.6
Himachal Pradesh	3596	3600	3616	2356	2190	2188	65.5	60.8	60.5
Jammu & Kashmir	571	593	580	93	94	95	16.3	15.9	16.4
Karnataka	724	729	735	318	321	309	43.9	44.0	42.0
Kerala	10356	10605	10549	1486	1590	1693	14.3	15.0	16.0
Madhya Pradesh	2180	2180	2184	259	266	271	11.9	12.2	12.4
Maharashtra	19027	19223	19205	2656	2772	3010	14.0	14.4	15.7
Manipur	18302	18302	18185	1964	1964	1876	10.7	10.7	10.3
Meghalaya	140	140	140	65	65	65	46.4	46.4	46.4
Mizoram	193	193	193	50	50	50	25.9	25.9	25.9
Nagaland	65	65	65	8	8	8	12.3	12.3	12.3
Orissa	165	185	183	66	68	50	40.0	36.8	27.3
Punjab	5990	5990	6288	1845	1845	1466	30.8	30.8	23.3
Rajasthan	4202	4212	4189	3550	3609	3621	84.5	85.7	86.4
Sikkim	15660	16234	15215	3218	3276	3204	20.5	20.2	21.1
Tamil Nadu	76	78	78	12	12	16	15.8	15.4	20.5
Tripura	5259	5846	5788	2255	2618	2640	42.9	44.8	45.6
Uttar Pradesh	246	246	249	29	29	29	11.8	11.8	11.6
West Bengal	17226	17273	17248	9884	9879	9879	57.4	57.2	57.3
A. & N. Islands	5565	5341	5341	1834	1980	1980	33.0	37.1	37.1
Chandigarh	33	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. & N. Haveli	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	24	24	24	1	1	1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Goa, Daman & Diu	65	63	60	52	51	50	80.0	81.0	83.3
Lakshadweep	133	143	147	13	13	13	9.8	9.1	8.8
Pondicherry	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL INDIA	29	29	29	25	25	25	86.2	86.2	86.2
	140794	142746	140900	40721	41955	41722	28.9	29.4	29.6

Open Universities During Eighth Plan

1212. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open Universities proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the details of the courses imparted by the Indira Gandhi Open University; and

(c) the procedure adopted by Indira Gandhi University to impart education to its students at distant places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. L.P. SHAHI): (a). This Department has no information about the proposals, if any, for establishment of Open Universities by State Governments during the Eighth Plan period.

(b) The courses which are offered by the University at present are:

1. Diploma in Distance Education
2. Diploma in Management (Module I and Module II)
3. Diploma in Creative Writing in English
4. Certificate Course in Rural Development
5. Certificate Course in Food & Nutrition
6. B.A. and
7. B. Com.

(c) The IGNOU has adopted a multimedia instructional strategy to impart education to its students through printed lessons, audio and video cassettes. Personal contact programmes for face to face instruction by tutors/Counsellors are arranged at 115 Study Centres of the

University located in different parts of the country.

Losses to BALCO

1213. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) has suffered losses during 1987-88 and 1988-89; if so, to what extent annually;

(b) whether the BALCO was directed to shut down production in units where they were losing very heavily;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the losses incurred by BALCO on ingots rods rolled products

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No.Sir,

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

Un-Employed youth

1214. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educated un-employed youth in rural areas of each State and Union Territory as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to give additional facilities to attract educated un-employed youths of rural areas towards farming; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 1.

As per the 38th Round of the National Sample Survey the backlog of estimate of unemployment for the age group 15+ as in March 1985 was 8.77 million of which 4.67 million was in rural areas.

2. The education specific percentage of Unemployed (15 years & above) according to usual status excluding workers in the subsidiary status (adjusted) is given for rural males and females in Statement & I and II below.

(b) and (c) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) families with annual income of less than Rs. 4800 in rural areas are assisted for taking up self-employment ventures in a variety of activities like agriculture, horticulture, sericulture and animal husbandry in the primary sector, weaving, handicrafts etc. in the secondary sector and service and business activities in the tertiary sector. In 1987-88, 41% of the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP took up economic activities under the primary sector.

Under the Training of Rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) Technical skill is provided to the rural youth from families with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800 to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. The target group comprises rural youth between the ages 18—35 from families with an annual income of less than Rs. 4800. During the training period, trainees are provided with stipend, free tool kit etc. and after completion of the training a package of assistance in the form of subsidy and loan is given to them for setting up self employment ventures. The objective of TRYSEM scheme has been enlarged to include wage employment in cases of project linkages.

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra under the Department of Agriculture, Research & education provide training support to rural youth in agriculture and allied areas.

Statement — I

Education-Specific Percentage of unemployed (15 years & above) according to usual status excluding workers in the subsidiary STATUS (ADJUSTED).

State/UT	Not Literate	Literate and upto primary	Middle	Secondary	Graduate and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.09	0.93	2.05	4.79	15.84	0.88
Assam	0.61	0.41	2.48	7.58	4.53	1.58
Bihar	0.36	0.93	1.42	4.92	10.45	1.11
Gujarat	0.45	0.11	0.76	1.71	5.53	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	0.17	3.38	2.94	8.84	2.44	2.41
Himachal Pradesh	0.17	1.01	0.95	5.07	4.19	1.23
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.63	0.77	2.97	5.16	0.57
Karnataka	0.02	0.39	1.72	3.07	11.51	0.71
Kerala	0.90	2.74	9.61	13.45	7.22	5.78
Madhya Pradesh	0.11	0.27	0.41	4.35	4.67	0.24
Maharashtra	0.02	0.41	2.56	3.48	5.03	0.85
Manipur	—	—	0.68	2.37	—	0.43
Meghalaya	—	0.39	1.25	1.73	—	0.39
Orissa	0.69	0.61	3.48	6.80	9.53	1.39
Punjab	0.36	2.42	2.15	6.91	6.85	1.89
Rajasthan	0.20	0.06	1.10	0.21	2.25	0.40
Sikkim	0.48	—	8.32	—	—	0.83
Tamil Nadu	0.33	1.23	5.25	7.97	19.90	2.09
Tripura	0.46	0.37	0.39	5.04	2.51	1.14
Uttar Pradesh	0.15	0.42	1.76	2.66	6.13	0.71
West Bengal	0.42	1.29	3.88	6.67	4.56	1.83
Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.95	3.31	5.04	4.94	12.54	2.98
Chandigarh	—	—	5.08	11.28	—	2.92
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.83	1.57	—	—	—	0.90
Delhi	—	—	8.03	3.06	—	1.94
Goa Daman & Diu	—	0.19	—	—	—	0.06
Mizoram	—	—	—	2.31	—	0.06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	—	2.01	1.65	9.05	—	1.88	
All India	0.24	0.90	2.83	5.14	7.46	1.23	

Statement — II

Education-Specific Percentage of unemployed (15 years & above)
according to usual status excluding workers in the subsidiary
STATUS (ADJUSTED).

RURAL FEMALES

State/UT	Not Literate	Literate and upto primary	Middle	Secondary	Graduate and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.03	—	2.58	1.50	11.46	0.12
Assam	0.31	—	0.44	4.59	9.44	0.39
Bihar	0.06	—	—	3.86	—	0.08
Gujarat	0.07	0.08	—	1.00	8.43	0.11
Haryana	—	—	1.69	—	31.32	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	—	0.21	—	4.71	15.86	0.36
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	3.66	4.87	0.09
Karnataka	0.04	0.21	0.32	7.86	15.65	0.30
Kerala	0.23	1.29	6.54	13.93	19.86	3.64
Madhya Pradesh	0.01	0.14	—	4.76	—	0.04
Maharashtra	—	—	0.65	1.58	9.13	0.07
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	0.77	—	—	0.07

Orissa	0.13	—	0.33	3.15	—	0.16
Punjab	0.32	—	2.13	5.46	17.22	0.73
Rajasthan	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.06
Sikkim	—	—	—	17.23	—	0.28
Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.40	2.09	11.32	20.83	0.70
Tripura	—	—	1.49	25.86	11.67	1.56
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	0.28	0.79	—	0.02
West Bengal	0.12	0.18	1.87	7.70	23.79	0.49
A & N Islands	0.21	0.57	2.60	6.72	—	0.87
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
D & N Haveli	—	2.14	—	—	—	0.24
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	6.22	—	—	—	1.30
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	0.49	—	—	3.36	100.00	1.60
ALL INDIA	0.07	0.27	2.02	6.68	13.31	0.35

Schemes for drinking water supply in Maharashtra

1215. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has proposed six schemes for piped drinking water supply to drought prone areas of the State involving an outlay of Rs. 49.50 crores; and

(b) if so, when the schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)
(a) Yes, Sir. (b) Four schemes costing Rs. 28.0 crores have been cleared and balance two schemes costing Rs. 21.50 crores are under technical scrutiny.

Survey for setting up of food processing units in Maharashtra

1216. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Maharashtra to identify the places where setting up of food processing

units in public/private sector is feasible and for which technology is available;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) the food processing industries for which complete indigenous technology is available in the country;

(d) the food processing industries for which negotiation for foreign collaboration is in progress; and

(e) the direct employment likely to be generated from such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted any such survey in Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) Generally indigenous technology is available in respect of food processing industries. However, sometimes import of technology is permitted for upgradation or modernisation or for improving export potential. While possibilities of joint sector collaboration are sometimes discussed when foreign trade delegations visit this country, generally foreign collaboration negotiations for setting up units in the private sector are carried on by the entrepreneurs themselves.

Utilisation of funds under National Rural Employment Programme by Kerala

1217. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Kerala has allowed to lapse any portion of the funds allocated to the State under the National Rural Employment Programme during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised; and

(c) whether any instructions have been

issued for utilisation of such funds during 1988-89 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

(a) and (b) The total resource available with Government of Kerala during the year 1987-88 for utilisation under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) amounted to Rs. 3825.01 lakhs including the unutilised balance from the previous year, Central Cash assistance, State share and the value of foodgrains at subsidised rates. The utilisation as per reports received from the State Government comes to Rs. 2640.73 lakhs. NREP guidelines permit 25% funds to be carried over from year to year. An amount of Rs. 255.87 lakhs was deducted from the releases made to the State during the year 1988-89 on account of excess carried over funds.

(c) NREP guidelines contain requisite instructions for utilisation of carried over funds. Therefore, no separate instructions are required to be issued for the purpose.

Purchase of French N-Power Plant Tritium by Pakistan

1218. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIHKE
PATIL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, 'Pak may buy French N-Power Plant' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 4 February, 1989 wherein it is stated that the discussion between the two countries for purchase of nuclear power plant are continuing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that

Pakistan has acquired 'Tritium' from West Germany for developing nuclear capacity; and.

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) Government have seen media reports to this effect. (c) Government view with deep concern transfer of nuclear technology/material and components to Pakistan in view of its clandestine weapons oriented nuclear programme.

Taking over of Haldia Project

1219. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have convened a meeting recently of the KRIBHCO, IFFCO, NFL and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizer to take over the Haldia Project of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the public sector fertilizers companies that have agreed to take over the Haldia Project; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to re-open the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. At the instance of the Planning Commission, a meeting of the Chief Executives of National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL), Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBH-

CO) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) was convened for exploring the possibility of taking over Haldia project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation by one of these companies for its revamp and rehabilitation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 500 crores as suggested by the consultants. No final decision has been taken.

Procurement price of Oilseeds

1220. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the procurement price for oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the details of price fixed for each variety of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The minimum support prices fixed by the Government for different oilseeds of fair average quality for the crop year 1988-89 are indicated below.

	(Rs. per qtl.)
1. Groundnut-in-shell	430
2. Soyabean (black)	275
3. Soyabean (yellow)	320
4. Sunflower seed	450
5. Rapeseed & Mustard	460
6. Toria	430
7. Safflower	440

Tubewells in Orissa

1221. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 per cent of the tubewells installed under the centrally sponsored scheme in Orissa, particularly in the tribal areas, are out of order;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to repair or replace those tubewells; and

(c) the instructions issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Only 74 out of 472 tubewells in the tribal areas are out of order. (b) and (c) Orissa Government is taking necessary steps to put defunct tubewells in order.

Production of Infant Milk Food and Weaning Foods

1222. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will

the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of infant milk food and various weaning foods, unit-wise for the year 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether the output of infant milk food and various weaning foods registered any decline in 1988 from 1987 figures; and

(c) if so, the percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)

(a) The estimated production of infant milk food and various weaning foods during the years 1985 and 1986 unit-wise is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Unit-wise estimated annual production of infant milk food and various weaning foods during the years 1985 and 1986.

A. PRODUCTION OF INFANT MILK FOOD

(Figures in Metric tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Infant Milkfood Production	
			1985	1986
Public/Co-operative/Private Sector				
1.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation (Federation)	Proddutur	190	69
2.	-do-	Vijayawada	—	163
3.	M/s. Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Anand	11560	11250
4.	M/s. Mehsana Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Mehsana	12915	13700

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Infant Milkfood Production	
			1985	1986
5.	M/s. Sabarkantha Distt. Coop. Producers Union Ltd.	Sabarkantha	5885	6905
6.	M/s. Hoshiarpur Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Hoshiarpur	61	—
7.	M/s. Punjab State Dairy Development Corporation (Federation) Ltd.	Ludhiana	10	45
8.	M/s. Doaba Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Jalandhar	—	—
9.	M/s. Glindia Ltd.	Aligarh	1581	1568
10.	M/s. Foremost Industries Ltd.	Etah	431	262
11.	M/s. Milkfood Ltd.	Bahadurgarh (Punjab)	821	816
12.	M/s. Food Specialities Ltd.	Moga	11709	10605
13.	M/s. Haryana Milk food	Pehowa	919	876
14.	M/s. Dempo Dairy Industries Ltd.	Bijapur (Karnataka)	31*	28*
15.	M/s. Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd.	Bharatpur (Karnataka)	1351	2067
16.	M/s. Foremost Industries Ltd.	Saharanpur	417	270
17.	M/s. Indodan Industries Ltd.	Muzaffarnagar	1006	1964
18.	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd.	Bombay	1950	1854
Total			50,837	52,442

*Including various weaning foods.

B. PRODUCTION OF WEANING FOODS

(Figures in Metric tonnes)

			Weaning food production	
Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Location	1985	1986
Cooperative/Private Sector				
1.	M/s. Kaira Distt. Coop Milk Producers Ltd.	Anand	7	18
2.	M/s. Glindia Ltd.	Aligarh	2455	2613
3.	M/s. Food Specialities Ltd.	Moga	4786	5116
4.	M/s. Raptakos Brett & Co. Ltd.	Bombay	11	31
Total			7259	7778
GRAND TOTAL(A+B)			58096	60220

Allocation For Repairs of National Highways in Kerala

(e) if so, the details thereof?

1223. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) An amount of Rs. 339.38 lakhs has so far been released.

(a) the allocation made and the amount released for the repairs of National Highways in Kerala during 1988-89;

(b) No, Sir.

(b) whether any urgent work has suffered due to financial constraints;

(c) Does not arise.

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the annual allocation is proposed to be raised; and

(d) and (e) A further sum of Rs 113.69 lakhs is being released during the remaining period of 1988-89.

Benefits to Small and Marginal Farmers

1224. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits given to small and marginal farmers during the past three years;

(b) the extent to which these benefits have really helped them; and

(c) the steps proposal to be taken for them in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, a sum of Rs. 205.49 crores has been released as Central share to all the States and Union Territories during 1985-86 to 1987-88. During the period under report, 4.82 lakh wells/dug wells/tube wells were constructed and 4.09 lakh pumpsets/diesel engines/ electric motors were installed on the fields of small and marginal farmers. About 1.76 lakh ha. was covered under land development works and 110.43 lakh seed minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains were distributed.

(c) The Scheme will be continued during 1989-90

Development of Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

1225. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes in operation for the development of coconut cultivation in Kerala;

(b) the details of the work done so far and the total amount spent in this regard; and

(c) the details of the future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of the Coconut Board Schemes in Kerala during the Seventh Plan along with their physical and financial targets and their achievements is given below.

(c) The Schemes on Production and Distribution of DxT Hybrid Seedlings, Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens for production of DxT hybrids, Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings for Productivity Improvement, Providing Assistance for Irrigation Facilities, Area Expansion by Providing Subsidy, Project for Promoting Primary Processing and Marketing and Establishment of Coconut Technology Development Centre will continue in operation in the remaining part of the current plan.

Statement

Seventh Plan Schemes in operation in the State of Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	7th Plan Allocation	Physical Target	Achievement	
				Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Production and Distribution of TxD Hybrid Seedlings.	20.439	2,50,000 Seedlings	1,35,000	15.110
2.	Establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens for the Production of hybrids	13.155	200 ha.	200 ha.	15.456
3.	Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings for Productivity Improvement (Initiated in 1987-88)	28.388	i) Operation area= 10,000 ha. ii) No. of diseased, Senile and Unproductive palms to be removed 12,500 iii) No. of hybrid seedlings to be distributed 12,500 iv) Irrigation sources to be developed 100 v) Pump set distribution 200 vi) Area to be covered under multi-species 1000 ha. vii) Intensive fertilizer, application 2000 ha.	11000 ha.	13.23
4.	Providing Assistance for Irrigation Facilities for Coconut Growers.	11.875	2375 Pumpsets	1786	9.675
5.	Package Scheme for Coconut (1985-86 only)	9.50	Coverage 37500 ha. Area:	37500 ha.	11.416
6.	Rejuvenation of Diseased and unproductive Coconut Holdings (1985-86 only)	10.002	Area coverage: 11,000 Supply of hybrid seedlings: 2 lakhs	11,000 ha. 2 lakhs	10.002
7.	Providing Financial	16.500	No. of affected palms	No. of	16.500

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Assistance to Coconut Growers for the Removal of Root-wilt affected Palms in Kerala (1985-86 only)		to be removed	44,000 affected palms removed	
8.	Scheme for Expansion of Area under Coconut by providing New Planting Subsidy.	84.321	3315 ha.	4991 ha.	75.142
9.	Scheme for Rehabilitation of Coconut Holdings Affected by Drought in Major Coconut growing States.	7.750	i) Subsidised distribution of pump sets: ii) Drip Irrigation Units:	650 350	The scheme has been sanctioned in November, 1988 only.

Note: Besides the above schemes, financial assistance was also provided to Cooperative Societies in Kerala under the project for Promoting Primary Processing and Marketing Activities and the Project for Establishment of Coconut Technology Development Centre to artisans in Kerala, as under:

Amount: in Rs. lakhs

Year	Beneficiary Societies		Beneficiary Artisans	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1985-86	3	1.850	3	0.15
1986-87	5	3.975	5	0.25
1987-88	6	3.863	(i) Artisans = 4 (ii) Aid to coconut Industries = 2	0.20 0.50

Scheme for Development of West coast Canal

1226. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI VAKKOM
PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI A. CHARIES:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare the West Coast Canal as National Waterways;

(b) whether the Inland Waterways Authority of India has submitted a scheme for the development of this waterway;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal covers Cochin-Quilon stretch, Champakara Canal and Udyogmandal Canal.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Implementation of UGC pay scales in Universities

1227. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission pay scales have been implemented in all universities in the country;

(b) if not, the names of States which have not implemented the scales; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The Scheme of revision of pay scales has to be implemented by the State Governments in respect of all the universities whose maintenance expenditure is met by them. According to information available so far, the State Governments which have decided to implement the scheme are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Karnataka, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The implementation of the scheme is reported to be under consideration by the State Governments of Bihar, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. Only the Govt. of Kerala is yet to convey its decision about the implementation of the scheme. The scheme has also been implemented by all the Central Universities.

Newsitem captioned "Pak may accept N-Safeguards"

1228. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to a newsitem captioned 'pak may accept N-Safeguards' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 1, February, 1989, indicating a U.S. Plan to supply US-made nuclear reactors to Pakistan in exchange for acceptance of fullscope safeguards on all its nuclear facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) There have been reports that the acceptability of such an arrangement was conveyed by certain Pakistani authorities to US Congressman Stephen Solarz. The official spokesman of the Pakistan Government has, however, denied Pakistan's acceptance of such a proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

US threat to destroy Libyan Chemical Factory

1229. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported threat given by U.S Administration to destroy the Libyan Chemical Factory, which was alleged to be ready to manufacture poisonous gas for chemical weapons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are opposed to the manufacture of chemical weapons. It is necessary to investigate all reports of plans to manufacture such weapons and

to persuade all Governments through diplomatic negotiation to desist from the manufacture of such weapons if investigations establish that this is being undertaken.

irregularities in Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Agra Cantt;

(b) is so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty persons?

International seminar on "Women's issues today"

1230. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international seminar on "Women's issues today" was held at New Delhi in February, 1989;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a). The Department of Women & Child Development is not aware.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b) Complaints against the Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Agra Cantt. were received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan alleging the following:—

(i) Irregular admission in Class XI (Sc.)

(ii) Non-observance of purchase procedure;

(iii) Refusal of payment of grant of Rs. 250/- to the Scout Master for purchasing uniform for Scouting and Guiding;

(iv) Subscription to a magazine which is not useful for the students;

(v) Non-payment of teaching allowance to a teacher; and

(vi) Untimely disbursement of salary to staff

Complaints against Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, Agra

1231. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received about certain

(c) On the basis of the preliminary Investigation Report which established a *prima facie* case against the principal on two counts viz, irregularity in admission in class XI (Sc.) and non-observation of purchase procedure, departmental action has been initiated by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

SAARC Summit in Islamabad

1232. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Summit in Islamabad in December, 1988 has evolved any common foreign policy of the SAARC countries with respect to suppression of democratic rights of Asians in Fiji, Apartheid by South Africa and the Palestinians struggle for an independent State-hood; and

(b) if not, whether India propose to take steps to evolve such common foreign policy by the SAARC countries against racism and suppression of human rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Mines in Andhra Pradesh

1233. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mines which are in operation in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the facilities extended by Union Government for their development; and

(c) the mines which export their materials and the country to which these are exported?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The mineral wise and district-wise break up of

operating mines is given in the statement below.

(b) Mineral investigations are currently continuing in various parts of Andhra Pradesh by Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited. The Indian Bureau of Mines are maintaining a national inventory of minerals which includes information on location of mineral deposits, the physical and chemical characteristics of ore samples and the extent of reserves. This information is made available to entrepreneurs at nominal rate of Rs. 500/- per mineral per district. Bureau also provides technical consultancy on payment of prescribed charges for appraisal and exploration of mineral deposits, survey of areas, preparation of feasibility study report, selection of suitable mining equipment etc. During inspection of mines the officer of the Bureau render suitable advice to the lessees for conservation and systematic development of minerals. The Laboratories and Pilot plants of the Bureau located at Nagpur, Bangalore and Ajmer also provide facilities for ore analysis, beneficiation and Pilot plant studies in respect of various minerals.

(c) According to returns filed with Indian Bureau of Mines in 1987, 4 mines of iron ore, 8 mines of manganese and one mining project of barytes in Andhra Pradesh have reported despatches respectively of 119, 114, 19, 058 and 69,908 tonnes for exports. Besides, there are 43 working mica mines and export of mica through Madras port during 1987-88 was 1270 tonnes. iron ore is exported to Japan, South Korea, China and German Democratic Republic, while manganese ore is exported to South Korea, barytes to U.S.A. & Middle East and mica mainly to U.S.S.R. Japan, G.D.R., U.S.A., and France.

Statement

OPERATING MINES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1987

(By Districts)

Mineral	District	No. of mines
1	2	3
Metallic Minerals		
Chromite	Total	1
	Khammam	1
Copper ore	Total	1
	Khammam	1
Gold	Total	1
	Anantapur	1
Iron ore	Total	27
	Anantapur	4
	Khammam	6
	Krishna	6
	Kurnool	10
	Nellore	1
Lead conc.	Total	1
	Guntur	1
Manganese ore	Total	27
	Adilabad	7
	Vizianagaram	20
Non-metallic Minerals		
Apatite	Total	1
	Visakhapatnam	1
Asbestos	Total	11
	Cuddapah	11
Ballclay	Total	10
	West Godavari	10
Barytes	Total	23
	Cuddapah	18
	Khammam	2
	Nellore	1
	Prakasam	2
Calcite	Total	3
	Anantapur	2
	Visakhapatnam	1

(1)	(2)	(3)
Clay (others)	Total	12
	Anantapur	8
	Krishna	1
	Kurnool	3
Corundum	Total	3
	Anantapur	2
	Khammam	1
Dolomite	Total	7
	Anantapur	2
	Karimnagar	3
	West Godawari	2
Felspar	Total	5
	Nellore	1
	Ranga-Reddi	2
	West Godawari	2
Fireclay	Total	12
	Adilabad	1
	East Godawari	8
	West Godawari	3
Garnet (Abrasive)	Total	8
	Khammam	7
	Nellore	1
Graphite	Total	4
	East Godawari	3
	Khammam	1
Kaolin	Total	17
	Adilabad	9
	Cuddapah	2
	East Godawari	1
	Kurnool	5
Limestone	Total	90
	Adilabad	24
	Anantapur	4
	Cuddapah	3
	Guntur	15
	Karimnagar	1
	Krishna	6
	Kurnool	22
	Nalgonda	10
	Ranga-Reddi	1
	Visakhapatnam	1
	West Godawari	3
Lime Kannar	Total	13
	Karimnagar	1
	Vizianagaram	12

1	2	3
Limeshell	Total	7
	Nellore	6
	Visakhapatnam	1
Mica	Total	43
	Khammam	1
	Nellore	34
	Visakhapatnam	8
Ochre	Total	6
	Anantapur	1
	Kurnool	4
	Visakhapatnam	1
Quartz	Total	49
	Cuddapah	1
	Guntur	4
	Khammam	1
	Krishna	1
	Medak	7
	Nalgonda	2
	Nellore	8
	Prakasam	2
	Ranga Reddi	16
	Srikakulam	2
	Vizianagaram	3
	West Godavari	2
Silica sand	Total	19
	Nellore	10
	Prakasam	9
Moulding sand	Total	1
	Nellore	1
Sand (others)	Total	5
	Karimnagar	2
	Khammam	3
Fuchsite- Quartzite	Total	2
	Anantapur	2
Slate	Total	2
	Guntur	2
Steatite	Total	10
	Anantapur	2
	Kurnool	8
Vermiculite	Total	6
	Nellore	6

Study Leave to the Staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1234. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a teacher serving in Kendriya Vidyalaya has to put in a minimum of 10 years of service to be able to get study leave for higher education with pay;

(b) whether in other Government departments only five years service is needed for such study leave; and

(c) if so, the justification for a different rule in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan being an autonomous organisation, the Board of Governors is empowered in framing the policies and guidelines keeping in view the interests of the organisation also.

India's Assistance of Palestine

1235. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the type of assistance India has been extending to Palestine in terms of financial or otherwise for the just cause of Palestinian people;

(b) the nature of diplomatic relations India has with Palestine; and

(c) the number of Palestinian students studying in India and particularly in Hyderabad and in what course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) India makes an annual contribution of Rs. 2.25 lakhs to

the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East. India has offered treatment for disabled Palestinians injured in the ongoing uprising in the occupied territories. Some medicine and clothing are also being supplied.

(b) An Embassy of the PLO has been functioning in New Delhi since 1980. India was amongst the first countries to extend full recognition to the State of Palestine.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs deals only with the Self-Financing Foreign Students Scheme. The break-up of Palestinian students nominated under this scheme is given in statement I below. Nominations to institutions in Hyderabad have been indicated. Under the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development 51 scholarships were awarded during 1984-85-1988-89 the break-up of the courses is given in statement II below. None of these scholarships was for an institution in Hyderabad.

A large number of Palestinian students not covered by the above two schemes are studying in India on a self-financing basis. No tally of the total number of foreign students in India is maintained.

Statement - I

Self Financing Foreign Students Scheme of the Ministry of External Affairs

No. of Palestinian students nominated to B.E./Engineering Diploma Course /MBBS/ BDS Courses.

1. B.E. Course

Year	No. of students nominated
1985-86	17
1986-87	20
1987-88	27
1988-89	20
Total	84

Out of 84, only one student was nominated to JNTU College of Engineering, Hyderabad.

2. Engineering Diploma Courses.

Year	No. of students nominated
1986-87	8
1987-88	Nil
1988-89	5
Total	13

Out of 13, 4 students were nominated to Nehru Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad.

3. MBBS/BDS Course

Year	No. of students nominated
1984-85	1
1985-86	2
1986-87	2
1987-88	1
1988-89	2
Total	8

None of the above 8 students was nominated to an institution at Hyderabad.

No. of Palestinian students selected for B. Tech. courses at IIs

Year	No. of students selected
1985-86	9
1986-87	9
1987-88	11
1988-89	14
Total	43

There is no I.I.T. at Hyderabad.

Statement - II

General Cultural Scholarship Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Number of Scholarships awarded during 1984-85 to 1988-89 51

Courses covered:

- Ph.D-Commerce, Business Administration, Chemistry, Geology, Economics.
- B.Sc. (Engineering) and B. Architecture.
- M.B.B.S., B.D.S and Pharmacy.
- M.D.

Unhygienic conditions of Abattoirs in Delhi

1236. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of animal welfare organisations of Delhi has apprised Government of the prevailing unhygienic conditions in abattoirs in the capital and demanded strict enforcement of the existing regulations for preventing cruelty to the animals;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any action in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum has been received.

(b) and (c). The Memorandum is under examination.

Record Production of Crops

1237. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is set to reap a record harvest of almost all crops during the current agricultural year;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and achievements estimated crop-wise; and

(c) in cases of failure of achievement of targets, the reasons thereof and the remedial measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the targets and likely achievements during 1988-89 is given below. Largely the production targets are not only being

achieved but exceeded. New records are being set in the case of all crops except jute and mesta where the shortfall is due to seasonal conditions and market fluctuations.

A Special Jute Development Programme is being implemented in the major jute/mesta growing States for increasing jute/mesta production.

Statement

(PRODUCTION IN MILLION TONNES SALES)

CROP	EARLIER RECORD PRODN (YEAR)	1988-89			
		PRODUCTION 1986-87	1987-88	TARGET	LIKELY PRODN
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice					
(Kharif)	59.40 (1985-86)	53.56	48.76	61.50	60.5-61.5**
(Rabi)	7.00 (1986-87)	7.00	7.67*	6.45	7.5-8.0
(Total)	63.83 (1985-86)	60.56	56.43	67.95	68.0-69.5**
2. WHEAT	47.05 (1985-86)	44.32	45.10	52.32	51.0-52.0**
3. COARSE CEREALS					
(Kharif)	28.81 (1983-84)	22.45	20.77	26.50	28.0-28.5
(Rabi)	6.82 (1967-68)	4.38	5.08	6.50	6.0-6.5
(Total)	33.91 (1983-84)	26.83	25.85	33.00	34.0-35.0**
4. PULSES					
(Kharif)	5.37 (1983-84)	4.20	4.36	4.50	5.0-5.5
(Rabi)	8.82 (1985-86)	7.51	6.68	8.80	8.5-9.0
(Total)	13.36 (1985-86)	11.71	11.04	13.30	13.5-14.5**
5. FOOD GRAINS					
(Kharif)	89.23 (1983-84)	80.20	73.89	92.50	93.5-95.5**
(Rabi)	65.19 (1985-86)	63.22	64.52	74.07	73.0-75.5**
(Total)	152.37 (1983-84)	143.42	138.41	166.57	166.5-171.0*
6. GROUNDNUT					
(Kharif)	6.10 (1975-76)	4.43	4.01	5.60	6.0-6.5
(Rabi)	1.81 (1983-84)	1.45	1.66	2.10	2.0-2.5
(Total)	7.22 (1981-82)	5.88	5.67	7.70	8.0-9.0**
7. RAPESEED & MUSTARD	3.07 (1984-85)	2.60	3.37*	3.50	3.5-3.75**
8. SUNFLOWER	0.44 (1984-85)	0.42	0.61*	0.84	
9. SOYABEAN	1.02 (1985-86)	0.89	0.98	1.43	
10. OILSEEDS					
(Kharif)	7.21 (1983-84)	6.38	6.28	8.55	8.0-8.5**
(Rabi)	5.90 (1984-85)	4.89	6.10*	7.10	6.5-7.0**
(Total)	12.95 (1984-85)	11.27	12.38	15.65	14.5-15.5**
11. SUGARCANE	189.51 (1982-83)	186.09	196.72*	195.00	196.0-200.0
12. COTTON#	8.73 (1985-86)	6.91	6.43	9.78	9.0-9.5

*Indicates the Record Production Achieved during the Year 1987-88.

**Indicates Likely Record Production in 1988-89.

#Million Bales of 170 KGs each

##Million Bales of 180 KGs each

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. JUTE & MESTA	12.65 (1985-86)	8.63	6.78	9.20	7.0-7.2
14. POTATO	12.74 (1986-87)	12.74	14.14*		
15. GARLIC	0.27 (1984-85)	0.21	0.29*		
16. CO-RIANDER	0.23 (1977-78)	0.18	0.24*		

*Indicates the Record Production Achieved During the Year 1987-88.

Assistance for Development of Fisheries In Kerala

1238. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of financial and other assistance rendered or proposed to Kerala during 1988-89 for the development of fisheries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Details of financial assistance released to Kerala during 1988-89 for development of fisheries in the State under Centrally assisted programmes are given below:-

Name of Programme	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
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1. Fish Farmers' Development Agency	2.000
2. Landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at Minor Ports	246.680

3. Landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at Major Ports (Cochin Fishing Harbour)	31.320
4. Motorisation of traditional craft	5.625
5. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen	7.260
6. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen	8.360
7. Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics	0.250
Total:	302.495

In addition to the financial assistance rendered, an agreement was signed between Government of India and the Kingdom of Norway to undertake studies covering Kerala and Karnataka in order to prepare an energy conservation programme for mechanised fishing boats and motorised traditional fishing craft at a cost of Norwegian Kroner 2,850,000. Another agreement was signed between Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organisation for the project viz. Fishing Craft Development Phase-II at a cost of U.S. Dollar 1,39,000. An agreement for a loan of KD 7 million (about Rs. 35 crores) was also signed between Government of India and the Deputy Director General (Operation) on behalf of Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for the Kerala Fisheries Development project for

Brackish Water Prawn Culture (Phase-I).**International Sports Meets in India**

1239. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some International Sports Meets are proposed to be held in India during 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any preparations have also been made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged violation of Chinese Air Space by I.A.F. Planes

1240. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China had alleged the violation of their air space by the Indian Air Force Planes towards the last months of 1988;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made to determine the facts behind these allegations;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the response of Government to these allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Chin-

ese Government had made certain representations to the Indian Government in November and early December 1988 alleging violations of Chinese air space by Indian aircraft.

(b) and (c). The Chinese representations were enquired into in detail. The enquiries revealed that there had been no violations of Chinese air space by Indian aircraft except in one case where due to significant clouding one of our transport aircraft engaged in a supply dropping mission for our personnel in the forward areas may have inadvertently strayed into Chinese air space.

(d) Government have conveyed an appropriate response to the Chinese side at the diplomatic level. Government have also reiterated their sincere commitment to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas with China and to resolve all problems that arise on the border through peaceful and friendly consultations.

Reopening of Munabao Khokrapar Rail Route between India and Pakistan

1241. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal between India and Pakistan to re-open the Munabao-Khokrapar rail route; and

(b) if so, the response of Pakistan Government's to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have been pressing for the early reopening of the Khokrapar Munabao route. A positive reply from the Pakistan side is still awaited.

Shooting down of Libyan Aircrafts by U.S.A.

1242. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the details of the shooting down of two Libyan Air-crafts by US navy over Mediterranean sea on January 4, 1989;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (c): Complete details in regard to this incident are not available. Both Governments have stated that the incident took place in international waters. While the Libyan side has maintained that their aircraft were attacked while on a routine re-connaissance patrol a preliminary report of the US Government has stated that the shooting down of the Libyan aircraft was undertaken in self-defence.

The official spokesman of the Government of India has made the following statement on this incident;

"The incident over the Mediterranean Sea which led to the shooting down of two Libyan aircrafts by US Navy jets on January 4, 1989, is unfortunate. Such confrontations are dangerous and can only jeopardise the prospects of peace in the region about which the situation has recently become distinctly hopeful."

[Translation]

Milk supplied by DMS and Mother Dairy

1243. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
"SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the sources of supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy;

(b) the quantity of milk received annually from different sources;

(c) the details of the quality of the milk sold by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy;

(d) whether the milk received from the villagers is of the same quality; and

(e) if not, the quality thereof and the price of milk being given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and Mother Dairy receive their supplies of fresh milk from the State Cooperative Dairy Federations of Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. In addition, DMS receive milk supplies from Cooperative Dairy Societies of Delhi and Mother Dairy from State Cooperative Dairy Federation of Gujarat.

(b) The quantities of milk received by DMS and Mother Dairy from various State Cooperative Dairy Federations for the period indicated against each organisation are as under:—

Name of the State Cooperative Dairy Federation

Delhi Milk Scheme

(1st Jan. '88 to 31st December, 1988)

Mother Dairy

(1st Jan. '88 to 31st December, 1988)

	(in lakh kgs.)	
Rajasthan	70.04	1,53.53
Punjab	37.81	1,08.82
Uttar Pradesh	42.77	82.88
Haryana	19.50	30.69
Gujarat	3.14	12.96
Coop. Dairy Societies of Delhi	—	2,42.18
	5.53.90	—

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy are marketing toned milk containing 3% Fat and 8.5% S.N.F.

(d) and (e): Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy are getting supply of fresh milk from State Dairy Cooperative Federations who, in turn, procure the same from

the rural milksheds. The procurement prices payable to these State Dairy Federations for supply of fresh milk as per the current agreement and the details of fat contents are as under:—

Type of Milk	Fat contents.	Lean Season	Transitory Season	Flush Season
				(Rupees/kgs.)
Mixed milk	6.5%	6.61	6.04	5.58
Cow milk	4%	5.04	5.04	5.04

News item captioned "40 per cent schools have no Blackboard"

1244. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in 'The Tribune' dated 6 February, 1989 under the caption "40 per cent schools have no blackboard";

(b) whether 40 per cent schools of the country have no blackboard and 35 per cent schools have only one teacher;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate a time bound scheme and give priority to bringing these schools at par with the schools having all the required facilities and ask the States to implement it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT with reference date as on 30th September, 1986, 37.75% of sections in the primary schools did not have blackboards and 27.96% primary schools were single teacher schools.

(c) to (e), The scheme of Operation Blackboard which was launched in 1987-88 aims to bring about substantial improvement in physical facilities in all primary schools opened upto 30th September, 1986 in a phased manner. Two important components of the scheme are; (a) Provision of second teacher in all single teacher schools and (b) Provision of essential

teaching learning equipments including blackboards. During 1987-88, 113417 primary schools in 20% blocks/municipal areas of 24 States and 3 UTs were covered by the scheme. Rs.110.61 crores were released viz. Rs. 29.48 crores for appointment of 36891 teachers in single teacher schools and Rs. 81.13 crores for equipment including blackboards. In the current year the target is coverage of all primary schools within 30% Blocks/Municipal Areas. All Primary schools opened after 30th September, 1986 are to be provided teachers and equipment at least at the level envisaged under Operation Blackboard.

Problem of drop-out in Primary Schools

1245. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy drop-out at primary school level;

Year	Estimated no. of Annual Drop-outs	Estimated percentage of drop-outs
1981-82	1,01,47,908	15.83
1982-83	1,14,18,379	17.31
1983-84	1,18,19,438	17.17

(d) Under the National Policy on Education, 1986, Centrally assisted schemes have been started to (i) provide essential facilities to primary schools through 'Operation Blackboard' (ii) strengthening and reorganisation of the non-formal education programme to provide education to school drop-outs, children from habitations without schools and girls who can not attend whole day schools, and working children, (iii) reorganise and restructure Teacher Education through establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training to increase teacher competence and provide academic support, (iv) new text books in accordance with the National Policy on Education, 1986 are being developed upto

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to ascertain annual number of drop-out in the age group 6 to 11;

(c) if so, the number and percentage of such drop-outs during the last three years; and

(d) the specific steps taken during these years by Government to check this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). According to the latest available information pertaining to the year 1983-84, average drop-out rate in the country at primary stage (Classes I—V) was 50.26%. The estimated annual number of drop-outs and percentage for the preceding three years is as below:—

elementary level in a time bound programme by NCERT, and State Governments are expected to follow suit. In addition, various incentive programmes like free supply of uniforms to girl students, free mid-day meals, free text books and attendance scholarships are being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations with varying coverage.

Non-formal education centres for girls

1246. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to set up Non-Formal Education Centres for girls' education;

(b) if so, the number of such Centres set up during the last three years i.e. 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(c) whether in these Centres, especially which are located in tribal areas, the work done by lady teachers is satisfactory;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which the lady teachers are likely to be appointed in all such centres as per the scheme formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Non-formal Education, the Government of India provides 90 per cent assistance to the State Governments for setting up and running Non-formal Education Centres exclusively for girls.

(b) The number of girls centres for which grants were released by the Government of India during the last three years are as follows:—

YEAR	No. of Centres for which grants released
1986-87	20,500
1987-88	54,271
1988-89	66,144
(Upto 20.2.89)	

(c) and (d). No adverse report has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(e) As per guidelines contained in the Non-formal Education Scheme, Instructors in centres exclusively for girls should preferably be women and priority given to women, if they are available, for appointment as Instructors.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds

1247. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of prevailing favourable conditions, the country is expected to have bumper harvest of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the actual production of oilseeds during the year 1988-89 against the targetted figure of 156.5 lakh tonnes of oilseeds;

(c) whether the increased production of oilseeds will have its impact felt on import and domestic prices of oilseeds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final estimates of production of oilseeds during the year 1988-89 are yet to be received from the States. However, according to present assessments, the production of oilseeds this year, is expected to be in the range of 145 to 155 lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Because of good production in 1988-89, the imports are likely to be less than half of last year's level of 18 lakh tonnes.

The Government have already announced an Integrated Policy on Oilseeds production, import, distribution and pricing for accelerating self-reliance. The Integrated Policy envisages a band of wholesale prices which would be fair both to the farmers and the consumers. To operate the price band, National Dairy Development Board has been appointed as the market intervention agency. This would help in maintaining incentive prices to the farmers soon after harvest and to moderate prices through releases into the market in the lean season for the benefit of the consumers.

Setting up of gas based Fertiliser Plants by NRI

1248. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to encourage Non-Resident Indians to set up gas-based fertiliser plants; and

(b) if so, the sites selected for the purpose and the Non-Resident Indians who have been given licence to set up such fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b) Applications from Non-Resident Indians to set up gas-based fertiliser plants are considered on their merits. A letter of Intent was issued to Shri Swaraj Paul, a Non-Resident Indian for implementation of the gas-based fertiliser project at Shahjahanpur. The validity of the LOI was not extended beyond 20-2-1988 as effective steps for the implementation of the project were not taken by the promoter.

Modernisation of Fertilizer Plants

1249. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of fertiliser plants identified for modernisation; and

(c) the cost and details of modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The details are given below:-

Name of the company and plant being/proposed to be modernised/revamped	Cost (Rs. crores)	Details of the modernisation programme.
1	2	3
1. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. Trombay-I Ammonia Plant	65.39	Replacement of the existing partial oxidation process by steam gas reformation process to improve operations and save energy.
2. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (i) Urea Plant	2.24	Installation of the urea hydrolyzer stripper system as a measure of pollution control

1	2	3
(ii) Ammonia Plant	4.98	Replacement of the existing ammonia syn. converter with S-200 radial converter, to ensure safety of operation and save energy.
(iii) Ammonia, Urea and NPK — Plants.		Govt. has also approved and end-to-end survey of these plants of MFL for their revamping.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn., Ltd.		Revamping of these units has been recommended by the foreign consultants so as to increase capacity utilisation.
Durgapur		
Barauni	171.3	
Namrup-II	156.9	
Namrup-I	142.9	
	15.2	
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited		
(i) Gorakhpur Plant	66.65	Setting up of 600 tpd new Urea Plant alongwith revamping of existing ammonia streams.
(ii) Ramagundam Plant	101.36	Installation of 40 MW captive power plant and revamping of Ramagundam Phase-I inclusive of molecular seive system of A.S.U. in place of back dated regenerator type.
(iii) Talcher Plant	74.01	Installation of 30 MW captive power plant and also installation of modified A.S.U. system.
(iv) Sindri Plant	89.70	Installation of 30 MW captive power plant and revamping in various operating sections in the Plant.
5. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.		
(i) Udyogmandal	253.00	Modernisation of existing old ammonia plants.
(ii) Ambalamedu	31.00	Modernisation of urea plants.
	19.70	Modernisation of ammonia plants.
6. IFFCO		
(i) Phulpur	29.48	Modernisation of the existing ammonia, urea and NPK plants.

1	2	3
(ii) Kalol	Rs. 56.16	Modernisation of the existing ammonia, urea and NPK plants.
(iii) Kandla	28.77	Modernisation of the existing ammonia, urea and NPK plants.

Assistance for Construction of Godowns in Uttar Pradesh

1250. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been provided under the World Bank Project for the construction of godowns in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided during 1988-89 and the number of godowns constructed in the State and their total capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1988-89, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has provided first instalment of loan assistance of Rs. 85.50 lakhs to the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank Limited, under the IDA (World Bank) assisted NCDC-III Coopera-

tive Storage Project for construction of 190 rural godowns of 100 MT capacity each. The construction of these godowns is expected to be taken up shortly.

Funds to Uttar Pradesh under NREP

1251. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money and quantity of wheat earmarked and released to Uttar Pradesh so far in 1988-89 under the National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to release more funds to the State under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The allocation of funds and foodgrains made to Uttar Pradesh during the year 1988-89 and the releases made so far under NREP are as under:—

Cash funds Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)		Foodgrains (MTs)	
Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released
7398	7398	87480	87480

(b) No further release of funds or foodgrains is proposed to the State during the current year.

[English]

Medium of Examinations held by Institute of Engineers

1252. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Engineers holds examinations for qualifying as Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers in English medium only;

(b) if so, whether students who answered the question papers in Hindi were simply declared to have qualified to avoid controversy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve the problem including the connected agitation of the Central Public Works Department Junior Engineers' Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement of Groundnut Seeds

1253. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Agricultural Research and Education has de-

veloped an improved variety of groundnut seed;

(b) if so, whether these seeds were supplied to the farmers; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of seeds for supply to farmers particularly in Gujarat State to increase the production of groundnut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The variety, which was released on 24-3-88, is under multiplication in government farms. The seeds have to pass through two stages of seed multiplication viz. Breeder and Foundation before it can be supplied to farmers as certified seed.

(d) The seeds are under multiplication in different States including Gujarat for increasing the production of groundnut.

Purchase of old Ships

1254. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase the old ships for the steel re-rolling industry;

(b) if so, the investment proposed to be made for purchasing old ships;

(c) whether the re-rolling industry is

reeling under the impact of raw material shortage; and

(d) if so, to what extent the rerolling industry is likely to get relief due to purchase of old ships?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The canalising Agency, the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) purchases old ships depending on their availability in the international market subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received regarding shortage of rerollable materials in general. In the current year a tonnage of about 300,000 tonnes of old ships have been already purchased. This has augmented the availability of rerollable material to the rerolling industry.

[Translation]

Foreign assistance received by Indira Gandhi Open University

1255. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Open University is receiving financial assistance from foreign countries;

(b) if so, details of the assistance received from Britain;

(c) whether Britain is providing assistance in current year also; and

(d) if so, the amount of such assistance and the details of terms and conditions thereof?

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Soon after the establishment of the University, there were indications that the Government of U.K./the British Open University would be willing to provide some assistance to the IGNOU. Following discussions, the British authorities agreed to support the initial phase of establishment of the IGNOU by providing 30 training /study visits to U.K. for IGNOU personnel, 18 Consultancy assignments of British Open University experts to assist training/workshops on distance education methodologies, development of course materials, etc. and the supply of some books and audio/video cassettes. The total cost of this assistance received between January, 1986 and March, 1988 was about £ 324,500.

In the meanwhile, further discussions were held by the British authorities and on the recommendations of an appraisal team of the British Overseas Development Administration, the Government of U.K. agreed to provide further assistance costing £ 3.356 millions during the period from April, 1988 to March, 1990. This assistance is to be utilised to procure media equipments and related facilities, a mainframe computer and software, printing and packaging equipment and books, besides financing visits of British Consultants on various aspects of the organisation of the Open University system, training of IGNOU manpower and short study visits of IGNOU personnel to the United Kingdom. The implementation of this phase is in progress.

[English]

Production of rabi crops during 1989

1256. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of rabi crops during 1989 and how does it compare with 1988;

(b) the steps taken for boosting Kharif crops; and

(c) whether targets fixed for foodgrains production for the Seventh Plan are likely to be achieved and whether there will be surplus stock in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The final estimates of production of rabi crops are yet to be received from the States. According to present assessment, production of Rabi foodgrain crops during 1988-89 is expected to be in the range of 71.5 to 74.0 million tonnes as compared to 64.5 million tonnes in 1987-88. The production of Rabi oilseed during 1988-89 is expected to be in the range of 6.0 to 6.5 million tonnes as compared to 6.1 million tonnes last year.

(b) The steps taken for increasing production during Kharif 1988-89 are as below:—

(i) Special Foodgrains Production Programme in 14 Selected States;

(ii) Sanctioning of six lakh additional shallow tubewells/dugwells;

(iii) Opening of additional retail outlets to give boost to fertiliser consumption;

(iv) Marketing and price support operations;

(v) Strengthening of pest surveillance; and

(vi) Timely availability of credit.

(c) If the rainfall and weather conditions remain favourable in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, the targets fixed for foodgrains production are likely to be achieved. Plan targets generally match with the demand and supply.

Crop Insurance scheme

1257. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB
VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme in the country has been successful;

(b) if not, the states where this scheme has failed;

(c) the State-wise amount of insurance payable/out standing to the farmers in respect of their crops for the year 1988-89; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for early settlement of their claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV)

(a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) introduced in the country with effect from 1-4-1985 has been successful. It has provided financial support to the farmers and restored their credit eligibility in the event of a crop loss/failure as a result of various natural

calamities. Besides the CCIS has also helped in increasing the production of food-grains, pulses and oilseeds.

(b) The CCIS has not failed in any State.

(c) The State-wise details of the amount of the indemnity claims payable to the farmers for the insured crops for 1988-89 are not yet available.

(d) For early settlement of the indemnity claims under the CCIS it has been prescribed that the State Government would conduct requisite number of crop cutting experiments in the notified areas for the insured crops and submit to the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) the yield data worked out on the basis of such experiments within a period of four months of the end of every season. Thereafter, the GIC within two months of the receipt of the yield data is required to calculate the quantum of the indemnity claims that are payable to the concerned farmers in every State and furnish to the Government the details of such claims for approval.

New sponge iron project in A.P.

1258. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have approved a new sponge iron project in the public sector in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of fisheries in Andhra Pradesh

1259. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a research project for marine fisheries at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of seeds

1260. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special efforts were made by Government to develop and improve varieties of seeds and supply them to the cultivators;

(b) if so, the details of efforts made in this direction;

(c) the details of the success achieved as a result of these efforts; and

(d) the extent of success achieved so far by Government to acquaint farmers with improved methods of cultivation and utilisation of improved varieties of seeds evolved by farm scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of improved varieties of

different crops have been developed in the recent years. A list of important improved varieties evolved/released/notified during the last 4 years is given in the Statement below.

Supply of seeds of improved varieties to the farmers in time is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments through State Agencies. However, efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by national agencies like National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India by arranging the

production and supply of seeds of varieties of national importance.

(c) Approximately 56.30 lakh quintals of certified/quality seeds of various crops were distributed during 1987-88,

(d) Large scale demonstrations of improved varieties and production technologies have resulted in gradual replacement of age-old traditional varieties leading to an increasing trend in productivity and production of different crops.

Statement

ANNEXURE

IMPORTANT IMPROVED VARIETIES OF CROPS EVOLVED/RELEASED/NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS (1985-88)

CROP	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice	Manasorever, Parasanna, Sambha Mahsuri, Seshu, Srinivas Birsadhan-101, Birsadhan-202, CR- 202, Abhilash, Aninash, Mahaveer, Swarna Prabha, Ratnagiri-1, Ratnagiri-11, SCL- 6, Sye 75, Gowri, Neela Pathara, Sarva, Udaya, Rambha, Bharati Dashan, ASD 16, Parama Kudi, TPS- 1, White Ponni, Manhor.	Mahendra, Pratibha, Pushkala, Sonasali, Vajram, Samai, Vikramarya, Himalaya-741, Madhya Vijaya, Bhagya, Onam, ACK 5, PR 108, PR 109, Narendra 80, Pant Dhan-6, Ashwant, Mandira, Jogen, Sabita.	Annoda, VL- 163, HCR 120, Pusa 205, Jawahar Dhan- 75.	Hari, Salivahana, Tulsi, Suraksha, Satya, Saleem, Mandya Vijaya, HCR-120, Narendra Dhan- 118, VL Dhan 163, PR 109, Annoda, IET- 7191.

1	2	3	4	5
2. Wheat	HD 2278, WH 201, Kundan Pragati, HW 741, PEW 34, HD 2307, Raj 1972, HD 2327, Raj 2184, HUW 206, HUW 213, VW 120, HUW 234, VL 616.	Triveni (8020) HI 1077, PBE 154, PBW 175, HD 2428, HD 207, HD 2380.	Pant wheat 1109, BW-11	HD 2402, HI 977, PEW 154
3. Sorghum	Varsha, SPV-297, SPV-504, SB-905, SPV 245, SPV 96, CO. 21, CO. 22, CJ-9.	CJ-36, K-4, CSH-10, CSH-11, CSH-12, CSH-201, SPV-462	CJ-37	SAR-1, CSV-13
4. Maize	Farm Samari, Pratap-1.	NLD white, Hemant	NCU-508, Arun, VL Makka-41.	Arun, VL Makka-41, Kiran, Sartaj, Harsha Comp., VL-Makka-88, Parbhat, Gujarat Makkai-1, Dhawal, Ganga-11 Pusa Composite-1, Pusa Composite-2, Surya.
5. Barley	Lakhan, Jagrati, VL Barley-1.		PL-172, Kadar, BHS-169.	Koran-16, BHS-169.
6. Pearl Millet	HHB-45, ICMS-7703, PHB-47.	PCB-15, MH-179, MH-180, MH-182, Sangam, Co.7	MBH-130, HMB-50, Pusa-23	ICMH-423, IM-124, HMB-60

1	2	3	4	5
7. Small millets				
Finger millet	Ratnagiri, Paiyur-1, PES-110	KHR-1	INDAF-9	
Barayard Millet	RAU-3			Fujarat Nagli-2, Imly 9.
Proso Millet	Co. 2	Co. 3		VL Madira-29
Kodomillet		PSC. 1, Jawahar Kodo 41, Jawahar Kodo 62.		
Little millet		PRC-3	Jawahar Kulko-8 Jawahar Kulki-2	
Minor millet		Gujarat Banti-1.		
8. Pulses Crops				
Red gram	SA-1, Co. 2, Co. 3, Pusa-84, Manak, UPAS-120.	Bahar, Pragati, Maruti.	Pusa-33, TTB-7.	T-7, Pusa-33, TTB-7.
Cowpea	S-288	UPC 5287, Birsasweta	Pusa Kamal, RC-19 TVX-Cowpea, KBC-1	Chhrodi, UPC ³ / ₄ 287, KBC-1, TV x Cowpea.
Lentil		Malika		LL-147
Gram	Pusa-244, Pusa 256, Pusa-408, Pusa-413, Pusa 417, Co.2, Co.3, Pant Moong-3.	Vishwas	Pusa-267	Pusa-267, Cora Hissari, PBC-1
Green Gram			ML-267, Pusa-105, PDM-11, PDM-54.	
Norse gram		Dapoli-1		Dapoli
Pea			RPG-3, JP-179, Pant P-5.	Malviya Mator-2 -Apama.

1	2	3	4	5
Rice Bean			RBL-1	
Black gram			Jawahar Urd-2, Jawahar Urd-3, Pant U-35.	
Rajmash	VL-Bauni Bean-1	Priya	Udey	
9. Fooder Crops				
Lucerna	LL Composite-3			
Sorghum	RC-2			
Barseem	SL-10	HC-260, HC-171,	BL-22	
Guinea gramm			PGC-9	
Dinanath gram			Bundel-1	
10. Fibre Crops				
Jute/Mesta, Sisal	JRO-3690, Sisal-Lila Ramie-R-67-34			
11. Commercial Crops				
Tobacco				
Cotton	BC-76, DS-1 Godavari (NHH I)		Kanchana Savita	
Sugarcane		COS 767	Colk 8001 Colk 7901	
12. Oilseeds				
Groundnut	Kaushal, GG-2, Chitra, UF-70-103 Kishan, TG-17, M-197.	Co-2, ICGS-11, Jawan	SG-84, TG-3	M-335, GG-11, VRI-1, IGGS-44, Girmar- 1.
Rapeseed & Nut Mustard	PI-303, RH-30, Pusa Bod, IGF-76, TL-15	Bhawani	PT-30, Saurabh	Panchali, RL-359, RCR-317
Soybean	PK-308, MACS-13, Monetta, VL Soya-1.	PK-416, PK-472.	Js-75-46, SL-96, Pusa 16, Pusa-24	Pusa-20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Linseed	Himalini, Pusa-2, Pusa-3, Jawahar-23, Shubhra, Sweta, Grima.			axmi-27, Gaurav	Kiran, Jeewan.
Sesamum	Kalika, TMV-4.		TMV-3		TC-289, Tapi JL-7-7
Castor	TMV-5	GCH-2			GCH-4
Sunflower		CO-2	MSFH-1, MSFH-8		APSH-11, MSFH-10
Safflower			Jawahar Safflower, Nira		Sagar-Mutyalu, Malviya-Kusum-305
Niger	IGP-76				RCR-317

[English]

(c) A list of the names of UN Organisations and agencies in India as published by the UN information Centre in

Holding of Posts in UN System by Indians

1261. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in the UN system held by Indian nationals as on 1 January, 1989, organisation-wise and grade-wise;

(b) the number of special or short term assignments availed by Indian nationals during 1988, organisation-wise; and

(c) the names of UN Organisations and agencies with national or regional office in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Statement

Offices of the United Nations and its Related Specialised Agencies in India

United Nations Development Programme.

United Nations Population fund.

World Food Programme.

United Nations Information Centre.

International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT).

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

United Nations Children's Fund.

International Labour Organisation.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

World Health Organization.

World Bank.

International Finance Corporation.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

National Mineral Policy

(a) the progress made towards the finalisation of the draft National Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals; and

(b) the likely date by which the draft policy will be placed before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) The draft of the national Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals is under the consideration of the Government at present.

Distribution of Surplus Land to Landless Farmers

1263. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of surplus land distributed among the landless as against the target, if any, at the end of 1988 as compared to the surplus land distributed during the year 1987 and the number of beneficiaries;

(b) which of the State Governments have shown unsatisfactory progress in the distribution of surplus land to the landless and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to review the whole issue to plug the loopholes, if any, in the ceiling laws to accelerate the process of distribution of surplus land to the landless in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Under the 20-Point Programme during the financial year

1987-88 against a target of 109539 hectares of ceiling surplus land, 33265 hectares have been distributed. During the current year 1988-89 against a target of 91655 hectares 32132 hectares have been distributed till the end of January, 1989. Since inception 41.72 lakh persons have benefited from this programme.

(b) During the current financial year the performance of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry has not been satisfactory. While Assam and Punjab have attributed this to the implementation machinery having been engaged in flood relief work, other States have not mentioned any reason for this inadequate progress.

(c) and (d) The implementation of land ceiling laws and distribution of ceiling surplus land is not only monitored under the 20-Point Programme but also during the Revenue Ministers Conferences. In the consensus arrived at the Revenue Ministers Conferences held in May, 1985, November, 1986 and December, 1988 various legislative and administrative measures were suggested to States to improve the implementation of ceiling laws and accelerate the process of distribution of surplus land to the landless. In pursuance of this, States have been requested to consider, among other steps, setting up Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution for expeditious disposal of ceiling cases, plugging loopholes in ceiling laws, identifying Benami and Farzi transactions, and gearing up administrative machinery etc. for more effective implementation.

Appointment of a Farmer as Head of C.A.P.S.

1264. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to appoint a farmer as the head of the Commission for Agricultural Prices and Costs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No demand has been received to appoint a farmer as the head of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

(b) Does not arise.

Posts Created by ICCR.

1265. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of posts of different categories with their pay scales created by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the year 1988-89;

(b) whether any of the posts are lying vacant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI): (a) to (c) The details are given in the statement below.

Statement

DETAILS OF POSTS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES CREATED AND LYING VACANT IN ICCR DURING 1988-89

S. No.	Post	Pay Scale	No. of Posts	
			Created	Lying Vacant
1.	Assistant Editor	Rs. 2200-4000	1	
2.	Assistant prog. Officer	Rs. 1640-2900	8	8
3.	Assistant	Rs. 1400-2300	1	1
4.	Jr. Assistant	Rs. 1200-2040	3	3
5.	Junior Stenographer	Rs. 1200-2040	3	1
6.	Clerks	Rs. 950-1500	6	2
7.	Staff Car Drivers	Rs. 950-1500	1	-
8.	Daftry	Rs. 775-1025	1	1
9.	Peons/Photocopier/ Gallery Attendant.	Rs. 750-940	6	-

Commercialisation of Audio-Visual unit by ICCR

1266. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has commercialised the audio-visual work for which separate unit has been set up by them;

(b) if so, the total income by the sale of cassettes of Indian dances during the last three years and the details of expenditure incurred on setting up the audio-visual unit; and

(c) the details of material purchased from Japan and USA for the audio-visual unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir. An AVR Unit for Audio-Visual & Reference was set up in the ICCR in June, 1986. No commercial benefit is derived from this Unit by ICCR.

(b) The question of income does not arise. The expenditure on setting up the AVR Unit was as follows:

Details of Equipment Expenditure (Rs.)

(i) Video Monitor (Located in office of DG)		36,375.65
(ii) Video Recorder (Located in office of DG)	Cassette	21,714.30

(iii) T.V. (Located in Library) 11,300.00

(iv) Video Cassette Recorder
(Located in Library) 15,500.00

(v) Audio Deck in Library 3,960.00

(c) Details of materials purchased from USA & Japan through respective Indian Missions abroad are as follows:

Country Material purchased Expenditure

USA	660 VHS Tapes	43,139.38
Japan	70 U-Matic Tapes	21,880.06

Funds to Tamil Nadu for Rural roads in Tribal areas

1267. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allocated funds to Tamil Nadu for Rural Roads in Tribal Areas; and

(b) if so, the amount released so far during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs.41.36 lakhs.

Proposal for setting of food processing units in Tamil Nadu

1268. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from government of Tamil Nadu for setting up of food processing units in that state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not seem to have received any proposal from Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Coconut plantations in Tamil Nadu

1269. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently received any proposal from Tamil Nadu Government for the development of coconut plantation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Sugarcane in Tamil Nadu

1270. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and the amount spent so far on the development of Sugarcane in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total area brought under sugarcane cultivation during the current year;

(c) whether any new scheme for the development of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu has been received from Tamil Nadu Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Sugar Development Fund (SDF) Scheme implemented in the State, provide for sugarcane Development through seed nursery programme, protective irrigation schemes, pest control measures and incentive to cultivators to switch over to the improved sugarcane varieties.

The loan amount sanctioned under this SDF scheme till 31.1.1989 for 16 Sugar Mills in the State is Rs. 30.36 crores.

(b) A total area of about 1,60,000 hectares has been brought under sugarcane cultivation during current year i.e. upto January, 1989.

(c) and (d). The scheme for the development of sugarcane in Tamil Nadu for seven factories have been received and they are being processed.

Impediments in Development of Indian Sports

1271. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main impediments noticed by

Government in the development of sports;

(b) the policy contemplated by Government to remove these difficulties; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to tone up sports for result oriented participation in the Eleventh Asian Games to be held in Beijing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The main impediments are neglect of and indifference to sports in most educational institutions, lack of adequate sports infrastructure and inadequacy of quality coaching.

(b) The Central Government has increased the Plan outlay for development of sports from Rs. 14 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 200 crores in the current (Seventh) Plan. Central Government and Sports Authority of India have also introduced several Schemes for the development of sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of sports talent at an early age, training of Indian coaches and sports scientists, and obtaining the services of foreign coaches and specialists where necessary for the training and development of our sportspersons.

(c) Priority disciplines and events for the Beijing Asian Games have been identified. Sportspersons who are likely to do well in the games, have also been identified and are being given intensive training at coaching camps under the supervision of Indian and, where necessary, foreign coaches and sports science experts. The performance of these sportspersons is being regularly monitored and they are being provided the best possible sports

equipment, nutritive diet and high quality training facilities.

Proposals from Berhampur University

1272. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes submitted by Berhampur University of Orissa to the University Grants Commission during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the amount sanctioned to Berhampur University by University Grants Commission so far since the beginning of the Seventh Plan period on different schemes, scheme-wise and funds utilised so far; and

(c) the proposals pending with University Grants Commission from Berhampur University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to the state universities which have been declared fit under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, for general development as well as special assistance for specific schemes. The details of grants for different projects, approved and released during the VII Plan period to the B. hampur University for general developme t are indicated below:

Items	Grant	(Rs. in lakhs)
	approved	Grant released
Books	25.37	25.37
Equipment	50.00	46.00
Building	66.79	41.79
Staff	41.94	38.94

The details about the proposals under the Scheme of special assistance are

being collected. The information about the utilization of the grants is being obtained from the University by the commission.

Concessional Paper to Orissa

1273. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of concessional paper released to the State Government of Orissa during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been reduction in the quota of concessional paper allotted to the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the allocation of concessional paper so that the State Government does not face problem on account of the short fall of concessional paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The following quantity of White Printing Paper had been allotted to the State of Orissa during the last three years:—

- (1) 1986 — 5,295 MTs
- (2) 1987 — 2,729 MTs
- (3) 1988 — 2,298 MTs

(b) to (d). Under the Paper (Control of Production) Order, 1978, the total quantity of White Printing Paper allotted to the educational sector in the States/UTs had been about 1.50 lakh MTs during 1986. However, the actual supplies by the Mills had been 50% only of the allotments made.

With a view to ensuring timely supply of paper to the educational sector, an

alternative subsidy scheme with an annual budget of Rs. 24 crores has been introduced with the repeal of the Paper Control Order, w.e.f. January, 1987. As the subsidy per MT is Rs. 3000, only 80,000 MTs can be made available for distribution to States/UTs in a year.

In 1986, as mentioned above, actual supplies were about half of the quantities of allotments made. In 1987 and 1988, the supplies have been almost equal to the quantities of allotments made. As such, there has been practically no reduction in the availability of paper to the States/UTs after the repeal of the Paper Control Order w.e.f. January, 1987.

In addition, if there is some surplus paper left over from any quarter, the same is re-allocated to the needy States. It was against the shortfalls that the State of Orissa was given an additional allotment of paper amounting to 581 MTs and 150 MTs during 1987 and 1988, respectively.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Hill States

1274. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special category States like Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim, have been given any priority in the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether all the Districts in each of these States have been provided such Vidyalayas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the names of the districts already covered as on date and the names of the districts where such Vidyalayas would be opened

during the last year of the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, State/Union Territory Governments are required to offer 30 acres of suitable land, free of cost, alongwith adequate vacant buildings to run the Vidyalayas, in the first instance. So far

all the districts have not been covered in the States mentioned in part (a) of the question except J & K. The State of Assam has not yet opted for the Scheme. A statement indicating the names of the districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in the respective States, as on date, is given below. As regards the remaining districts, it may be stated that due to the financial constraints, a decision has been taken recently by the Executive Committee of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti that opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas should be slowed down during the last year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1989-90.

Statement

S. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Mandi 2. Shimla 3. Chamba 4. Sirmour 5. Kangra 6. Kinnaur 7. Una 8. Hamirpur
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Pulwama 2. Kupwara 3. Baramulla 4. Ladakh 5. Udhampur 6. Rajouri 7. Doda 8. Anantnag 9. Srinagar 10. Badgam 11. Kathua 12. Poonch 13. Kargil 14. Jammu
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Dibang Valley 2. Lohit 3. Tirap 4. Upper Subansiri 5. East Kameng

1	2	3
4. Tripura		1. West District
5. Meghalaya		1. West Garo Hills 2. East Garo Hills 3. East Khasi Hills
6. Mizoram		1. Aizwal 2. Lungloi
7. Manipur		1. Thoubal 2. Bishanpur 3. Churachandpur 4. Sanapati 5. Imphal 6. Chandel 7. Ukhrul
8. Nagaland		1. Kohima
9. Sikkim		1. West District
10. Assam		Not yet opted for the Scheme.

Nehru Youth Centres in Bangalore

1275. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Youth Centres in Bangalore city;

(b) the number of such Centres opened during 1988-89; and

(c) the number of Centres proposed to be opened during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). No Nehru Yuva Kendra has so far been opened in Bangalore City. However, a zonal office of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan set up in 1987-88 is located in Bangalore. It is proposed that all the districts will be covered with one Nehru

Yuva Kendra each by the end of VIth Five Year Plan.

New Gold Mines Located in K.G.F.

1276. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new gold mines have been located near the Glenn shaft between champion reef and Mysore reef in Kolar Gold Field;

(b) whether full development of the mine would be taken up; and

(c) if so, the value of gold likely to be available in the new location?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The existence of an ore shoot parallel to the main ore shoot has been noted in the Glen Ore Shoot area of Champion Reef Mine in Kolar Gold Fields.

(b) and (c). Exploratory development work is being undertaken and it will be possible to assess the potential of the ore body and its economic viability for mining only after completion of the exploratory work.

SAARC Passports to Judges and Parliamentarians

1277. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to issue SAARC Passports to Judges and Parliamentarians;

(b) if so, the number of Judges and Parliamentarians who have been given these passports;

(c) whether judges include the judges of District and Session Courts and also other lower Courts;

(d) whether the passports are given to ex-Legislators also;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to take steps to provide the above passports to all ex-Legislators and judges of all Courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). At the Fourth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad the Heads of State or Government stressed the need for closer and more frequent contacts among the peoples of SAARC. As a beginning they decided that Supreme Court Judges and

Members of the National Parliaments of each member State would be entitled to a special SAARC travel document which would exempt them from visas. The modalities of implementing this decision are being worked out.

(c) to (f). The Summit has directed the Council of Ministers to examine what other categories of persons should be given this facility and to submit their recommendations.

Brackish Water Fisheries Agencies

1278. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase areas under brackish water fisheries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies established in Orissa and other States;

(c) the total hectares of brackish water areas developed in the country; and

(d) the Central assistance given to each State for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A Statement indicating the BFDA's sanctioned Statewise, the area to be covered by each BFDA and the central assistance released so far including during the current year is given below.

Statement

Name of the State	Name of the District/ Date of sanction of Brackishwater Fish Farmer's Development Agencies (BFDA)	Area to be Developed under each BFDA per annum (Hectare)	Date/amount released by G.O.I.
Gujarat	Valsad 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
Maharashtra	Thane 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada 30.5.88	50	17.6.88 Rs. 7.63 lakhs
Kerala	Ernakulam 12.5.87	50	16.12.87 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna 12.5.87	50	16.12.87 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
Orissa	Cuttack 12.5.87	50	16.12.87 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
	Ganjam 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
West Bengal	North 24-Parganas 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
	South 24-Parganas 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs
	Midnapore 15.12.88	50	31.1.89 Rs. 1.90 lakhs

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers in Orissa

farmers assisted?

1279. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance is being given
to small and marginal farmers for the
development of agriculture;

(b) if so, the amount released to the
State Government of Orissa during 1988-
89 under the centrally sponsored
schemes; and

(c) the number of small and marginal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL
YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Grants-in-aid released so
far to the Government of Orissa during
1988-89 and number of farmers benefited
under various Centrally Sponsored
Schemes are given in the statement
below.

Statement

Grants-in-Aid released so far to the Government of Orissa during 1988-89 and number of farmers benefited under various centrally sponsored scheme.

Name of the Scheme	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakh)	Number of farmers benefited
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production		
(a) For normal programme	66.15	46802 (upto Dec. 88)
(b) For shallow tubewell/dugwell programme for Special Foodgrains Production Programme	723.54	2860 (upto Oct. 88)
2. Special Livestock Breeding Programme	41.50	2182 (upto Dec. 88)
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres for Custom Hiring and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools	3.25	not reported
4. Lab to Land Programme	0.89	450 farm families adopted.

Besides, assistance has also been provided to Government of Orissa during 1988-89 under various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which small & marginal farmers are also included.

Pending Proposals of Orissa Government with NCDC

1280. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals of Orissa Government are pending with the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC);

(b) if so, the number of proposals received during the last three years; and

(c) the details of those proposals and the steps taken to clear these proposals expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV)

(a) to (c) NCDC received proposals for financial assistance for 1278 cooperative units/societies involving block cost of Rs. 2321.700 lakhs and NCDC's share of assistance of Rs. 1562.222 lakhs during the last three years from the Orissa Government. Only 13 proposals with block cost of Rs. 762.775 lakhs with NCDC's involvement of assistance of Rs. 441.35 lakhs could not be considered by NCDC for want of additional information from the State Government.

Distribution of Salt affected Soils

1281. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise details of area having saline soil in the country;

(b) the number of research centres in the country making research to bring such land under cultivation;

(c) the research made by Central Soil

Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, in this regard; and

(d) the extent of application of research to bring saline land under cultivation and allocations made for the same in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) According to an estimate made by Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal the salt affected soils occupy 2.5, 2.4 and 2.1 million ha. in the Indo-Gangetic plains, Inland arid and semi-arid regions, and coastal areas respectively.

(b) There are seven research centres under the All India Coordinated Project for Research on Management of Salt Affected Soils and Use of Saline Water in Agriculture and one Regional Station under the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute.

(c) and (d). The Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal has developed technology for utilization of various types of salt affected soils such as alkali, inland saline and coastal saline soils. The major components of the technology for reclamation of alkali soils include ponding of water to leach free salts, application of gypsum according to soil pH and growing of less sensitive crops such as rice during early phases of reclamation for which specific agronomic practices have been evolved.

A significant proportion of alkali soils in the Indo-Gangetic plains can be rised for planting trees and grasses for which the planting techniques have been standardised and suitable species have been identified.

For inland saline soils, the Institute has

developed technology for the control of ground water table and salinity hazards through sub-surface horizontal drainage. In many alluvial soils, soil salinization can be significantly reduced if the water table is not allowed to rise beyond 2 metre depth.

For coastal saline soils, specific measures for the control of ingress of sea water during high tides have been developed.

Channelisation of the catchment to carry excess rain water to the dug out ponds is another measure for the control of soil salinity. Suitable crop varieties, particularly of rice have also been identified for coastal saline areas.

During the 7th Five Year Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali soils in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh was launched with a Central outlay of Rs. 21.00 crores to reclaim an area of 1.32 lakh hectares. Year-wise releases and area reclaimed in the 3 States is as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	Area reclaimed (Ha.)
1986-87	395.50	27856
1987-88	200.00	29869
1988-89	386.50	28063

Dairy development in Orissa

1282. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for Dairy Development in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount released to the State Government of Orissa so far; and

(c) the details of the amount spent and dairy development work undertaken in that State as on 31 January, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Under Operation Flood Programme an outlay of Rs. 14.99 crore has been approved for implementation of Dairy Development in Orissa during Seventh Plan.

(b) The National Dairy Development Board has released a total amount of Rs. 10.68 Crore to the Orissa Milk Federation by January, 1989.

(c) Orissa Milk Federation is reported to have utilised a sum of Rs. 10.93 Crore by December, 1988. The progress as on December 1988 under Operation Flood in Orissa is as follows:—

Village societies organised.	543
Farmer Members.	30,087
Milk Procurement.	
(thousand Kg. per day)	31.95
Milk Processing capacity	
(thousand litres per day)	90
Milk Marketing	
(thousand litres per day)	49.23

Integrated Plan for Sugarcane

1283. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate an Integrated plan for sugarcane and its by-products;

(b) if so, when such a plan is proposed to be introduced; and

(c) the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No Sir. No proposal as such at present.

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

Land Holdings

1284. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest available figures of operational agricultural holdings, as per survey conducted by National Sample Survey and the Planning Commission and other sources; and

(b) the number of holdings in the marginal/small/semi-medium/medium/large categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The latest available estimates of operational agricultural holding, category-wise, based on National Sample Survey (37th round - January to December, 1982) under the Ministry of Planning and Agricultural Census, 1980-81 conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are given in the statement below.

Statement*Estimated Number of operational Holdings — All India*

Category	No. of Operational holdings (000')	
	NSS-37th Round	Agricultural Census, 1980-81
Marginal	44,420	50,122
Small	14,206	16,072
Semi-medium	10,514	12,455
Medium	6,351	8,068
Large	1,400	2,166
Total	76,891	88,883

Notes:

- (1) NSS data relate to major crop season of agricultural year 1981-82 while data for agricultural census pertain to the entire agricultural year, 1980-81.
- (2) The size classes adopted in the NSS survey have been merged to correspond approximately to the above five categories.

Cultivation of major Cereals and cash Crops

1285. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major cereals and cash crops under cultivation in different States and Union Territories, State-wise, in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the total production of such crops, per hectare yield of such crops and international comparison of production in terms of per hectare yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) the crops under cultivation in different States usually remain the same over different years. So, the major cereals and cash crops under cultivation in different States and Union Territories are given in Statement-I, below.

(b) A statement indicating total production of major cereals and cash crops along with their per hectare yield in India for the last three years and the World for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 is given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Major cereals and cash crops under cultivation in different states / union territories

State/Union Territories	Crops
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Onion, Tobacco, Coconut, Chillies, Turmeric and Corriander.
Arunachal Pradesh	Rice, Maize and Rapeseed & Mustard.
Assam	Rice, Wheat, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, Jute, Potato and Coconut.
Bihar	Rice, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, Jute, Potato and Onion.
Goa	Rice and Coconut.
Gujarat	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Wheat, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Tobacco and Garlic.
Haryana	Rice, Wheat, Bajra, Rapeseed & Mustard, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato and Onion.
Himachal Pradesh	Rice, Wheat, Maize and Potato.
Jammu & Kashmir	Rice, Maize, Rapeseed & Mustard.
Karnataka	Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Tobacco, Coconut, Chillies, Cardamam.
Kerala	Rice, Coconut, Black Pepper, Ginger and Cardamam.
Madhya Pradesh	Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Corriander and Garlic.
Maharashtra	Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Coconut, Chillies, Garlic.
Manipur	Rice
Meghalaya	Rice, Potato and Ginger.
Mizoram	Rice
Nagaland	Rice

1

2

Orissa	Rice, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, Jute, Potato, Onion, Coconut, Chillies, Turmeric, Corriander, Garlic.
Punjab	Rice, Wheat, Maize, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Cotton, Sugarcane and Potato.
Rajasthan	Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, Cotton, Onion, Chillies, Corriander.
Sikkim	Rice, Wheat and Cardamam
Tamil Nadu	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Tobacco, Coconut, Chillies, Turmeric and Corriander.
Tripura	Rice
Uttar Pradesh	Rice, Wheat, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Sugarcane, Potato, Onion, Tobacco and Chillies.
West Bengal	Rice, Wheat, Maize, Rapeseed & Mustard, Jute, Potato, Tobacco, Coconut, Chillies and Garlic.
A & N Island	Rice and Coconut
D & N Haveli	Rice
Delhi	Wheat
Daman & Diu	Rice
Pondicherry	Rice and Conconut
Lakshadweep	Coconut

Statement - II

Production and productivity of major cereals and cash crops in India and the world

Crops	India						World		
	Production (million tonnes)			Productivity (Kgs./ha.)			Productivity (Kgs./ha.)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985	1986	1987
Rice (Paddy)	95.82	90.78	84.54	2329	2205	2206	3272	3267	3221
Wheat	47.05	44.32	45.10	2046	1916	1995	2193	2352	2342
Coarse cereals	26.20	26.83	25.84	664	675	713	2490	2487	2411
Total cereals	169.07	161.93	155.48	1632	1556	1600	2552	2602	2552
Groundnut	5.12	5.88	5.68	719	841	842	1130	1126	1108
Sugarcane	170.65	186.09	196.72	59889	60444	59850	58438	58771	58435
Cotton*	8.73	6.91	6.43	197	169	169	512	482	510
Jute & Jute Like Fibres**	12.65	8.62	6.78	1524	1454	1272	1614	1404	1314

*-Production in million bales of 170 kgs each.

** -Production in million bales of 180 kgs each.

Export of Marine Products

1286. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of different States in the production of marine products (fish, molluscs and subsidiary marine products etc.);

(b) the monetary value of catches in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the value of fish exported and programmes, if any, to enhance production and assist fishermen and other organisations engaged in fishing and Marine food exports?

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The contribution of different States to the marine fish production including molluscs, crustaceans, seaweeds etc. and monetary value of catches in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The value of fish and fishing products exported during the last three years is given below:

YEAR	EXPORT (Rs. crores)
1985-86	398.00
1986-87	460.67
1987-88	531.20

Important Programmes implemented by the Central Government to enhance fish production, to assist fishermen etc. are as follows:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

- (i) Assistance to the States for motorisation of 5000 traditional fishing craft and for introducing 202 improved beach landing craft during the 7th Plan;
- (ii) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;
- (iii) Provision of landing and berthing facilities;
- (iv) Augmentation of farm raised shrimp / fish through implementation of

Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development;

- (v) Implementation of Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen and development of model fishermen villages;
- (vi) Strengthening exploratory survey of marine fishery resources in our Exclusive Economic Zone and training of fishery operatives. Marine Products Export Development Authority also extends assistance in the matter of deep sea fishing, joint venture, brackish water prawn farming etc.

Statement

Marine Fish Production and Value of Marine Fish

States / U.Ts.	Marine Fish Production (in tonnes)			Value of Marine Fish (Rs. crores)		
	Year			Year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Andhra Pradesh	126848	137550	139399	131.3	157.8	NA
2. Goa	39927	44783	34644	12.4	11.4	15.0
3. Gujarat	288500	307844	327203	153.1	173.6	192.7
4. Karnataka	200828	151778	137303	52.9	48.4	48.1
5. Kerala	295339	325741	292458	117.8	132.0	NA
6. Maharashtra	388088	337884	310387	150.3	163.2	167.5
7. Orissa	49205	54376	57000	39.3	43.8	45.0
8. Tamil Nadu	257000	256352	219000	76.4	81.1	89.9
9. West Bengal	39350	58000	61800	52.4	82.9	62.0
10. A & N Islands	6304	9698	10951	3.8	6.5	6.9
11. Lakshadweep	4676	7489	5699	2.5	3.7	2.9
12. Pondicherry	19913	21168	20241	33.2	24.9	NA

NA=Not available

Enrolments and drop-outs in Primary and Secondary Schools

1287. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled in primary schools and Higher Secondary Schools in different States and Union Territories of India in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the percentage of drop-outs at different stages from Class I to V and classes VI to X?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the total enrolment in different stages of School Education and the drop-out rates from classes I to V and classes VI to X is given below.

Statement

Total enrolment by different stages of school education - 1985-86

S.No.	STATE / UNION TERRITORY	PRIMARY (I-V)	MIDDLE (VI-VIII)	SECON- DARY (IX-X)	HR. SECONDARY (XI & ABOVE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	64,11,608	16,55,414	7,52,814	3,58,944
2.	ASSAM	23,25,000	8,70,000	5,66,276	99,352
3.	BIHAR	77,34,984	17,83,086	6,94,500	3,24,089
4.	GUJARAT	48,50,000	12,76,000	5,93,000	2,73,500
5.	HARYANA	15,26,484	5,63,289	2,28,210	60,132
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,20,457	2,63,679	1,02,192	18,979
7.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6,40,000	2,20,000	87,000	32,800
8.	KARNATAKA	41,25,316	14,79,122	9,22,212	1,38,103
9.	KERALA	31,60,545	17,29,374	8,22,843	1,91,029
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	61,08,629	16,58,465	@	10,35,005*
11.	MAHARASHTRA	91,25,961	29,29,088	11,94,333	5,23,601
12.	MANIPUR	2,36,150	68,137	32,240	17,140
13.	MEGHALAYA	2,02,729	58,945	34,313	9,494
14.	NAGALAND	1,41,120	66,001	12,129	1,537
15.	ORISSA	30,06,269	6,88,839	2,93,000	1,13,324
16.	PUNJAB	19,84,961	7,05,367	@	3,71,078*
17.	RAJASTHAN	37,98,752	9,75,790	4,85,223	99,196
18.	SIKKIM	60,821	13,423	3,165	928
19.	TAMIL NADU	70,43,855	23,18,800	8,51,792	3,31,572
20.	TRIPURA	3,44,260	81,684	32,888	14,973
21.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,17,07,354	37,23,272	16,71,819	9,17,798
22.	WEST BENGAL	75,50,139	24,32,787	8,82,396	4,36,076
23.	A. & N. ISLANDS	33,975	12,812	5,593	2,469
24.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	78,402	15,605	5,484	2,184
25.	CHANDIGARH	30,353	15,640	6,467	22,503
26.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	14,034	3,294	1,043	348
27.	DELHI	7,56,125	3,83,368	1,85,485	1,00,740
28.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	1,31,756	85,131	56,887	10,322
29.	LAKSHADWEEP	7,595	2,816	1,213	408
30.	MIZORAM	86,647	30,853	15,139	2,836
31.	PONDICHERRY	88,423	43,064	15,098	5,902
	INDIA	8,39,32,704	2,61,53,145	1,05,54,754	55,16,362

NOTE: * Higher Secondary includes 10+2 pattern, old pattern, intermediate / Jr. Colleges pre-degree / pre-university course

@ Included in Higher Secondary (Old Pattern).

Total enrolment by different stages of school education-1986-87

S.No.	STATE / UNION TERRITORY	PRIMARY (I-V)	MIDDLE (VI-VIII)	SECONDARY (IX-X)	HR. SECONDARY (XI & ABOVE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	66,98,983	13,27,253	12,79,655	3,66,108
2.	ASSAM	27,61,000	11,41,000	4,79,288	1,47,582
3.	BIHAR	79,46,568	18,44,271	7,22,454	3,28,691
4.	GUJARAT	48,93,000	15,65,000	6,14,000	2,92,000
5.	HARYANA	15,75,553	5,87,557	2,31,181	54,252
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,29,505	2,86,351	98,603	22,116
7.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6,50,000	2,30,000	86,000	35,800
8.	KARNATAKA	40,49,450	20,33,135	7,63,564	4,62,404
9.	KERALA	32,32,596	16,97,636	8,14,890	2,00,140
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	68,57,778	19,15,878	@	9,68,515
11.	MAHARASHTRA	93,60,000	30,87,000	12,10,000	5,00,000
12.	MANIPUR	2,38,650	77,967	39,179	18,103
13.	MEGHALAYA	2,07,678	62,353	37,998	9,894
14.	NAGALAND	1,40,200	36,300	15,500	3,716
15.	ORISSA	32,54,000	7,94,000	4,17,000	1,10,973
16.	PUNJAB	20,38,097	7,35,553	2,39,088	1,44,290
17.	RAJASTHAN	40,13,892	11,09,778	4,55,562	1,14,843
18.	SIKKIM	63,141	14,818	4,064	1,000
19.	TAMIL NADU	71,93,409	24,67,322	9,15,406	3,56,096
20.	TRIPURA	3,08,260	81,684	32,888	14,973
21.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,10,86,224	37,60,790	18,15,442	6,81,351
22.	WEST BENGAL	79,51,195	25,81,905	10,18,089	3,60,783
23.	A. & N. ISLANDS	35,125	14,332	6,354	3,019
24.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79,947	23,909	5,484	2,274
25.	CHANDIGARH	30,353	15,640	6,467	22,503
26.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	14,269	3,677	1,200	169
27.	DELHI	8,27,600	4,59,900	2,14,470	1,09,400
28.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	1,33,885	88,413	59,719	12,199
29.	LAKSHADWEEP	7,092	2,975	1,266	430
30.	MIZORAM	96,686	34,108	16,004	2,984
31.	PONDICHERRY	91,053	44,251	16,447	6,390
	INDIA	8,64,65,189	2,81,24,756	1,16,17,262	53,52,998

@Included in Higher Secondary old pattern.

TOTAL ENROLMENT BY DIFFERENT STAGES OF SCHOOL EDUCATION-1986-87

SN	STATE / UNION TERRITORY	PRIMARY (I-V)	MIDDLE (VI-VIII)	SECONDARY (IX-X)	HR. SECONDARY (XI & ABOVE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	69,24,592	13,96,069	13,55,326	3,75,385
2.	ASSAM	27,90,002	11,51,744	5,17,570	1,36,615
3.	BIHAR	80,30,064	18,73,304	7,50,366	3,37,391
4.	GUJARAT	50,68,000	13,98,000	6,13,000	2,76,000
5.	HARYANA	15,99,406	6,43,190	2,23,460	96,484
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,44,482	3,01,571	1,00,895	40,315
7.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	6,67,000	2,45,000	86,000	42,800
8.	KARNATAKA	48,35,006	20,33,135	7,63,564	1,95,200
9.	KERALA	32,10,857	16,96,673	8,09,927	2,14,471
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	70,90,432	19,55,980	3,12,588	5,74,221
11.	MAHARASHTRA	94,65,000	32,28,000	14,23,000	6,35,000
12.	MANIPUR	2,39,150	78,750	45,320	18,940
13.	MEGHALAYA	2,07,923	63,905	39,388	10,245
14.	NAGALAND	1,40,232	36,300	15,500	4,623
15.	ORISSA	33,26,000	8,02,000	4,41,911	1,11,973
16.	PUNJAB	19,96,597	7,54,563	2,45,514	1,44,922
17.	RAJASTHAN	41,51,429	11,58,662	4,99,362	1,17,307
18.	SIKKIM	65,623	16,110	4,247	1,187
19.	TAMIL NADU	73,28,105	26,16,015	9,70,216	3,61,662
20.	TRIPURA	3,08,260	81,684	32,888	14,973
21.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,23,32,663	39,51,904	18,69,905	6,81,373
22.	WEST BENGAL	82,05,355	26,40,063	10,56,656	5,32,538
23.	A. & N. ISLANDS	35,110	15,696	6,836	3,213
24.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	91,482	21,339	7,214	2,507
25.	CHANDIGARH	30,353	15,640	6,467	22,503
26.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	14,475	3,753	1,552	182
27.	DELHI	8,33,034	4,41,599	2,11,253	1,20,530
28.	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	1,63,862	83,146	35,155	13,184
29.	LAKSHADWEEP	8,139	3,009	1,203	422
30.	MIZORAM	97,084	27,721	9,530	3,062
31.	PONDICHERRY	93,329	45,574	17,119	6,536
INDIA		8,99,93,046	2,87,80,099	1,24,72,932	50,95,764

Drop-Out Rates in Classes I-V

State/Union Territories	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	58.5	62.9	60.3	57.69	63.67	60.24	58.14	64.20	60.73
ASSAM	59.4	66.6	62.5	60.23	67.58	63.42	55.97	64.13	59.51
BIHAR	67.8	73.7	69.6	65.98	70.86	67.49	65.17	63.99	66.34
GUJARAT	53.2	56.7	54.6	52.54	56.18	54.05	45.43	51.17	47.84
HARYANA	18.0	29.2	21.8	29.02	36.86	31.77	27.07	34.30	29.64
HIMACHAL PRADESH	28.7	30.7	29.6	30.24	32.81	31.34	26.27	27.67	26.87
JAMMU & KASHMIR	38.5	46.1	41.3	41.53	50.30	44.85	37.69	45.03	40.48
KARNATAKA	54.1	68.6	60.8	50.86	66.00	57.89	49.97	63.59	56.29
KERALA	9.4	10.7	10.1	1.98	4.34	3.13	5.24	6.77	5.98
MADHYA PRADESH	48.7	59.8	52.6	46.18	56.71	49.78	47.48	59.30	51.61
MAHARASHTRA	50.0	61.0	54.9	47.90	58.95	52.89	46.26	57.72	51.50
MANIPUR	80.1	82.3	81.1	74.00	78.38	76.02	68.52	73.63	70.90
MEGHALAYA	75.1	76.8	76.0	70.62	72.79	71.66	71.72	76.51	74.04
NAGALAND	71.1	71.5	71.3	71.02	70.12	70.63	71.26	69.05	70.27
ORISSA	63.4	63.3	63.4	47.23	54.87	50.32	40.55	45.98	42.81
PUNJAB	58.2	62.2	60.1	55.55	59.34	57.81	53.65	56.76	55.10
RAJASTHAN	46.6	55.3	48.8	47.8	54.1	49.3	47.67	52.80	48.93
SIKKIM	61.5	66.5	63.6	59.64	65.14	61.97	55.04	60.42	57.33
TAMIL NADU	30.7	38.2	34.2	19.61	27.60	23.29	18.94	25.45	21.95
TRIPURA	55.9	55.4	55.7	58.31	55.29	57.07	64.51	64.05	64.31
UTTAR PRADESH	40.8	52.3	44.5	39.33	50.16	42.89	36.74	48.56	40.58
WEST BENGAL	58.9	61.8	60.1	63.21	69.39	65.86	62.50	64.15	63.16
A. & N. ISLANDS	33.1	40.6	36.5	23.92	34.11	28.76	23.91	31.85	27.64
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	74.6	72.2	73.9	70.83	70.64	70.77	70.20	65.49	68.70
CHANDIGARH	25.4	31.9	28.3	30.30	40.59	35.06	28.17	38.25	32.90
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	68.1	73.3	70.1	61.58	75.27	67.56	44.25	65.37	51.31
DELHI	18.1	26.8	22.1	20.54	28.22	24.20	10.91	20.07	15.30
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	20.6	28.6	24.4	30.44	33.81	31.99	13.99	22.15	17.86
LAKSHADWEEP	0.3	16.7	7.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MIZORAM	65.2	69.7	67.3	57.52	64.51	60.92	64.36	60.04	66.16
PONDICHERRY	0.0	6.23	6.2	3.16	7.42	5.14	-9.09	-1.85	-5.67

Drop-out rates in classes VI-X-1982-83

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.00	37.45	30.57
2.	Assam	52.74	58.06	54.86
3.	Bihar	39.40	59.92	44.11
4.	Gujarat	39.34	46.21	41.92
5.	Haryana	39.56	44.05	40.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34.57	39.40	36.06
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	53.63	51.21	52.88
8.	Karnataka	32.38	59.52	42.65
9.	Kerala	37.87	29.98	34.16
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54.89	59.85	56.15
11.	Maharashtra	40.10	53.32	45.04
12.	Manipur	19.68	20.82	20.14
13.	Meghalaya	38.45	43.21	40.79
14.	Nagaland	62.52	75.09	68.20
15.	Orissa	24.01	44.56	30.58
16.	Punjab	49.27	48.73	49.06
17.	Rajasthan	39.60	45.36	40.69
18.	Sikkim	50.27	56.10	52.25
19.	Tamil Nadu	56.20	60.68	57.88
20.	Tripura	39.23	40.34	39.68
21.	Uttar Pradesh	26.33	51.05	31.74
22.	West Bengal	11.09	36.91	21.10
23.	A. & N. Islands	48.66	45.30	47.27
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.08	39.21	34.15
25.	Chandigarh	47.24	54.21	50.35
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.29	29.67	33.49
27.	Delhi	32.96	29.14	31.37
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	50.01	50.23	50.11
29.	Lakshadweep	49.63	47.26	48.71
30.	Mizoram	56.46	46.57	51.85
31.	Pondicherry	49.67	55.15	51.85
INDIA		37.59	48.61	41.25

Drop-Out Rates in Classes VI-X-1983-84

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.70	28.37	24.64
2.	Assam	47.17	48.54	47.71
3.	Bihar	36.18	55.90	40.70
4.	Gujarat	39.44	45.27	41.66
5.	Haryana	38.80	48.47	41.43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	44.17	39.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.77	51.73	51.08
8.	Karnataka	34.34	59.04	43.76
9.	Kerala	37.88	30.32	34.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	53.54	59.69	55.11
11.	Maharashtra	38.26	52.69	43.70
12.	Manipur	7.05	6.58	6.86
13.	Meghalaya	55.67	59.75	57.65
14.	Nagaland	48.18	62.95	54.73
15.	Orissa	20.35	40.39	26.95
16.	Punjab	48.81	46.82	48.04
17.	Rajasthan	38.36	44.90	39.60
18.	Sikkim	56.87	60.33	57.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	54.03	58.38	55.68
20.	Tripura	43.78	48.39	45.71
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35.02	57.48	40.10
22.	West Bengal	13.32	31.35	19.88
23.	A. & N. Islands	50.68	45.80	48.69
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.77	38.45	36.52
25.	Chandigarh	46.20	52.29	48.92
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37.79	30.70	35.59
27.	Delhi	31.11	28.88	30.17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	49.10	45.10	47.37
29.	Lakshadweep	39.14	41.23	39.85
30.	Mizoram	56.60	59.88	58.13
31.	Pondicherry	51.09	56.40	53.27
INDIA		37.58	46.40	40.51

Taking over of VISL

1288. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited (VISL) of Karnataka during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details of formalities completed by SAIL and VISL in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The feasibility of take-over of VISL by SAIL is under examination of Government. The question of completion of formalities will arise only after a decision is taken.

Use of general cargo berth of Visakhapatnam Port for handling Coking Coal

1289. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision, on the exclusive use of the General Cargo berth of Visakhapatnam Port Trust for handling Coking Coal, providing storage facilities and for taking the pollution control measures, has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the study report for setting up a satellite port at Gangavaram has been received from the Asian Development Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Asian Development Bank has been entrusted only with a Sectoral Study on Ports and Shipping and the final report has not been received from them.

Export of flowers

1290. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain varieties of flowers are being exported;

(b) if so, the details thereof, variety-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to give additional facilities to encourage growing of flowers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Export of flowers is allowed on decontrolled basis without any licensing formalities. Kokam flowers, artificial flowers, cut flowers and flower bulbs etc. are exported. A list of varieties of flowers being exported is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The New Seed Policy effective from 1.10.1988 will ensure to the flower cultivators availability of suitable genetic material which will enable farmers to grow acceptable qualities of flowers, ideal agro-practices in production operations, availability of glass houses for flower cultivation etc.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of flower varieties being exported

Rose	Kanak champa
Kesu Petals	Kanchan
Chclosus flower	Kusum
Lotus	Mesta red
Palm flower	Tulip
Sola flower	Freessia
Chrysanthemum	Lily
Baku flower	Anthurium
Cider rose	Lilac
Cotton flower	Orchid

More facilities to food processing Industries to encourage export

1291. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide some more facilities to food

processing industries in addition to the existing facilities to encourage export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) and (b). The objectives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries include *inter-alia*, the objective to ensure that adequate surpluses are created consistent with price and quality for further exports and earn valuable foreign exchange for the country by providing critical inputs to the industries to foster production for export. The various schemes and activities of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries are directed towards achieving these objectives including that of furthering exports. Apart from the facilities that had already been made available to food processing industries, the Budget proposals presented to Lok Sabha on 28.2.1989 include reduction in import duty on certain ingredients of poultry feed, reduction in excise duty on machinery for refrigerated transport reduction of customs duty on certain equipment in the food processing industries etc. These steps amongst others are expected to also boost export of processed foods.

Uniform norms for appointment of lecturers

1292. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt uniform norms for appointment of lecturers throughout the country;

(b) whether University Grants

Commission has circulated those norms to different universities;

(c) if so, the reaction of different States and Universities thereto; and

(d) the time by which the uniform norms would be adopted for appointment of lecturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission had notified regulations for minimum qualification for appointment to the post of Lecturers, Readers and Professors in Universities and Colleges, effective from 1.1.1983. The qualification prescribed by the UGC in the above regulations have generally been adopted by the Universities all over the country. The scheme of revision of pay scales for teachers in Universities and Colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in Higher Education communicated to the State Governments on 22.7.1988 lays down conditions of recruitment and the qualifications for appointment of Lecturers. The UGC is finalising modified regulations incorporating these provisions.

Spread of education amongst tribals of Maharashtra

1293. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made under tribal sub-plan for spreading education among the tribal students of Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the targets fixed for spread of education in those areas;

(c) whether the targets had been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 2013.03 lakhs has been made under tribal sub-plan of Maharashtra for Seventh Plan period. The anticipated financial targets to be achieved upto the end of 1989-90 is Rs. 2491.70 lakhs.

Physical targets for Seventh Five Year Plan cover incentives to 15,31,800 students under various schemes, opening of 21,008 new institutions/extension centres, creation of 1460 posts of teachers and opening of 165 Balwaries.

(c) and (d). The achievements for first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan include coverage of 6,98,910 students, opening of 7,894 new institutions/centres, creation of 2,578 posts of teachers and starting of 465 Balwaries.

In respect of Teachers' posts and opening of Balwaries the targets have already been exceeded. In respect of other programmes it is hoped that the targets will be achieved by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Construction of Fishing Harbours in Kerala

1294. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have recently submitted any scheme for construction of fishing harbour in the State and have requested for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Drinking Water to Kerala under Technology Mission

1295. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been devised for Kerala under the Technology Mission on drinking water in villages and related water management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Palghat district in Kerala has been taken up as Mini Mission Project Area under the National Drinking Water Mission. Detailed Project Report has been approved at a cost of Rs. 3.52 crores and funds amounting to Rs. 1.75 crores have already been released for implementation of the activities. Schemes for construction of rain water harvesting structures, check dams etc. have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 34.195 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 9.21 crores has been released under the Centrally Sponsored ARWSP for coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water facilities.

G.P.F. of Teachers in Government Aided schools

1296. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on 21

April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 7721 regarding rate of interest on provident fund of Delhi teachers and state:

(a) whether the rate of interest on General Provident Fund of teachers employed in Government Aided Schools in Delhi has since been brought at par with that in Schools of Delhi Administration; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is likely to take some more time for the Delhi Administration to take a final decision in the matter.

Repatriation of Refugees from Neighbouring Countries

1297. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees in India from various neighbouring countries, country-wise, as on 1 January, 1989;

(b) the number of those permanently residing in India as on 1 January, 1989;

(c) whether some refugees have been repatriated to the country of their origin during 1988, if so, the number thereof, country-wise;

(d) whether the repatriation of the remaining refugees is under negotiation with Governments concerned or through international agencies; and

(e) if so, the present stage of the negotiations, country-wise and when all the refugees be expected to return to their countries, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI)

(a) Sri Lanka	89,407
Bangladesh	44,600 Chakma Refugees
Burma	221
Pakistan	Nil
Afghanistan	Afghan nationals residing in India are not regarded by Government as refugees.
Nepal & Bhutan	Nil, Since there is an open border between India and each of these two countries movement of people across the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders is not governed by passport-visa regulations.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Repatriation of refugees has been as follows:

Sri Lanka	24,813
Bangladesh	Nil
Burma	Nil
Pakistan,	Does not arise.
Afghanistan,	
Nepal & Bhutan	

(d) and (e). Sri Lanka: Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of July 1987, Sri Lankan refugees in India are to return to their country of origin. Since the return of refugees is voluntary the process will be completed once the refugees come forward and the logistical arrangements are tied up. The return of refugees to Sri Lanka has been temporarily suspended

since October, 1988 because of the bad weather. Sailings are expected to resume shortly.

Bangladesh: The refugees have not been willing to return. Government have been maintaining continuous contact with the Bangladesh Government in an effort to persuade that Government to take necessary steps to restore normalcy to the Chittagong Hill tracts of Bangladesh so as to create the necessary conditions for the return of the refugees.

Burma: Since the refugees have been allowed to stay in India due to the political turmoil in Burma they are expected to return to Burma as soon as conditions there stabilise or they no longer fear for their safety in their own country.

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal & Bhutan: Does not arise?

Decision on the Recommendations of N.P.P. for women

1298 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made in the National perspective Plan for Women which have been accepted by Government;

(b) the recommendations which have not been accepted;

(c) the recommendations which are still under consideration; and

(d) when the decision on the remaining recommendations is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The recommendations are under consideration.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Jute in Bihar

1299. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cultivation of Jute in Bihar is decreasing for the last five years;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps have been taken to improve the economic condition of the Jute producing farmers; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The production of Jute in Bihar has however been fluctuating for the last five years.

(b) and (c) In order to increase the production, assistance is being provided to jute growers under Special Jute Development Programme. In addition, minimum support price is also being announced to help them realise dependable return to their produce.

Reported Suicides by Agricultural Scientists

1300. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in Jansatta dated 30 January, 1989 under the caption "Krishi Vaygyanikon ki Aatmhatyayan";

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in regard to suicides committed by the Agricultural scientists;

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigation; and

(d) the remedial measures taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (d). The news-item appearing in the Jansatta dated 30 January, 1989 titled "Krishi Vaygyanikon Ki Aatmhatyayan" refers to old cases of suicides, so far as agricultural scientists are concerned. Investigations were held in all the cases of suicides committed by the Agricultural scientists. The investigations made by the police as well as by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) revealed that the reasons for this extreme step in all cases but one were either personal or domestic. In one case the Scientist committed suicide on 5 May, 1972 primarily for his failure to get selected for a job applied for.

A Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar to inquire into this case, upheld the selection of another candidate. Other complaints made by the scientist related to intra-Division matters and it was opined by the Ministry of Law that there was no malafide or caprice against the deceased. The Gajendragadkar Committee recommended rationalization of the personnel policies of the ICAR. These recommendations have been implemented with effect from 1 October, 1975.

[English]

Indo-Bangladesh Border Meet

1301. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh border meet was held in November, 1988 at Chittagong;

(b) if so, the details of participants;

(c) whether the meet has made certain recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (e). A routine meeting of border authorities of the two countries at the level of inspector General of the Border Security Force and the Deputy Director General of the Bangladesh Rifles was held in Chittagong, Bangladesh in November, 1988. This was one of a series of regular meetings held under the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities. No specific recommendations were made at the meeting.

[Translation]

Development of Primary education during Seventh Plan

1302. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 1,460 crores were earmarked for the development of Primary Education during the Seventh Five Year Plan by Government;

(b) if so, the total amount given out of the said amount upto 1988 for the purpose;

(c) whether any annual plans were formulated for the utilisation of that money; and

(d) if so, the amount spent year-wise in the first two years of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

[English]

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The Seventh Five Year Plan allocated an amount of Rs. 1963.70 crores (Rs. 233.25 crores under the Central Sector and Rs. 1730.45 crores under the State Sector for 1985-90) for Elementary Education. No separate allocation was made for primary education. According to Planning Commission, it had approved Rs. 1471 crores for the States and UTs during the first four years of the plan as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1985-86	237.00
1986-87	329.00
1987-88	406.00
1988-89	499.00
Total	1471.00

The expenditure incurred in the first two years of the plan is as under:

1985-86	Rs. 240 crores.
1986-87	Rs. 347 crores.

The details of annual allocations made under the central sector and the expenditure incurred in the first two years of the Seventh Plan are as follows:

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	5049.00
1986-87	5015.00
1987-88	22000.00
1988-89	25440.00

Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1985-86	2750.00
1986-87	3246.15

Production of Cotton

1303. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the production of cotton for 1988-89;

(b) the actual production of cotton during the year;

(c) the percentage increase in production of cotton during 1988-89 as compared to the previous year; and

(d) the expected domestic demand of cotton during the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The target set for the production of cotton for 1988-89 is 97.80 lakh bales of 170 Kg. each.

(b) According to preliminary assessments, all-India production of cotton is expected to be in the range of 90 to 95 lakh bales during the current year.

(c) The percentage increase in production of cotton during 1988-89 is expected to be in the range of 40 to 48 percent.

(d) The expected domestic demand of cotton mills during the year 1989-90 is estimated to be 95 lakh bales.

Co-financing of Poverty Alleviation Schemes

1304. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poverty alleviation schemes of Union Government are proposed to be co-financed by business and industrial houses; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such schemes and how these business houses

propose to extend their co-operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Union Government have already set up a scheme entitled "National Fund for Rural Development" which is being administered by the Department of Rural Development where in all tax-payers and others including the business and industrial houses can participate in the implementation of rural development schemes.

(b) The National Fund for Rural Development has been set up under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat No. 82/1/4/83-Cab. dated the 10th February, 1984. All tax-payers and others including the business and industrial houses are eligible to donate to the fund. All such donations are fully exempt from income tax and all donors can claim income-tax deduction on their donation under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Since inception, out of total donation of Rs. 219 lakhs received into the Fund, a sum of Rs. 61.4 lakhs has been from private business houses.

Education to Tribals in Mother Tongue

1305. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand by some tribes to provide education to them in their mother tongue;

(b) whether the Santhal tribes living in Orissa, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal are demanding to provide education to their children in Olchiki language i.e. their mother-tongue;

(c) if so, the instruction given to the concerned State Governments in this regard; and

(d) whether education upto primary level is proposed to be provided to them in their mother tongue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Olchiki has been categorised only as a script - not a language.

(d) The Government of India has advised all the State Governments to provide primary education through mother tongue.

US Arms to Pakistan

1306. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that US Administration is considering a proposal to supply F-16 fighters, helicopters and tanks to Pakistan in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of such equipments to be supplied to Pakistan;

(c) the extent to which the defence strength of Pakistan will exceed India's military strength;

(d) the extent to which it will affect the Indian economic position; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) All requests for arms supplies, made by Pakistan have been listed by the outgoing Administration in its annual report

to the Congress. The report is confidential and no details are available. The present Administration has taken no decisions so far on these pending requests.

(c) to (e). Since no decisions on specific arms supplies have yet been taken it would be premature for Government to comment on this issue.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The whole House should condemn what happened in the West Bengal Assembly where the outgoing Governor Shri Nurul Hassan had been insulted.... (Interruptions).... The Governor was assaulted by the Congress Members. This unprecedented. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to settle with each other, go outside and do it. Don't shout here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, I don't know. When somebody from this side says something, you will say that no State subject should be taken up. And now you are raising the State subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now again you are shouting. You are casting aspersions on the State Government that it is incompetent.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. I don't think the West Bengal Government is so weak and incompetent as not to safeguard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. It is for the State Government. Nothing you can do here. The day before yesterday I said the same thing when they raised the same question here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, mind your words. You should be aware, I restricted these Members here on this side when they raised the same question which you are raising now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The State Legislature is autonomous. I told you yesterday, the day before also, that you should know your rules, you should read your books. The State Government is responsible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The State Legislature is autonomous. We cannot say anything to the State Government. Nor can we say to the State Legislatures. They are autonomous. They can look after and they should look after themselves. You cannot interfere.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am also concerned about it. When I read about these things I am concerned as I am concerned now.

What are you doing? You are doing the same thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are shouting. I allowed you once. You are doing the same thing now. You are flouting the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Why did you allow the matter concerning Shri Devi Lal's grand daughter-in-law to be raised in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: No. I didn't allow anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on record. I disallowed it. You are speaking the untruth.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record about the States. The States are autonomous.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am concerned. You should also be concerned about what you are doing today.

12.04 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Statements re. Review on National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for 1987-88 and a Statement re. delay in laying these papers and Annual Report of and Review on

National Cooperative Tobacco Grower's Federation Ltd., Anand for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-7409/89.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Tobacco Grower's Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Co-operative tobacco Grower's Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1987-88.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-7410/89.]

Review on and Annual Report of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum for 1986-87, Review on and Annual Report of Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras for 1985-86 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-7411 / 89.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-7412 / 89.]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-7413 / 89.]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-7414 / 89.]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-7415 / 89.]

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-7411 to 7415 / 89.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: State legislature is autonomous. You are shouting and shouting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You should make some comments when parliamentary democracy is threatened...

Mr. Speaker: I did. If you cannot listen and if you cannot read in the newspapers what can I do? I have not only been shouting at the top of my voice here but also in the Speakers' conference, outside and inside this House, that it is not only a question of today but it is a question of tomorrow. You are cutting the very limbs on which this institution rests. Wherever any incident takes place on the Floor of the House in addition to the dialouge and discussion by any member or by any party I despise it, I deplore it whatever it is. I have never distinguished between one party and the other.

Secondly I also say that all our members should also behave. This is not the way you should behave. I despise this also. We should all behave. There are rules. I would not bar any discussion which is guranteed under the Consitution and under the rules. I have never done it and I will never do it.

Interruptions

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 50 houses of Harijans have been set on fire in Ahira village of Jehanabad district.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing, I will get it probed.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: All the Harijans have deserted the village....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramswaroop Ram, please give it in writing.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: The District Administration has shown complete

in-action. Not a single person has been arrested so far.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that you should give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. Member says now will not form part of the record. Whatever you have to say you give me in writing. I will find out and then see what can be done.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir some women from Manipur are staging a dharna at the Boat Club. Their submission is that 35 thousand villages have been flooded due to Ithayi Barrage resulting in considerable loss. They have demanded intervention by the hon. Prime Minister to save them.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar): Due to open market gold sale and gold worth Rs. 20 crores is lying unsold in Kolar gold mines. Salaries to the staff have been paid through loans.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me in writing. Do not shout like this. Take your seat now.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. V. VENKATESH: You direct the

government to say something about it. Please direct them.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see if the matter can be considered but not like this. Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Paderauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am very much pained because when I went through the record of what happened yesterday I find what I had said on the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been erased from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not form part of the record.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I had not said anything which is insinuatory or defamatory. I do not get up any time and do things which are unparliamentary. I stay within the discipline of this House. Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are doing in the same thing. What I say is, without my permission whatever these gentlemen or you say does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I have not said anything unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to say and clear it once for all. Whatever is said without my permission never forms part of the record. I do not expunge it. Whatever I expunge is unparliamentary. But what is said without my permission never forms part of the record. First you have to seek my permission and if the Speaker allows then it goes on record. So simple it is.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I merely praised the scientists.

MR. SPEAKER: You might have done it. It does not matter.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, with your permission....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. Again this will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me in writing. Not like this. You have to do it under some rule.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I want to submit something else.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. There is no subject before the House. I can allow you anything but not like this. You tell me under what rule you want to make a submission.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I want you to review what you did yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I have not done anything which is unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you see and distinguish one thing? My subject is and my authority is and my responsibility is to conduct the business of the House. And the Speaker is there to give the permission to speak.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Have you never given permission to unparliamentary things which have become records of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I only say that whatever is said without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I am not going to argue with you any more.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Sir, this is a very important matter. The banks are refusing to finance the farmers.

[English]

They are refusing to finance farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me something in writing. Not like this. You can raise it during the discussion on the Budget.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : You can ask the Finance Minister to take immediate action.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Sir, it is harvest time and the crops are going to be weaped.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Why not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Because this is not under the rules. He has not got my permission.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): When is the reply to the debate on the President's Address?

MR. SPEAKER: Madhavji has sent me a communication that they need more time because due to the absence of the opposition, they could not participate in the debate. I have accepted that and I am giving more time. We will have the reply tomorrow, because we want a discussion. We don't want one-way traffic. We want two-way traffic. That's why I have accepted it. I have given more time. I think, I have the consensus of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd*

[English]

Notification under Major Port Trusts Act and Statement explaining reasons for not laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Shipping Development Fund Committee for 1986-87.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 15 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1989 approving the Kandla Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988

(ii) G.S.R. 39(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988.

(iii) G.S.R. 1171/ (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Allotment of Residences) First Amendment Regulations, 1988.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7416/89].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months of the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-7417/89].

12.11. hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Fifty-second Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report on Indian Petrochemicals Corporations Limited-Working Results.

12.11-1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixty-Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1989,".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st March, 1989,".

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(I) Demand for rooting out corruption prevalent in Banks in advancing loans to public through loan Mails

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the corruption breeding in the loan system of banks. The funds given by the Government for the economic development of the poor farmers and backward sections, do not reach them. Instead, these are pocketed by some middlemen and corrupt bank employees. It has become a common practise in banks

[English]

to sanction loans in fake names and to their relatives and to take big amounts as bribe for advancing loans to the people. The Central Bureau of Investigation has also confirmed the prevalence of corruption in Loan mals and has collected evidence also. The uplift of weaker and backward sections as well as the economic development of the country depends mainly on the loan system of banks. This corruption is a major hinderance in the economic development of the country as well as the society.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government that keeping in view the objective of economic development of the poor farmers and backward sections, immediate remedial measures be taken to root out corruption in the Banking Loan System.

(ii) Demand for financial assistance to Orissa Government for implementing Jokadiha Project.

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): During British time, an ayacut was constructed on the river Brahmani at Jokadiha in Orissa. It is now in a dilapidated condition. After the execution of the Rengali multi-purpose project, there is now sufficient flow of water in Jokadiha area throughout the year. When Rengali project was mooted, it was also decided to take up a multi-purpose project at Jokadiha. But it is a matter of great regret that the project has not been executed so far. If the Jokadiha ayacut is renovated, it will irrigate about one lakh hectares of land in Korei, Rasulpur, Bari and Jajpur blocks in Cuttack district. I demand that the Government of India should provide funds in the current financial year for implementing Jokadiha project at an early date.

(iii) Demand for a separate State cadre for the State of Goa.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, Goa became a State on the 30th May, 1987. As a consequence of the same, certain measures were to follow, one of them being establishment of a separate State cadre for the State of Goa. The Constitutional provision requires that the Central Government should establish the same in consultation with the State Government.

However, people of Goa as also the concerned officers are in dark with respect to the matter. State Government is reportedly toying with the idea of having a joint cadre with the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Earlier, newspapers in Goa carried reports that the State Government would like to continue with the Union Territory cadre or join the Goa cadre with the cadre of North Eastern States. In any case, one wonders why a decision on a matter like this is not being taken with swiftness. I would earnestly like to request the Central Government to intervene and seek the opinion of the Goa Government and take immediate steps to form an independent cadre for the State of Goa.

(iv) Demand for good accommodation and regular power supply at hill stations and holy places at high altitudes to attract more tourists.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, there are a number of hill stations and holy places on high altitudes in the Himalayas. Tourists and pilgrims including foreign nationals visit these places in large numbers generally during the period from May to October. But they face a lot of difficulty as there is no steady and regular power supply to these places. Because of power failure and low

* Translation of the matter originally raised in Oriya.

voltage, heating of living rooms and water which is absolutely necessary at these places does not become possible. Provision of good accommodation with such facilities will not only mitigate the sufferings of pilgrims and tourists but also will earn more foreign exchange for the country.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

(v) Demand for urgent financial help to the riot victims of Andhra Pradesh.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I wish to make a statement under Rule 377. Central Government are aware of the wide spread riots which took place in the last week of December, 1988 in Andhra Pradesh in the wake of murder of a Congress MLA in which there was considerable loss of life.

Shops, educational institutions, medical stores, clinics, laboratories, cinema halls were looted or damaged. J.K.C. College, P. Setharamayya High School, Guntur and Students Hostels in Guntur and Vijayawada were destroyed by the anti-social elements. Jayapuram village in Krishna district and many shops and residential houses in Guntur, Vijayawada, Eluru, Rajahamundry, Gudivada and other towns in coastal Andhra Pradesh were also damaged or destroyed. According to one estimate, nearly Rs. 200 crores worth public and private properties were extensively destroyed during these riots.

In view of large scale damage to properties, I appeal to the Union Government to help the riot victims liberally so that they could rehabilitate themselves and start their vocations and earn their livelihood.

I wish to express my condolences to the bereaved families and others killed in those riots.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for drastic action against those who are spreading communal hatred among people in Bihar.

Shri KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, communal passions are being aroused as a result of riots in Ranchi and Jamshedpur in Bihar. Moreover, regional feelings have already been in existence in this region. There has been a demand for a separate State there. It is an *adivasi* dominated area. Many a times demonstrations with arms have been held. Curfew has been imposed in Ranchi and Jamshedpur. My submission is that the Hon. Home Minister should take action against forces engaged in arousing communal passion, hold talks with people demanding a separate state and make them amenable to reasoning and apprise the House of the actual position.

[English]

(vii) Demand for connecting the National Highways Nos. 4 and 5 between Chittoor and Naidupeta via Tripuati.

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor): National Highway No. 5 from Madras to Bangalore passes through Chittoor and National Highway No. 4 from Madras to Calcutta passes through Naidupeta in Nellore district. For people of Salem and Coimbatore districts to reach National Highway No. 4, one has to take a circuitous route via Madras. It is easy for them to reach National Highway No. 4 at Naidupeta by coming to Chittoor and go to Naidupeta via Tirupati. The road from Chittoor to Tirupati has a very heavy traffic as a large number of pilgrims use this

road. Besides this traffic, people belonging to Salem, Coimbatore and Krishnagiri districts of Tamil Nadu and also people from Karnataka use this road to reach National Highway No. 4 at Naidupeta. They come to Chittoor and go to Tirupati and Naidupeta. All the heavy vehicles from these parts pass through this road. There are number of curves on this road and it is a narrow road. Because of heavy traffic, a large number of accidents take place daily. Hence, it is requested that National Highway No. 4 and National Highway No. 5 may be connected between Chittoor and Naidupeta via Tirupati, road widened and curves reduced.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for an ESI Hospital in Gopalganj district of Bihar for the benefit of Industrial workers/labourers of the surrounding areas.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Gopalganj district headquarter is situated in the midst of Siwan, Saran, Gopalganj, West and East Champaran etc. districts of Northern Bihar. A number of industries besides cardboard, paper mill, sugar mill, distillery, bidi industry are located in this area, which provide employment to more than 20-25 thousand workers.

The Department of Labour has opened hospitals in a number of places to cater to the health and medical needs of the labourers. With this objective there is a need to immediately open a 100 bed hospital in Gopalganj by the Ministry of Labour.

I, therefore, request the hon. Labour Minister through the House to take appropriate action in this regard to open at the earliest a 100-bed hospital in Gopalganj for the benefit of the industrial and other workers of the aforesaid districts of Northern Bihar.

[English]

(ix) Demand for clearance of the Plan submitted by the employees of Scooters India Ltd., for revival of the unit.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for a long time the issue of Scooters India Ltd. is hanging fire. Although the employees submitted a revival plan with assistance of Rs. 5 crores for four years from the Government, there is no move to start a dialogue, from the authorities concerned. Since 1985 more than Rs. 120 crores have been spent as wages for idle workers. Neither the unit is being provided with an efficient management nor efforts to revive the unit are visible. It is not clear as to why public money is being squandered and a public sector unit is being denigrated. Employees' revival plan is most practical and if given clearance, the unit can very soon become a viable one and can contribute to national economy. The Government must make up its mind and take decision for revival of this unit once for all and arrange to provide an efficient and dedicated management to guide its workers, who are very keen to revive it.

I request the Minister to come with a statement in the House with Government's proposals in connection with Scooter India Ltd.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri V. N.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Gadgil and seconded by Shri R. L. Bhatia on the 23rd February, 1989.

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1989."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Speaker for giving this opportunity to us. The Hon. Speaker realised that the Opposition had no alternative but to stay away from the House because of the most unprovoked and unmerited outburst of the Prime Minister against the entire Opposition and even alleging unpatriotic and anti-national activity on the part of the Opposition. Sir, we strongly condemn this, as we have condemned and really in keeping with the principles of the parliamentary democracy, we feel that the Opposition....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chatterjee, if you will excuse me for a minute.

[Translation]

It is right that the hon. Prime Minister said something. I am not going to express my opinion on his views in the matter. But an M.P., although he is a Member of Rajya Sabha, has lent support to the cause of Khalistan and it has been published in all the newspapers. It is also the duty of the Opposition to condemn it and show courage in this regard in the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): We do condemn everybody who supports Khalistan.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We do not want any certificate from the Prime Minister far less from Shri Harish Rawat. Nobody has condemned this more than the Opposition, including my party. Even the Prime Minister grudgingly had to admit the role of my Party in fighting terrorism in Punjab and how we have made sacrifices.

What we have said is that if the parliamentary democracy has to sustain in this country, there should not be such an attitude of arrogance or such an attitude of non-cooperation towards the Opposition which the Prime Minister has shown. Now, Sir, in the larger interest of the country we feel it is our duty to participate in the deliberation of the House but I cannot start my speech on the main issue without expressing my strongest feeling of objection and protest against what has happened on the floor of the House on the part of the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But the Prime Minister has already regretted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On that basis we have come and we have said that in our statement also.

Sir, the country today is beset with various types of tensions, even the Hon. Home Minister mentioned it yesterday, and almost it is tearing apart, the reason for this state of affairs is the dissension and disunity among the people and among the regions and regions. Sir, we charge that the Government of India and the Prime Minister are responsible for this feeling of disunity and dissension among the people of this country today.

Sir, the President's speech has referred to the so called determination of the Government to eliminate terrorism. This is nothing but a hollow pronouncement. Today there is a perpetuation of terrorism in the country because of the policies of the Government of India. Not a single political action is

being taken and they want to control the situation in Punjab only with the help of bullets and with the police and paramilitary forces. There is complete alienation of people because of the high-handed activities that have been taken and without any political decision being taken to solve the problem. Still the Jodhpur detenus remain in the jail. No action has been taken against the killing of Sikhs in Delhi; no worthwhile action is taken for the implementation of the Longowal Accord. Therefore, the tension is perpetuated and that is why they are unable to contain terrorism. No meeting with the Opposition leaders has taken place. The Prime Minister seems to have no time for that or he does not trust the Opposition for that. But he has to admit that the Opposition, the Leftist Parties, are taking very effective action, so far as they are concerned being outside the Government, in fighting terrorism. Sir, I want to make it clear—Shri Harish Rawat may kindly give his courtesy—that we have condemned, we still condemn and we shall go on condemning anybody who is in anyway helping terrorism or Khalistan. There is no question of anybody being spared in that respect.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: But what will happen to the Janata Dal which they represent?

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): There is infighting in your Party also. Leave aside Janata Dal and take care of yourself. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Address of the hon. Rashtrapatiiji is as insipid and colourless as has been the performance of this Government. The President's Address is supposed to tell what has been the performance of the Government, what has been realised and

what are the future projections and policies including the legislative proposals of the Government. On both counts, the Address does not mention anything worthwhile. Sir, we do not get any idea as to the direction the so called policies of the Government are going to take in the coming years. On both counts, the Address has miserably failed to project the policies of the Government.

So far as the Address is concerned, I am sorry that our Rashtrapatiiji had to read down an uninspiring and a pedestrian compilation. He was not even allowed to refer to the Government as 'my Government', which was the usual format. For the first time, we find the word 'Government' only. This Government has lost its moorings and has failed in all the spheres of its activities. Today, it is removed farthest from the people as proved by the results of different elections, in various legislative assemblies. The latest result of the Tamil Nadu Assembly elections shows that the Ruling Party in the Centre has completely alienated itself from the people and although the Prime Minister had staked his own prestige, the people of Tamil Nadu have given a rebuff to the Prime Minister.

The Address appropriately sounds like the Swan Song of a Government which is in its last stages, a Government which is now proved to be a non-functioning and inefficient government, charged with corruption at the highest level, seething under dissension inside the party and reeling under serious charges of malfunctioning and malfeasance.

So far as the performance of the Government is concerned, if you kindly go through the Address, you will find that it conceals more than it reveals. But it reveals in generalisations, cliches and platitudes. It is astounding that no reference has been made in the Address to the settlement in the Union Carbide case. There has never been such betrayal of a large number of

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

people of this country who have been the victims of a multi-national company's greed. They have been denied even the ordinary safety and security to which they are entitled as citizens of this country. For this one act on the part of the Government, it is not fit to remain in power for a minute longer. It is unfortunate that the judiciary—for that matter, the highest judiciary—of the country fell into the trap laid by the Government which has been obviously acting in league with the multi-national marauders. The Government has accepted a pittance of a figure on the plea that the suggestion has come from the court and on the specious plea that it will expedite the matter. The Bhopal Gas Leakage Proceedings Act has been passed in 1985 under which the sole control and authority to carry on litigation has been assumed by the Central Government. No victim can individually take up any proceedings. Although the Act provides that the Government could take the help of lawyers of individual victims, no attempt has been made in that direction. Now, they will even implement the law which provides that any amount of relief which has been granted pending finalisation of the amount of compensation will be deducted from the amount that is ultimately given. The position is that people are still suffering with mutilation of their bodies and women and children are attacked with various diseases. A large number of people have lost their lives. But this Government has purported to accept a figure without any obligation and without any explanation whatsoever as to how this figure has been arrived at. Thereby, the Government has committed the greatest act of disservice to the large number of victims in the Bhopal gas tragedy. How was the drama enacted? I charge that this Government must have agreed with the Union Carbide before the figure was mentioned by the Supreme Court Judges. Otherwise how could the Judges arrive at a figure without the particulars being made available to them? There was no determination on the part of the Supreme

Court and suddenly a figure was suggested. I have no manner of doubt that the Government had agreed outside the Court with the Union Carbide giving them the biggest relief, although they had agreed—as Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary had pointed out—to provide larger amounts; but that was not done. This is the greatest dis-service which could be done to the citizens of this country and this Government is privy to this conspiracy.

Another important omission in the Address is that there has been no reference to the provocative acts of creating tension and disharmony on the part of the Central Government in the matter of Centre-State relations. The recent appointments and transfers of Governors clearly show that this Government have already decided not to follow or accept the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission before the Parliament has discussed this matter. Their attitude is clearly destructive of even the quasi-federal character of the constitutional set up that we have. It is nothing but an unfriendly act towards the state Governments. Not even a show of consultation is held before the Governors are appointed for the States. A concept of transfer has been introduced and the Governors are being transferred from one state to another before their term is over, although there is no allegation against their performance, but only because the Members of the ruling party here, have been using most improper language against the Governors' activities. You see what happened in West Bengal. A man of impeccable character and a man of high learning—how was he treated? What happened in West Bengal Assembly? I am sure everybody, every person who wants Parliamentary democracy to succeed in this country will hang his head in shame. This is the attitude of this Government. When a Governor like Nurul Hassan has been manhandled and members of the ruling party have been physically assaulting him and have been dancing on

the car of the Governor, this Minister of State for Home Affairs is acting true to his traditions and to the traditions of this Government. Obviously this has been engineered from the Centre. I charge that the Central Government has engineered this.

It is a deliberate insult to justify the illegal and improper order of transfer. It is being felt and it seems that the Government believes that the Governors of different States are their agents. Some of the Governors are too eager to oblige the interests, to suit the interests and to serve the interests of the ruling party in different States; and particularly it is noticed in the Opposition ruled States. They are deliberately creating difficulties. This Government, the Prime Minister and I am sure Mr. Dev also do not bother to read what the Constitution of this country says. It has been clearly said by the Supreme Court of India—they are swearing by the Supreme Court after the Union Carbide order—that the Governors are not the agents of the Central Government. They are not subservient to the Central Government. The Central Government cannot give any direction to those who hold Constitutional posts. Even they are not obliged to carry out any direction. Now what is happening? The office of the Governor is being utilised for the purpose of the ruling party in different States and this is creating the greatest tension in the constitutional set up in this country.

About that, of course, this Government does not bother. They know, after all, that their time is almost over; their days are numbered. Therefore, they can now indulge in all sorts of indiscretions and improprieties. But I am sure the people of this country will not forget this, and will give their verdict at the appropriate time.

There is a reference which will show how this Government is trying to interfere in the functioning of the State

Governments, in the spheres where State governments have undoubted jurisdiction. The Address has mentioned Government's intention to bring in legislation for revamping Panchayati Raj and of devolving power to the people. It has spoken about the "pressing need for genuine participation in the planning process of the people at the grassroots."

When these Congress people or this Government talks of revamping the Panchayati Raj system, this is nothing but a crude joke, and nothing but hypocrisy. Look at the States where Congress Governments are there. Have they held any elections for the panchayats, for their municipalities, for years? In 1977, the Left Front Government came into power in West Bengal. Prior to that, for 15 or 16 years when the Congress was in power, no elections had been held for panchayats. No elections had been held to the municipalities. On the other hand, the day they came to power in 1972 in West Bengal, under the Chief Minister-ship of Siddhartha Shankar Ray, their first action was to dissolve the elected Calcutta Municipal Corporation which had at least a two-year term to go.

What have they done in Tripura now, after completely polluting the electoral system and the elections there—completely rigging the elections? What did they do? After their coming to power by hook or by crook, what have they done? They have dissolved all elected panchayats in Tripura. Now they are talking of panchayat institution. In West Bengal, panchayat elections have taken place thrice since 1978. Now the panchayat is involved in planning, and planning is done at the block levels, and powers are being given. It is not only on paper that the decentralization is done. Decentralization of power has been made in West Bengal, in panchayati raj, and in other non-Congress (I) States.

The whole object now is to take power

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee] in the hands of the Centre, to overcentralize and not decentralize the panchayati system, so that they can try to have a link from Delhi at the grassroots level; and in the name of strengthening the panchayati raj, they want to create difficulties in their functioning. They want to make the State Government completely powerless there. This is the ulterior motive of the so-called revamping of the panchayati system in this country. I would like to know in which Congress(I)-ruled State the panchayats have a voice in the planning process, in the formulation of the State Plans or the district plans.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): In Gujarat and Maharashtra.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This attitude will never be accepted by the State Governments; and in spite of the *lamashas* that are going on in the name of this Panchayats Conference, people will reject this attempt to over-centralize power in the hands of the Congress.

I also wonder why they are so keen to take power in their hands, because they will be without power shortly and they will be driven out from the Centre.
(Interruptions)

The President in his Address has spoken of the Government's supposed determination to ensure 'separation of religion from politics' and has warned against the forces of narrow-minded chauvinism, which has many forms—religio-fundamentalist, communalist and casteist, regional and linguistic.

Does this Government practise what it preaches? Does the ruling party in this country, at the Centre, believe that it is really making serious attempts to divorce or separate religion from politics?

Has not the ruling party entered into

electoral alliance with fundamentalist organisations, with communal parties? What has happened in Mizoram? I am happy that Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev is here. A manifesto was issued. I have got a portion of it. An election manifesto in Mizoram was issued by the Congress Party brazen-facedly appealing to the religious sentiments of the majority of the people of Mizoram who follow Christianity. Stickers and handbills were distributed asking people to vote for the Congress (I) because it would provide a Christian Sarkar or Christian Government. I have got it here. The party's manifesto said that "as Christians, it is our bounden responsibility to proclaim the Gospel" and that "It is but reasonable that the Christians should lend support to the Congress". The manifesto said, "Congress (I) policy of socialism is based on the Biblical teachings", and the party promised to revise school syllabus on the basis of Mizo culture and Christian principles and if the party comes to power, it "shall organise pilgrimage to the Holy land". Badges were distributed with slogans of "Vote for Christianity, Vote for Congress (I)". This is the Party which has prepared the speech and our Rashtrapatiji has no option but to deliver it knowing that it is a total falsehood and it is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people of this country.

This government has shamelessly surrendered to the fundamentalists forces. We know how the Shah Bano judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed. How a legislation was introduced and passed to cater to the demand, the sectarian and communal demand of the fundamentalist forces. During the rule of this present Government, all the separatist forces based on religion, caste, region, linguistic and fundamentalist forces, have raised their ugly heads and they never had it so good. Even today the Babri Mosque-Ram Janam Bhoomi dispute is not resolved. This is happening because of the non-performance of this Government and a

lack of political will on the part of this Government; because of this the communal and secessionist forces are having the best of their time and having a field day. This is the danger to which this country has fallen because of the policies of the Government at the centre.

In the President's Address, reference has been made to "4 years of constructive behaviour" and it has been alleged that "economic growth has scaled unprecedented levels of achievement" and that "there has been exceptional economic performance during the last 4 years." The address says, "the nation can be confident that we will eradicate poverty and banish unemployment." These are tall claims completely divorced from reality. With steady rise of prices, including increase in administered prices of steel, coal, cement and foodgrains distributed through the public distribution system, an increase in the railway freight, even the effect of the general Budget, increased unemployment, industrial sickness, loss of jobs for those who had jobs, closure of Government undertakings, an increase in the sickness of the industrial undertakings, which has now reached 1,70,000 factories and industrial establishments, the country now is totally caught in a debt trap, the internal and external borrowings have reached the highest possible peak. Considering all this, the hollowness of the claims made in the Address is clearly established. What more can be said or need to be said? Go to the people of the country and find out what they feel despite your so-called efforts to banish unemployment and poverty in this country.

Sir, let us take the case of unemployment. Thirty and a half million people are cooking jobs at the end of March, 1987. Their names are registered in the employment exchanges. Unemployment has shown a rise of 13 per cent in one year and this figure shows an alarming rise in the figure of the unemployed. But a tall claim has been made in the President's Address about employment

Despite the claim of the Government of growth of the economy in terms of industrial and agricultural investment and production generation of jobs is not sufficient to match the demand for jobs. This is very important: The Planning Commission has issued a warning that the backlog of unemployment would become unmanageable in the Eighth Plan unless the rate of productive employment generation is accelerated substantially to around 10 million new work opportunities per year, instead of the average of half a million persons per year. From five lakhs it has to be one crore. That is the warning given by the Planning Commission.

Not a word has been said in the Address how poverty is to be banished. There is no indication in the Address how unemployment is to be solved. There is no indication at all in the address. And when jobs can be created, they are not sanctioning the projects or new proposals. The Haldia Petro-chemicals complex which can ultimately provide opportunities of employment, for earning livelihood to at least one and a half of young people of this country, is being deliberately delayed, it is not being deliberately sanctioned on petty political grounds and that is the way they are going to solve unemployment in this country!

There was a lot of talk about providing self-employment to our youth and they had a target for 1987-88, of 1,25,000 only! Even then, during the whole year they could only provide self-employment opportunities to 49,663 people, far less than the target, a very very meagre target of 1,25,000!

The President, as I said, has been made to indulge in cliches and platitudes. The Address has referred to growth rate in the industrial sector and in the infrastructural structure. And it says, that

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thereby country is progressing. These are very impressive on paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only five minutes more time is there. Please wind up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But I would like to ask the Government what has been its impact on the economy of this country or in the matter of creating jobs for the young people of this country and how many people have been brought up from below the poverty line. Nothing is indicated in this Address.

At least, it refers to the rise in prices, that the prices are rising. But it does not indicate the extent of the rise, nor does it mention any steps which the Government proposes to take to contain such price rise. It shows that there is utter bankruptcy in the policies of the Government. It does not know what to do to solve this very serious problem.

In spite of a good agricultural harvest, the prices of commodities have shown a steady rise. Except in the price of edible oil—even that for some time—there has been an unbridled rise in the prices of essential commodities like foodgrains, fruits, vegetables, milk, milk products and other consumer products and even the whole-sale price index, which was 377.1 in 1986-87 has gone up to 432.6 in 1988-89.

So far as the consumer price index is concerned, the position is still more gloomy and it shows the seriousness of the situation. It has reached, in September 1988, to an all India average of—the consumer price index for industrial workers—806 while in 1985 it was 619, in 1986 it was 676 and in 1987 it was 745. It shows the steep rise in the consumer price index. Now they are trying to introduce arbitrarily and unreasonably a new Consumer Price Index for industrial workers so that they can project a misleading picture to the people of this

country. In providing the daily necessities to the people of this country, the Government has totally failed. The Address speaks of strengthening the public distribution system. But how can you do it? Your only performance has been to increase the price of rice, which is distributed through public distribution system and to increase the price of milk, which is distributed through public distribution system! Sir, how they are going to strengthen the public distribution system? We have been demanding that for the vulnerable section of the society, 13 or 14 essential commodities should be distributed throughout India through public distribution system, and Central Government has been rejecting such a proposal. We would like to know how the Government proposes to strengthen the public distribution system, about which they have spoken in the Address.

Sir, the other point, although we will stress it in a much more pronounced manner during Budget Discussion, but I cannot avoid mentioning—it is the debt trap. The total amount of public debt is standing at Rs. 1,50,000 crores. Out of this, external debt is to the tune of Rs. 65,000 crores and the balance of payment position show a deficit of Rs. 8,300 crores in 1988-89 against the figure of Rs. 6,658 crores. This shows that our economy is totally in shamble. And in the background of that, without indicating how the serious situation has to be solved, they have spoken about eradication of poverty, eradication of unemployment, giving a new thrust to the industry and giving a new thrust to the so-called industrial growth in this country. These are all deliberately misleading statements which have been made to be included in the Address and this is nothing but directed towards misleading the people.

Sir, the serious situation of the economy shows that the Government has totally lost its moorings and it is drifting dangerously. The situation will be more

aggravated in view of the Government's known proclivity in permitting the imports of non-essential goods in this country.

Sir, the Address has spoken of the Government's determination to wage a frontal attack on poverty. If you go through the Address carefully, not a single indication has been given.

There is a reference to the public sector. The Address says that the public sector has performed well. But this Government's attitude of antipathy towards the public sector is well known. Central Government Undertakings in the public sector are being closed down. Industrial units which were being managed and run by the Central Government have been closed down. Government of India Stationery Office has been closed down. It has been decided to close down Biecco Lawrie which is a Central Government undertaking. A decision has been taken to close down the Government of India Press. Bengal Pottery has been closed down. Mohini Mills have been closed down. There are so many instances and in this context to say that the public sector has performed well and that they would go on strengthening the public sector is a deliberate wrong statement to mislead the people.

Sir, the Hon. Rashtrapatiji has spoken of steps to conserve culture. We know how this Government and how the ruling party are conserving culture in this country. We know how Safdar Hashmi was brutally murdered by Congress I goondas and we have not found any protest or any condemnation on the part of the ruling party.

13.00 hrs.

The education policy is meant for the handful of people in this country, meant for the elitist class. They are spending crores of rupees for a handful of students in this country. Universalisation of education has been given a decent burial.

The Address has failed miserably to point out some burning issues and problems in this country. It has not referred to the corruption at the high levels. It has not referred to the unresolved Bofors scandal and HDW submarine scandal. It has not made any mention of the blackmoney. It has not referred to the problems faced by the women and weaker sections of this country. Therefore, this Address is as aimless, as colourless, as useless as the performance of this Government has been.

The credit is being taken for the foreign policy. The foreign policy is not the foreign policy of this Government. The foreign policy is the foreign policy of this country. No doubt we have supported and we shall support all meaningful steps taken by this Government. And we have expressed our support in the matter of foreign affairs where the Government has taken a proper attitude. But to take personal credit for the foreign policy of this country, it is completely divorced from historical process how the foreign policy has developed in this country.

In the end, the Address is a product of the Government which has lost all directions and even the capacity to rule his country. This is the Government which is bringing disunity and dissention among the people of this country. It was clearly manifested by the outbursts of the Prime Minister against the opposition parties which was totally unmerited and I oppose the same.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Balkavi Bairagi may speak.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Congress Member had a monopoly in the last three days. Why don't you give the opportunity now to the Opposition?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to give them monopoly now. Let there be competition on both sides, one by one. We will put one from Congress (I) instead of 2 or 3 at a time. We will put as 1:1.1 request the Members to be very brief as we are going to finish the discussion today. They may kindly take a maximum of ten minute each.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. I would like to submit a few points in support of the motion of thanks on the Address. I have been listening to the discussion on it for the past 2-3 days and I also heard the views expressed to-day by some learned Members belonging to Opposition. This Address running into 20 pages and containing 51 points is in fact a document which will continue to be discussed even after us.

The hon. President has in his address highlighted the work done during the last 4 years and has expressed happiness over the achievements made during the last year. He has also sounded a note of caution that exacting challenges lie ahead of us next year. I am extremely grateful to the hon. President.

Before making my submission, I would especially like to refer to two points. This year, we are going to celebrate Nehru Centenary and this is the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In this context, some of the points made by the hon. President need to be paid special attention. We are at the threshold of the Eighth Five Year Plan and are giving shape to our dreams. The matters placed before the country by an experienced President and a vigilant Government at this juncture, have to be paid special attention.

The Opposition, true to its character in country, has criticised it on the pretext of shortcomings in it. Today an interesting situation is before us. After establishing a record by absenting themselves from the Budget presentation, the Opposition has returned to the House in public interest. It seems as though by voicing public grievances, the Opposition is doing the public a favour. I do not think there is any favour involved in this. Our job here is in the nature of public service, not doing them any favours as we are their elected representatives. I remember the pretext on which the opposition staged a walk-out. Perhaps I can convey my point through four lines of urdu poetry. The hon. Members of the opposition present here may please pass on my message to the entire Opposition. The Opposition staged a walk-out in protest over a comment by the hon. Prime Minister and then returned in public interest. Let me explain this situation in my own style. I request this august House to please pay attention. I shall say only this much:—

"saki se rooth kar ye maikhana choodte hein,

Lagti hai jab talab to paimana todte hein,

Tauba bhi kar rahe hein phir tod bhi rahe hein,

Ye ladkhadane wale aisa hi daodte hein."

understand the difference between historical facts and press reports. Otherwise history will teach them the difference.

Four years of continuous drought has not shaken us. Our country has been able to make steady progress due to the efforts of farmers, workers and agricultural scientists. Today we are identified among providers, not among beggars.

We are having a record harvest and the rate of growth in the country is showing an upward trend. The hon. Member who spoke before me said that there is controversy over India's domestic policy, that the foreign policy is actually the country's policy and not of the Government. When discussions on domestic policy are held they stage walk-outs or come to streets for demonstration. They are not prepared to debate on domestic policy and then expect the Government to pacify them. Today the Opposition has adopted double standards.

Our problem is not what is happening where. The biggest problem facing democracy and Congress (I) in this country is that Congress (I) has to run a democracy which has no alternative. Any Jurist or historian can explain how difficult it is to run democracy without an alternative. Not a single person or Party in the Opposition is capable of running the country. As for us, it has been possible to manage the country with the help of knowledge and experience of our Party and its leaders which they gained over the last 103 years. Short of war, every type of problem has challenged hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government during the past 4 years. But each and every problem has been tackled courageously by the Government.

May I know the logic in ridiculing the hon. Prime Minister's visit to China? Can the Soviet Union's role be questioned? Can the restoration of democracy in Pakistan be treated as a joke? Can

This explains the type of Opposition democratic India has. The Hon. President very gently highlighted this point in his Address while keeping within the constraints laid upon his office. How the Opposition took it is a different matter. If all my hon. colleagues had been present here, I would have told them that but for the help of their Secretariat, we would have been all at sea as to which Member belonged to which Party and who changed allegiance to whom. We see changes taking place overnight. It looks like a wedding procession without the bridegroom. Three persons looked likely candidates for the post of Prime Minister. The person from Uttar Pradesh said that he would take 'sanyas' and would not stand for the post of Prime Minister. The one from South India said that he would not have anything to do with this matter since he had already donned saffron robes. Sir, the grand old man of Haryana politics said he was unfit for the post of Prime Minister. Our hon. colleagues in the Opposition announce their matrimonial alliance with great fanfare, marriage procession also starts, but by the time they reach bride's house, all of them disperse before the marriage is actually solemnised. Strange is their behaviour. (*Interruptions*) We in the Congress (I) are working hard and will continue to do so in future. Let me tell hon. Shri Piyush that these publicity gimmicks are meaningless. I would not say much as all my hon. colleagues are elder to me. Let me once again remind everybody of what history says and what is said by newspapers.

The hon. President has given right pointers towards electoral reforms in his Address. By lowering the voting age to 18 years, the youth of the country has been invited to participate in the political process. Previously, this system existed in the Panchayats only. The Press may give credit for this measure to anyone but history will record the credit in the name of hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi only. Hon. Members of the Opposition should

criticism be levelled on the role of our defence forces in frustrating the coup attempt in Male? Doesn't India's efforts in Sri Lanka do us proud? After hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi came into power, the entire Asian region, particularly our neighbouring countries witnessed a decrease in the average age of leadership. The youth beginning to play a dominant role in all Asian countries. It is a good omen that our youth are proceeding in the right direction in the democratic set up.

Hon. Members of the Opposition are making fun of us on what happened in Tamil Nadu. They taunt us in the lobby as well as inside the House. We want them to turn their attention toward Tripura, Mizoram and Nagaland. But they would rather look Southwards than to the East. I request my hon. colleagues from the south to learn to look Eastwards also. An analysis of the results of the Tamil Nadu elections will indicate that it has not been a losing proposition for the Congress (I) considering the fact that they contested the election at their own for the first time.

In this editorial in yesterday's Navbharat Times, the editor, Shri Rajendra Mathur has said that since 1980 the economy has shown a steady growth. All the economic pitfalls of the pre-1980 period were dealt with in the last 9 years. A perusal of the performance graph of any department or Corporation during the period 1977—1980 will show a downward trend. Practically every sphere saw decline from 1977 to 1980. The country's economists have accepted the last 10 years as the best decade from an economic point of view. Even the World Bank has acknowledged this fact. Despite all this, the opposition chooses to ignore our economic achievements. They must learn to face facts. They must see everything from the democratic view point. They only see the shortcomings in the national economy. When will they turn their eyes towards the other side, the positive side of the economic scene? Or need I remind them which that there are two sides to an economic picture?

will conclude after submitting one more sentence. You may give umpteen examples to prove your point but the past and the present trends of our economy show that there has been steady improvement and development in the industrial sector and this is reflected in the Budget also. When I get an opportunity to speak on the General and the Railway Budget I will speak exclusively on this matter but we are proud of the contents of the President's Address and the people of our generation are proud of it. Moreover, I definitely believe that the achievements of the Government in the past 4 years under the leadership of Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and whatever achievements it will make during this year and next year will find a place of pride in history and we all will proudly inform the people about it.

With these words, I support the President's Address and thank the Hon. President for it.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that the President's Address has been dull and colourless this year. I am in this House since 1980 and perhaps the President's Address has never been such before. And it is on account of this reason that the members of the Ruling Party have taken the support of history of four years whereas the entire Address is supposed to be record of the achievements of one year and provides description of future policies.

A major portion of the President's Address deals with the foreign policy but it is regretful that there is no mention of the Afghanistan issue which has such close links with India. After the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, U.S. and Pakistan are openly violating the Geneva Accord and there is troops built up here which is threatening the stability of the

region, India is the most powerful country in this region and we have cordial relations with the existing Government of Afghanistan but the attempts being made by the fundamentalists to establish Islamic State there and the assistance being given by Pakistan and U.S. in this direction may become a threat to the security of our country. This fact should have been mentioned in the President's Address but there is no mention about it. Why is the Government silent on this matter? The Government has stated that it opposes whatever is happening there and has expressed it in writing as well but in the Address no mention has been made about U.S. violation of the Geneva Accord. Government has also not made any statement in this regard. The extent of Opposition which should have been there does not exist and Government is bowing down to those people and is not taking any measures to ensure its own safety.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, the President's Address does not make any mention of the political crisis faced by our country today. What is the current state of affairs? In the President's Address it has been mentioned that the present Government has come to power on the basis of popular mandate. This is true and there can be no two opinions, in this regard. But the number of political changes which have occurred during the last 5 years and which go against the Ruling party have not been mentioned in the President's Address. Similarly, in the elections held during the past years, the Ruling party has suffered defeats continuously. This should also have been mentioned. Moreover, the number of times the cabinet was reshuffled during the last 4 years, is unprecedented. And the number of times the Chief Ministers have been changed is also unprecedented. The Chief Ministers are nominated from the Centre and despite that the Government talks of upholding the values of democracy. What happens here? The Centre secures the power of MLAs and

deputes a person from above and then they want solutions. What is the situation in Bihar today? The session of the Bihar Assembly was suspended after it was commenced and presently search is going on for finding a new Chief Minister and no one has been found suitable for this position so far. Today the Government and administration of Bihar has come to a standstill because the Government does not allow the MLAs to exercise their rights. Similarly, the position of several congress ruled states is deteriorating. Today the political crisis which is being faced by the whole country and the kind of solution which should be found to it is not being found and instead you are trying to find a solution by concentrating power completely in your hands. What is the result of it? There were times when the Congress party had monopoly in the country and it was in power at the centre as well as in the states but today the States are going out of its hands one after another. In every state the position of the Congress is weakening and non-Congress Governments are being formed. This crisis should also have been mentioned in the President's Address which has not been done. It is true that you came to power through popular mandate but the will of the people has completely changed now. Today the people of this country want a new Government but you are not paying any heed to it.

Communalism is one of the most important issues in the country and the Congress party and the Government have referred to it time and again. The cessationist elements are raising their hydra heads and posing a serious challenge. But it is regretful that the President's Address does not make any mention of the communalism spreading in the country and creating a serious threat to its unity and integrity. Only one or two words have been mentioned in this regard. You will be surprised to hear about a decision taken at the Kumbh Mela recently which if carried out would mean blood bath

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

for the whole country. This decision is to construct a temple at the Ram-Janam Bhoomi site in Ayodhya out of bricks to be brought from all the villages of the country and sanctified. In this way attempts are being made to incite communal feelings in the entire country and this action will be taken when the time of elections approach. The communal elements in the country irrespective of whether they are Hindus or Muslims, are trying their best to incite people in this regard and which is creating an explosive situation but this has not received appropriate emphasis in the President's Address.

The drought situation has been discussed extensively and it has been stated that the economic regulation and arrangements which have been made have helped in controlling the drought. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may recall that during the onset of the drought situation and whenever such calamities occur, Government makes excuses by saying that nature has deceived us and natural calamities are beyond control of man. Droughts have proved that Congress Government has completely failed in providing irrigation facilities despite 40 years of its rule. Even then claims are being made in this regard. What would have been the state of affairs if this drought had continued for another year? The economy would have staggered. They do not agree to the fact that they were not able to make proper arrangements for providing irrigation facilities and even today Indian agriculture is at the mercy of nature. This matter is being neglected. The farmers demand water only and Government is not able to provide them adequate irrigation facilities. Consequently, agricultural production depend on the mercy of nature.

In this connection, I want to raise one more point. In the President's Address it has been mentioned that the Panchayati Raj should be strengthened and hon. Prime Minister has also made announcement in

this regard. I cannot understand one thing here. The Sarkaria Commission has recommended that more powers should be delegated to the States but the Central Government is not granting them such powers. It is being said that power will be delegated to the Panchayats and a meeting of the District Collectors was also convened. This is for the first time in the history of the post independent India that a Prime Minister has called a meeting of the district collectors and Gram-Panchayat heads. It seems as if the hon. Prime Minister wants to establish direct relationship with the collectors and the Panchayat heads. This is taking place when the whole country is against the Government and people have lost confidence in it. This meeting with the collectors was convened with an eye on the next elections. When the Central Government is depriving the State Governments of their due share of authority how can power be delegated to the Panchayats and Gram Pradhans? This is beyond my comprehension.

I will conclude after making one more point. This relates to the farmers and agricultural labourers.

Even 40 years after Independence, capitalists continue to gain while the person who feeds the millions of this country is the loser. Apart from irrigation, the farmer wants remunerative price for his produce. If their demand is not met we will not get their vote in the next general elections. Minimum wages for farm labour is not uniform throughout the country. There are nearly 40 lakh 'beedi' workers in India, most of them being unorganised labour. But they are not given minimum wages. If wages are Rs. 10/- at one place, they are Rs. 11/- at another but farm labour are not able to get even Rs. 11/-. This is the situation existing in Bihar and a Central law should be made in this respect.

In the end I want to mention one more

point. Giving priority to removal of unemployment is certainly most welcome. Yet, at one time removal of poverty was given topmost priority but poverty exists as before. The Central Government can create plenty of employment opportunities in public sector enterprises and various Government Departments. But the ban on recruitment has not been lifted as yet. 1.70 lakh factories are lying closed. If these are not reopened we cannot hope to generate employment. Today computers are being used on a large-scale everywhere. Computers may be suitable for some industries, but to use them everywhere would mean an increase in unemployment. Land reforms are an effective way of providing livelihood to people. But the land reform laws are no longer in force. So how can we expect to remove unemployment in such a situation.

With these words I express my inability to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Far from reflecting the nation's policies it seems more like a publicity campaign for the ruling party in view of the ensuing general elections.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Gadgil. I congratulate the Government and hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for trying to bring people of various religions closer to each other. Only leaders of the Congress(I) have given utmost priority to secularism and unity of the masses. That we should work together for our progress and the country's progress is another line of thinking the Congress(I) can be credited with. I openly say that in the period when the Congress(I) has ruled, be it under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Shastri, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we have stood firm on our policies unaffected by disturbances. Still a number of people continue to create obstacles in our path. They provoke the masses by playing with their religious sentiments.

Their aim was to create a rift between religions, and hatred and ill-feeling towards one another. They wanted bloodshed and chaos. I shall not say much on the black deeds of such people. Sometimes they provoke Sikhs in Punjab and sometimes they pretend to espouse the cause of Muslims. What could be more deplorable than this? A leader of a political party went to the extent of saying that we should not have any qualms about calling ourselves Hindus. What could be sadder than such a statement? Today the citizens of India, be they from any background whatsoever, are living in harmony. We want to maintain brotherhood among people. But some people will make Indians fight their compatriots, make Indians hate their own kith and kin. All for a few votes. I hope the Government will stand firm on its policy and not fall prey to the evil designs of people who are conspiring to weaken the country. We have to make our country stronger. I thank the Government for making policies which benefit the poor. All our programmes have been oriented towards the poor. Alleviation of poverty and removal of unemployment are the underlying objectives of all programmes of the Government. The Government wants that nobody in the country should starve. The slogan of food, clothing and shelter to all was adopted keeping the poor in mind. The Congress(I) has always worked for the poor be it under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The whole country supported Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she raised the slogan, of 'Garibi Hatao' in reply to the Opposition slogan of 'Indira Hatao'. We have always tried to uplift the down-trodden—the slum-dwellers and the pavement-dwellers. Today the eyes of the poor are turned towards the Congress(I). Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has framed policies favouring the poor. We have always made efforts to formulate anti-poverty programmes in the interest of the poor. For the first time after Independence Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given due importance to artists and craftsmen in

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

various parts of the country whose work keep alive our rich heritage and traditions. Through the 'Apna Utsav' which was held in Delhi, Bombay and abroad, hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave artists and craftsmen an opportunity to display their talent and skill. Never did these ever-smiling artists resort to strikes or make any demands. So great was their enthusiasm in being part of the national canvas that they didn't care if they had to go hungry at times. They may have belonged to different States or their languages may have been different but hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's efforts infused a new spirit, a new direction in them. Lowering of the voting age to 18 years is a step towards youth welfare. Now the youth can participate in national affairs. An 18-year old youth is mature enough to take decisions for himself and his country's welfare. He knows the path of progress and development. He also know what all can make the country strong. I congratulate hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for adding a new chapter to the history of India and inviting the youth to participate in national affairs. The youth have been brought to the mainstream.

I thank the Government and hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi for introducing the New Education Policy to help in national development. No child in the country will remain illiterate anymore and this education will help them scale greater heights.

As I am a Delhiite, I shall take this opportunity to speak something of Delhi. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for constituting the National Capital Planning Board and establishing the National Capital Region for checking the unabated growth of population and traffic in Delhi. The situation in Delhi is getting from bad to worse. Delhi is like a mini India and has a metropolitan character where people from different parts of the country come in search of employment. Efforts have been made to beautify the city and help out the 'Jhuggi-Jhonpri' dwellers. Population of

this city is expected to touch the 4 crore mark by the year 2000. So I request the Government to increase the funds earmarked for Delhi. I hope the hon. Prime Minister shall pay more attention in this direction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. People who cannot take firm steps can never progress. Only those who have made sacrifices for the nation can lead it on the path of progress.

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are present in the House but there is no quorum.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung... Now there is quorum. Shri Piyus Tiraky.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this resolution with reservations. The Central Government has no eyes to see, no ears to hear and no mouth to speak at all what the reality is. Whatever resolutions have been produced here do not mention what actually is occurring in India. First, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to what Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan has said. She has alleged: Siachin Glacier has been forcibly occupied by India and they have violated the Simla Agreement. The Government and the President have not mentioned at all what our country is thinking about this statement of Mrs. Bhutto.

People are still coming from Bangladesh as refugees. The eastern zone is the most problematic area. The regular coming of the people from Bangladesh has disturbed the economy of the areas in the eastern zone and there is no mention about this. There is no scheme for the rehabilitation of the people who are

coming from Bangladesh. It is still doubtful as to whether the people in the eastern zone are foreign nationals or Indians.

There is no mention in the Address that the state of public money in our economy has gone to a dangerous state. We remain as the poorest country in the world. We have very little to be proud of, India is still counted as one of the poor countries of the world.

There is no mention in the Address that our country is very much leading in corruption from top to bottom. Even in high places there is corruption. It is agitating the minds of the people as to why the Government, the people in the Government, those who are at the helm of power are doing such things while the poor People are very much struggling for their food, clothing and shelter.

There is no mention about the sick industries. We are trying to build more industries by getting money from inside and outside but the industries which we have so far are running sick and unemployment is increasing. People are not knowing what to do in future.

I would like to refer to communal riots. We are thinking that there were communal riots only during independence when partition of Pakistan and Hindustan took place. But even after 40 years of independence, communalism is going on and people are killed for nothing and the Government are not thinking seriously to deal with this problem.

We have spoken much about land reforms. But we can see that even in the Congress (I) ruled States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. the land reforms have not yet been completed and still the big zamindars and capitalists are enjoying the larger portion of land. The Government should think on the policy matter already proclaimed and that should be introduced in all the States

whether Opposition ruled States or Congress (I) ruled States.

There is an upheaval all over India and tribals are restless. There is no mention in the President's Address that Bodo tribals are being killed mercilessly for their movement to protect their own rights to save their identity and other belongings.

So is the case in other places like Chhota Nagpur belt. The tribals are fighting for their rights. We must understand that the tribals do not want mercy; they want their rights as free citizens of this country. They have their own culture, language and traditions and those must be kept. It is the policy of the Government that their language, culture and way of life must be given protection, but no such thing has been mentioned in the President's Address. I am sorry for that.

After independence, all the expectations of the tribals have been lost. In Assam, fifty lakhs of tribals who have worked for the development of Assam have not been given their identity as tribals; they are in fact losing the facilities extended by the Government to the tribals. This needs to be looked into at the earliest.

I remind the Government that if certain steps are not taken immediately, and if the Government believes that police action or police atrocities would be able to curb the movement, then the Government is living in a fool's paradise. These people are self-respecting people. They are being exploited by the money lenders, contractors and others. The tribals were thinking that the Government at the Centre would come forward to see that their interests are safeguarded and that they come in the mainstream as other citizens of India are, but unfortunately, that is not so.

On the economic front, two years ago,

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

the off units in which the taxpayers have sunk over Rs. sixty thousand crores of their hard-earned money, made a loss of Rs. 117 crores. Actually, the loss was much more, something like Rs. 2000 crores. What is the use of taxes being collected by the Government? The public sectors enterprises are making losses every year and the public money is thus being lost.

Further, the public debt during the first four years of the Seventh Five year Plan has gone up from Rs. 75174 crores to Rs. 139944 crores indicating a growth of 86 per cent. It is a failure of the Government.

Further, the total liabilities of the Government stood at 64.3 per cent of the Gross National Product at the end of March, 1987 and the total liabilities were of the order of Rs. 166546 crores. But the indications are that the liabilities may stand around Rs. 225000 crores by the end of March, 1989. This is the condition of the Government.

When this is the condition, Government is indulging in things like Festivals of India, Celebrations connected with Nehru Centenary Run and things of that sort, where crores of rupees have been spent and are being spent. This is not our culture. I do not think, Government is going to get anything out of these things. Government must realise the condition of the Indian people, their economic condition and think and bring about improvements in these things.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Persian, they say that time has its own importance. We are having discussion on the President's Address for the last many days and it is as a matter of chance that I am always given a chance to speak in the last just because of shortage of time.

I was just listening to the views of the hon. Members of the Opposition. One of the hon. Members made a mention of the drought. This is regretting that they are not ready to say a word of praise for the appreciable work done by the Government. Is it not true that the terrible drought of 1987-88 was unprecedented during the last 100 years. In 3-4 States like Rajasthan and Gujarat, people have constantly been the victim of drought since 4-5 years. In spite of this, it is worth appreciation that not even a single person died of starvation in our country. Shri Chatterjee, who hails from Bengal and is present in the House, is aware that in 1943, 35 lakh people had died of starvation. At that time the British were ruling here who had no sympathy for the Indians but today Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi can claim it that if even a single person dies of starvation in India, it will be a blot on them. Is it not true that in some part of India...

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: In Kalahandi in Orissa, people have died.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: But they have not died of starvation or shortage of foodgrain nor has the cattle died due to the shortage of fodder. The hon. Prime Minister has himself visited a number of States and provided relief to the people. In spite of all this, our learned friend alleges that attention has not been paid to the drought affected. Huge amount of relief was provided in all the States and a provision of crores of rupees was made besides giving special attention in this regard. Otherwise, the drought was very severe and except in 2-3 States, rains had failed in the rest of India. But the Central Government took special interest and paid special attention to it. It, thereby gave them the strength to face this grim situation. But what happened was that there was to be no relief and floods struck some parts of our country. I can say about Haryana and Punjab as to what was the situation there during floods and how a

number of villages were washed away. There was a village called Peerbadauli, in my constituency on the bank of the river Yamuna, which has been completely washed away in floods. Destruction was widespread in Punjab. The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 38 crores to fight against drought in Haryana and a sum of Rs. 53 crores as flood relief. The Hon. Prime Minister himself made a survey of the entire flood-affected areas and met the people there. The Haryana Chief Minister, Chaudhary Devi Lal himself has said in one of his statements that he was satisfied with the relief provided by the Hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government. On the contrary, today our friends allege that the Government has not taken any steps in this direction.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMANTH CHATTERJEE: Whatever was done was done in a wrong fashion.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: If it is the appreciation of a good work, that it is wrong then I do not hate what is wrong. Shri Chatterjee, it is not a crime to call spade a spade.

[English]

Facts are facts and they must be faced squarely.

[Translation]

Just now an hon. Member submitted that the farmer does not get a fair price for his produce. If this support price is not paid to the farmer for his crop, whether it is wheat, paddy, barley, or maize then his foodgrain will get rotten in the foodgrain markets. The Government helps the farmer by paying him the support price and provides him all kinds of facilities. Previously if a piece of land used to give an output of 3 tonnes per Bigha, it is now giving an yield upto 10 tonnes per Bigha. The Government have made the provision

of water, fertilizers and have also installed tubewells, while the farmers are putting in their labour. The Government have now provided all the resources. The Government has helped the farmers so much and yet it is alleged that it has not done anything, then it is quite regretting. In this regard, I would like to submit that the progress made by our country in the field of agriculture is itself a testimony to this.

Water is a necessary element for agriculture and the Government has made sources of water available. But in this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through your honour to the fact that the work of S.Y.L. Canal (Satulaj-Yamuna link canal) which will bring water to Haryana, is being deliberately delayed. Half of its portion which is nearly 106 Km. long and falls in Haryana had been completed by the Haryana Government 10-12 years ago at an expenditure of Rs. 80-85 crores. The Central Minister, Shri Shankranand, who is present here should pay attention to this. The work on the rest of the portion which is nearly 109 Km. and which falls in the territory of Punjab is still pending. We are thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister that the Central Government has very kindly decided to bear this expenditure but I can not resist from submitting that the work of its execution is in the hands of the Punjab Government which does not like that the construction of this canal should be expedited. Due to this laxity of the Punjab Government, half of the portion of this canal which had been constructed by the Haryana Government 10-years ago remains unutilised, and is a source of irreparable loss to the farmers of Haryana. Therefore, I would especially like to request the hon. Minister that steps should be taken to expedite the work of SYL Canal. I have submitted this, earlier too, in the House and to the Hon. Prime Minister personally that the Central Government should take the charge of its execution and expedite its construction work so that Haryana may get its share of water.

[Shri Chrinji Lal Sharma]

Regarding industrial development, it has been alleged in the House that there has been no development in that sector. In this connection, I would like to submit that it is only because of the development made in the industrial sector during the last 40 years of Congress rule that our country ranks tenth in the world today. We are proud of this industrial development. However, in this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the fact that the Hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of the Karnal Refinery in my constituency Karnal on the 30th March, 1987. That project will cost Rs. 1500 crores. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, construction work of that project has not yet started in the real sense and for that State of affairs, people pass sarcastic remarks on us. If a project for which the foundation stone has been laid by the country's Prime Minister, is being unnecessarily delayed, we become a laughing stock in the eyes of the people.

I would like to make another point. The lowering of the voting age from 21 years to 18 years which has been done recently, is going to bring in a very big change and it is a radical change for the youth. It is very significant for them as they have a vibrating zeal and they want to come to the mainstream.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I feel that this is the greatest reward the Congress Government for the youth of this country. In this regard, I would like to submit that these days voters lists are being updated for the forthcoming elections and in that list the names of those in the age group of 14 to 16 years are being included by showing them as to have attained the age of 18 years, thereby giving them the right of franchise. This is a dangerous thing. There should be a check on the Municipal machinery or revenue agency, whether it is represented by patwari in the villages or officials in the

towns. In case, someone has deliberately given the right to vote to the boys and girls of 14-16 years by writing their age as 18 years, strict action should be taken against him. Such employees should not be exonerated and they should be liable to punishment. This is a dangerous practice. The Central Government, with a regard for the feelings of the youth, has decided to give them the right of vote. This will enable 4.75 crores boys and girls to exercise their franchise. In this connection, if the official machinery resorts to any wrong means, it should certainly be checked.

Everyone is aware of the discontentment which was prevalent in several parts of the country such as Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura. Nobody can deny that today democratically elected Government has been installed there and normalcy has been restored in these States. Viewing the existing conditions in Punjab, I feel that the situation there too is improving rapidly everyday and the credit for all this positive turn goes to the Central Government. Longowal-Rajiv Accord itself was signed for achieving this very end and as a consequence of it such a massive change has been witnessed in Punjab that people have stood up against terrorism. While earlier people never had the courage to speak a word against terrorism, today people have started coming to join the battle against it. Today, the Sikhs and the Hindus in Punjab not only speak against terrorism but also have come out to combat it openly. All this is the impact of the Longowal-Rajiv Accord.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you are sounding the bell, it does not behave me to flout it because the bell has been struck a number of times. With a regard to that, I conclude here and whenever I get an opportunity, I will express my views.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Sir, the House is discussing the Motion of Thanks to the President for his *Address to Parliament*. I cannot support this resolution.

The President has given a very rosy, but an unreal and imaginary picture of the situation prevailing in the country. While the conditions in the country are dismal on all the fronts, the President has failed to enumerate the steps which his Government is going to take to resolve and tackle the serious problems facing the country, whether they are on the political, economic, the rising prices or unemployment front. Even my friend Mr R.L. Bhatia, the mover of this resolution, had to admit that the prices were rising in the country. There was no control of the Government on the ever-increasing prices, because Government is following wrong economic policies. The Worst-affected people due to rise in prices are the poorer sections of the society, the salaried and working classes and other sections which have very little resources at their command. Whether they are agricultural or industrial labourers or ruralites, they are the targets of these rising prices; and these people constitute about 90% of our population. The Government has done nothing, or is contemplating to do nothing to control the rise in prices, because due to its wrong planning and wrong policies, Government has failed to curb black money. Rather it is in the clutches of the big capitalists and big industrialists who regulate production to suit their aim of increasing their profits.

Similarly, even after 40 years of independence, unemployment is ever increasing. The unemployment graph is ever rising. There is unemployment of the educated and of the uneducated people, and there is under-employment.

Since the Government is not in a position to create more jobs for young

people and educated persons in the industries, factories Government Offices or in self-employment, the number of unemployed people is ever increasing. It was 3 lakhs in 1951; now it is about hundred times since then. There is discontentment among the people; there is an uncertainty among the people about getting jobs. There are agitations in almost all the States, at the Centre by the Government Employees, by the labourers, whether they are industrial labourers, or others, because the consumers and the salaried class are hard hit by the rising prices.

There are communal clashes in almost all parts of the country and the Government has failed miserably to create a communal harmony. Due to this reason, the minorities in this country, whether they are religious minorities or Harijans or tribal people, are feeling insecure. It is the duty of the Government to instil confidence in them, to ensure safety for them so that they would feel that they are secure in the country; they should not have any fear.

In the recent communal clashes, whether they were in Bidar, Jammu, Meerut, Bombay and other places, the Government has failed to protect the life of the people who were the target of the communal fanatics, who want to use this country for achieving their own ends. The Government is making false promises that they want to give powers to the Panchayats; they want to decentralise them so that the development of the rural area can take place, and development of the different areas could be ensured. But may I ask a question? When different political parties, when different people, demanded that the Government should give more powers to the States, they should decentralise powers so that proper development of different parts of the country could take place, proper development in different States could take place, who stopped the Government from

[Shri Charanjit Singh Walia]

giving more powers to the States? The plea which the Government gave was that this would weaken the country. The Centre should be strong.

May I ask the Government, if the States are powerful, if the States are strong, if the States are developed, how does the country become weak? If the limbs of the body are strong, the body itself is stronger. If the limbs of the body are weak, how can the body be stronger? This is a very contradictory stand of the Government which I do not consider logical. So, the Government must give more powers to the States so that they can rise above the status of municipalities and small entities.

In Punjab we are all concerned about the situation. Everybody who speaks, whether it is in this House or outside, is concerned about the Punjab situation. Here also, I may recall that the mover of this Motion Shri Bhatia has said that the situation is serious. But who has made the situation serious? Who has created this problem? It is the Government which is responsible for this problem and I think it is the policy of the Government that they want the problem to be prolonged. If they are serious, if they want the Punjab problem to be solved, who stops the Government from solving this problem? If after seven or eight years, or ten years, the Government has failed to solve this problem to the satisfaction of the people of the State, then the Government should admit that its present policy has failed. The Government should realise that the policy which is being pursued by it is a failure and it has to be changed. The policy of repression, the policy of bullet for bullet and fake counters cannot solve the problem. The people should be persuaded, the confidence of the people should be won over. And, due to this policy, of repression the people in Punjab feel that this present policy of repression is responsible that the State terrorism has given birth to individual and group

terrorism and the Government must admit that there is no rule of law.

There is a lot of criticism about the police and police officers in Punjab. Hundreds of Sarpanchs and Panchs have resigned. They submitted their resignations because the police officers and the police humiliate them, maltreat them. If this is the position of the Punjab Sarpanchs and Panchs, one can imagine what the position in that State is. And that is also due to this repression, it is due to this law of jungle, this disrespect of rule of law, which has created the Police Raj and corruption is rampant there. The President's Address also failed to mention this.

One solution to the Punjab problem is to give general amnesty, to release the leaders of the Sikhs. Shri Samranjit Singh Mann, President of Akali Dal and Shri Parkash Singh Badal and other people and the boys who are put in jails. In Jodhpur they are there for the last almost five years without any trial. They should be released and after releasing them they should be asked what they want.

One most important factor which is a very big irritant is that no persons who were responsible for the 1984 riots—whether they were in Delhi or other places—have been punished and unless and until they are punished and brought to the courts, the feelings of the Sikhs cannot be assuaged.

Lastly, the Centre must also give up the policy of confrontation with non-Congress Governments and with the opposition. We did not have much respect for the Sarkaria Commission because we knew that it will not give proper recommendations. But still whatever some good recommendations it has given, the Government is flouting all those recommendations. The Governors are appointed just to use them for their own interest and purpose. Non-congress Governments are discriminated against

and their working is hindered by Governors. They should not appoint those people who are activists and office-bearers of the ruling party. They must follow the policy of conciliation or national consensus on national issues rather than browbeat it and follow the policy of confrontation with the opposition and non-Congress Governments.

With these remarks, I cannot endorse the Motion of thanks to the President.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many serious problems being faced by the country have not been mentioned in the President's Address. Today, the biggest problem is that of Punjab. As my hon. friend Sardarji said, this is an issue outstanding for too long and innocent people are being killed in Punjab every day. The world is shaken, if two people are killed in a democracy. But nothing is being done to solve the problem in Punjab where thousands of people are being killed.

Many of our friends said that this problem can be solved easily. This issue has been debated in the House on 4-5 occasions without any tangible result. Innocent people detained in Jodhpur jail should be released. The elements jeopardising the unity and integrity of the country should be dealt with a strong arm. The Central Government has started many schemes for alleviation of poverty and is spending crores of rupees thereon. But in reality, the funds earmarked for the poor do not reach them. As the hon. Prime Minister also said, 80 per cent of the amount is pocketed by others and only 20 per cent reaches the beneficiaries. This is happening due to wrong policies of the Government. 90 per cent of the employees in this country are in Government service. 24 per cent people live in the cities and 76 per cent in the villages. The statistics

given by you in this regard are wrong. The schemes prepared by you for the poor are good and poverty could have been removed to a great extent, if the money spent under those schemes had reached the poor. 90 per cent people living in the cities, who are employed on Government jobs, grab mid way almost the entire money. This is the reason these programmes are not implemented properly.

Congress Government had passed a resolution which guaranteed a job to each family living below poverty line in the villages. Villagers are not considered for the jobs of collector or magistrate, but for the jobs of sepoy, havildar or chowkidar and they are unable to get even these jobs. Even the resolution passed by the Congress party is not implemented when its own Government is in power. Now they say, that a lot is being done to provide jobs to them. What is being done? Earlier recruitment in Army, C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. was made from certain states such as Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P., whose people were considered to belong to martial races but now best men from these states are unable to get the job of even a policeman or a soldier. Unemployment has increased considerably. Resentment is growing among the people as the corruption has grown to such an extent that even for the post of peon, Rs. 10,000 are demanded. There is corruption all around and it has reached higher echelons. There are cases like Bofors etc., but the corruption affecting the lower strata of our society does not find its echo here, it is deplorable. These facts are known all over India. There is corruption, unemployment—crores of people are unemployed and one lakh and seventy thousand industrial units are lying closed. Nothing has been done for lakhs of workers of these units while rich people are being helped. Tatas had acquired land in Noida for their units and made a profit of Rs. 11 crores. You witness daily as to what is done with the poor in Delhi which

[Shri Ram Narain Singh]

is a union territory. During the British rule there were 360 villages in Delhi, out of which land of 150 villages has been acquired by the Government and the villagers were paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 or at the most Rs. 21 per square yard, while every M. P. knows that the price of land in the remotest corner of Delhi is not less than Rs. 1000/- per square yard. The rate of land in Nehru Place is Rs. 15 thousand per square yard, while the land was acquired from the farmers at the rate of Rs. 1 per square yard. Is it justices? How will you rule the country if you don't be fair with the rural people? You have been deceiving them for the last forty years, but now they have become conscious and now you are finding it difficult to rule. In the process of acquisition of land of these 150 villages, the Government and DDA earned Rs. 2 to 3 thousand crores and paid no attention to the development of these villages with the result that they have become urban slums. Palatial buildings surround Munirka but the condition of the village, which is inhabited by people of all religions and castes has not changed the least. Villagers are facing yet another serious problem since they can neither sell nor mortgage the land as 30 years ago. Their land was notified under section 4. The Government also does not acquire their land now. The private colonisers are exploiting the situation and purchasing land from them. While the market rate is Rs. 1000/- per square yard, the Government does not pay more than Rs. 20-21 per square yard. The Government pays Rs. 1.20 lakh per acre of land, whereas the prevailing rate is Rs. 50 lakhs. This is height of injustice, a misdemeanour. They are no big landlords, they have only 2-3 acres of land. They would have got a few lakhs of rupees but now they have become so poor that some one is pulling a rickshaw and some one has become a street vendor.

Today, they do not have any place worth the name of a house. Justice will be done with them only when 76 per cent of

the posts are reserved for the backward classes, scheduled castes, etc. and they have to compete among themselves only. How can they compete with a boy educated in a public school. They have to work day and night. As the teachers get small salary, they do not teach and now, they have resorted to organised mass copying. This malpractice has spread like an epidemic in the country. Copying is done in the villages. It seems to be design of the Government to make them incapable so that they may not get through any examination and domination of the people from the cities may continue. But how long will it last? A cheating play never thrives. Now, the rural people have become desperate. There is an old saying that a desperate person does not hesitate to take to fighting. This is going to be danger to the Government itself. If they are paid their due, they will have no complaint. But they are being subjected to one excess after the other.

A large number of people from our villages join the armed forces. Their English is not good. 41 years have passed since we attained independence, but still interviews are conducted in English and medium of examination also continues to be English. It is said that they do not go beyond the rank of major although majority of them are drawn from the villages. Everywhere the amount of pension is linked with the rank held. But in military, a person who retired ten years ago, is paid a pension of Rs. 2000 and the one retiring now gets a pension of Rs. 5000. This is injustice. It has been said in this House several times that pension of all the persons of the same rank should be the same but injustice is being done to the military personnel. In many countries, personnel of the armed forces are exempted from income-tax but here income tax is charged from the defence personnel, who protect the country and they are not treated well. In fact this country is ruled by one or two hundred

people, who are big industrialists and millionaires and you act on their dictates. You acquire Land and pass it on to Tatas and Birlas for a song. But in case of common man, you charge at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per square yard. This is the height of injustice. There is inflation. Prices are going up. Rates of milk have also been increased. Middle class people of the country wanted the income tax exemption limit to be raised from Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- but the Government did not yield. It is clear that no justice will be done with the common man. If you go to any big hotel, where Rs. 3000/- are charged, you will find it difficult to get a seat. On the other hand the poor in India are living on roads and do not get even two square meals. In this situation, do some people have a right to live in luxury? I would like to submit that the present Government is not being run properly. People will not tolerate it, with these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, I cannot support the Motion of thanks moved by Shri V.N. Gadgil on the Address made by the President of India. If you go through the Address, you will find that it is not the proper reflection of the economic and political conditions of the country and there is some rosy picture, untrue picture probably. Sir, it may simply be compared to election manifesto of the Congress-I Party. Sir, in this Address you will find at page 1, para-4, the sentence beginning with "As we enter the final year of this Parliament". Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are learned lawyer and you are Pundit of the Indian Constitution and you know that our Parliament consists of Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. So far as Lok Sabha is concerned, this is the last year. There is no doubt about it. But the Rajya Sabha is a continuous institution. It has been wrongly written in the prepared speech which has been made by the President of India. I know that the hon'ble President

has been rather forced to read it. It is the clear intention of this Government and the way in which the hon. Prime Minister has behaved and the way in which hon. Prime Minister made some remarks against the Opposition leaders and the Opposition parties clearly shows that they are very much for the destruction of the democracy and the parliamentary system that is functioning in the country.

Sir, a other thing is that if was mentioned — and never before I heard this within the 12 years of my tenure when I have been here — on page 5 of the President's Address, and I quote: "The nation can be confident that we will eradicate poverty and banish unemployment." Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it is the greatest joke of this year, 1989. This was repeatedly told outside also, and I do not know why. In the Second World War, the German Goebles used to say such words. But I think the honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, should not behave like General Goebles. Why should he utter all these things? Through you, Sir, I would like to say one thing. Mr. Chavan, the hon. Finance Minister is here, there are also some old members of the Congress who are present here, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may not know, but they know what had been put in the Resolution of the Avadi Congress. The phrase put by Jawaharlal Nehru was: 'The socialistic pattern of society.' In that Resolution, it was said that they would eradicate poverty. What is the phraseology of this Resolution, can you tell in this House? I know Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may not know all these things. But you people know that in 1971 the then Prime Minister of India, late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, used the phrase: 'Garibi hatao'. May I know what is the fate of that? The other day, on the 3rd or 4th November 1988, in the Congress Meeting, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said: 'Berozgari hatao' 'Bekari hatao' 'Garibbi hatao' How is it possible? (Interruptions). I ask After 42 years of Independence what you people have done? In this connection I would like

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

to refer to what the coachmen used to say in Dacca (Bangladesh) when they came across some absurd words. They used to say:

"Babu eman kotha kaibenna ghoray hashbo."

Don't say such words that hearing at them even the horses may laugh at you. The only thing I would like to tell the Prime Minister is: 'Don't use all these things, the horses will laugh at you.'

How do you eradicate poverty? We are living in a capitalist society. Is it possible to eradicate poverty? What is the number of educated unemployed in India? Just now one hon. Member said that it is more than three crores. To those educated youth who are unemployed, you say that 'we have given the right of franchise.' It is not the first time that this issue came up in this House. It is from the Opposition side that we moved it long back. It was moved by honourable opposition member, Shri Satya Gopal Mishra some years back that the voting age should come down to 18. Now you are boasting about it. You please remember that in West Bengal we have already done it in the Municipal elections.

Regarding agricultural labourers, what are the figures for those who are under employed? In 1961, it was 3.6 crores; in 1971, it was 4.56 crores; according to the 1981 census report, it was 5.54 crores and in 1989, what is it approximately? It would be about 7 crores. If you come to the other sector of the people, those who have got the land of one acre to 3 acres, what is their condition? They are to work for more than 100 to 120 days in others' lands. They are also not taken care of properly. What is the period of work this unorganised sector of the society gets. What is the condition of this agriculture labour? You have forgotten all this. There is Madan Pandey's report, the report of the hon. Member of this House, Mr. Madan Pandey. In this report, he has

clearly stated that these agricultural labourers are half-fed and half-clad. They earn only Rs. 2 to 16 per day. It was the report about Madhya Pradesh. Members from Madhya Pradesh should confirm this. Has the hon. Finance Minister gone through that report? You will be astonished to know that in an average they do not get work for more than 120 days a year. Out of 365 days in a year, only for 120 days they get the work and in Madhya Pradesh, it is only 75 days. In Madhya Pradesh where the Congress-I Government is there, where there is NREP, RLEGP and IRDP programmes, what they did. This is the net result. They get only Rs. 2 to 5 per day. After all this, you will say, you will create a new scheme and you will eradicate poverty and there will be no unemployment. Is it possible?

I think, there is no mention of another important thing in the President's Address. You have vanished it for ever — land reforms. If you like to eradicate poverty in the rural population, then land reforms is a must. But there is not a single line about land reforms. It is true that you are passing through a phase from feudal system to capital system in the rural sector. The capitalistic economy is controlling everything. But even then feudalism is there. That is why, in the Mahalonobis Committee report, it was stated long back, when the land reforms and land acquisition were going on, that 63 million acres of land would be available. It was then stated in the august House by the then Agriculture Minister that it would not be 63 million acres but it would be about 42 million acres of land. It is all right. But how much have you collected so far. According to the latest information, only 7.54 million acres of land have been declared surplus. Out of that, only 5.97 million acres have been taken in possession and only 4.41 million acres have been distributed up to 30th June, 1987. So, this is the condition. Out of 42 million acres of land, you have distributed only 4.41 million acres so far.

I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister and the entire House, through you, that the ruling Party and the Centre had made a lavish promise in the Sixth Plan regarding land reforms. I would like to draw your attention to the Sixth Five Year Plan document, volume-II, page 62:

"The legislative measures to confer ownership rights on tenants would be introduced in all States by 1981-82,

"the programme for taking over and distribution of ceiling surplus land would be completed in a phased manner by 1985. Consolidation of holding would be taken up in all States, with the aim of completing it in 10 years..."

Nothing has been completed. In the President's Address, there is no mention, not even a single word, about land reforms. You bade good bye to it. That is the tragedy of the country.

Moreover, it is for your information that out of the distributed lands, 30% has been distributed in West Bengal and Kerala. In the President's Address, there is no mention about sick industry, particularly about the no industry districts. I would draw your attention to the fact that from 1947 onwards, we have 42 years and now still there are 94 districts which are no industry districts and all these districts are mainly in North Bihar and North Bengal, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland etc. You are saying many words about the North-Eastern region, North Bengal and North Bihar. These are backward areas. For the betterment of backward areas, you are not giving any scope to industry. On the other hand, you have withdrawn the subsidy and other facilities provided to backward areas.

As regards panchayat system, many words have been said (*Interruptions*). When the panchayat system was introduced, the then hon. Minister Shri S.K. Dey said in this august House that decentralisation of powers would take place upto the grass root level. Now what is your intention? What are we seeing on television and radio? In the television, we are getting the photos of Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, with the panchayats. You like now to have meetings in Bangalore and Calcutta with the panchayats. Do you have to function this way? Is this the way to reach the grass-root level of the rural poor? Is this the way to eradicate poverty? No. This is not the way. You like to control panchayats from Delhi. You like to centralise the Panchayat system.

I cannot support this thanks giving motion moved by hon. Member Shri V.N. Gadgil.

Shri N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, At the outset, I thank you for having given me this opportunity on behalf of our DMK Party.

At the outset, I want to say that there is no mention in the President's Address about the new Government in Tamil Nadu. It is a historic victory of the DMK Party after 13 years. According to my leader, Dr. Durunanidhi, DMK has won after 13 years in spite of the 13 visits by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to our State. Television was misused, radio was misused in Tamil Nadu. In all, nearly Rs. 50 crores have been spent for the Prime Minister's visit to Tamil Nadu. Not only that. The Prime Minister involved himself in personal attack against our leader.

Shri G.S. BASAVARAJU: He is telling about elections.

Shri N.V.N. SOMU: It is a land mark in the history of Tamil Nadu. It should

[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

have been mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Your Government has got only 33% of votes.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The previous Government also got only 30% votes and they ruled for about ten years.

The ruling party Members had enough time for the last three days when we were on boycott. We are handicapped for want of time. Let them not interrupt.

But the Prime Minister also went to the extent of criticising my leader Dr. Karunanidhi about his dark glasses. It is a great shame on the part of the Prime Minister to have stopped, to that level. But my leader shot back by replying that he is wearing only dark glasses as Shri Rajaji was wearing and even at times Mrs. Indira Gandhi was wearing and my leader said that he is not wearing a bullet-proof shirt like a coward. (Interruptions) Not only that. The Prime Minister went to the extent of criticising the Dravidian Rule. It was suitably replied... (Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somu, you address the Chair. Please speak on the President's Address.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Yes Sir, I am speaking on the President's Address. As I told earlier, the Prime Minister went to the extent of criticising the Dravidian Rule. *The Hindu* — the national daily — gave a suitable reply to the Prime Minister and I quote:

"It is also a big political set back for the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who unwisely declared this election as a battle between the Dravidian (Regional) tradition and 'National' political Culture that the Congress (I) supposedly represented. The voters have left the nation in no doubt

about their views and feelings on this subject."

This report of *The Hindu* was dated 23.1.89

Sir, the Congress party which contested in 215 constituencies lost its deposits in 55 constituencies. In 72 constituencies (seats), it stood in the third or fourth place. Out of the 215 seats contested, it won only 12 per cent of the seats. This is the position.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you come to the point?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am coming to the point. I have to tell the background. My heart is actually burning. This historic landmark has not taken place in the President's Address. The Congress Party is totally rejected in Tamil Nadu once again. It is high time for this Government that it should have respected the feelings of the people of Tamil Nadu.

The President has said in his Address about linguistic chauvinism. Who is acting like a Chauvinist? I want to ask this question in this august House.

Sir, the Central Government recently instructed the nationalised banks to stop purchasing the English newspapers and magazines. It also prevented the banks from purchasing newspapers and magazines in regional languages also. In Tamil Nadu, the Tamilians working in the nationalised banks are prevented to read English newspapers and Tamil newspapers. They are prevented to read magazines in their own mother tongue. Who is chauvinist? Who is narrow-minded? I want to ask this question. Not only that. Recently our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi while speaking at Sanathana Dharma Samrakshana Samithi had advocated subtle imposition of Hindi. He said that Hindi had to be imposed in such a way that the non-Hindi-speaking

people did not realise that it was being imposed. Shri Rajiv Gandhi spoke like this. Who is linguistic? Who is chauvinistic?

This year being the Centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I request you, Mr. Chairman, that the assurance given by Pandit Ji to the non-Hindi-speaking people should be incorporated in the Constitution of India in synchronising with the Centenary celebrations.

The Chairman of the Ninth Finance Commission Shri N.K.P. Salve has come out with a severe warning against complacency on the resource front. He has pointed out that the Seventh Plan is going to end with an aggregate of Rs. 50,000 crores of the budget deficit in the case of Central Government and Rs. 12,000 crores in the case of State Governments during the Plan period. If this trend is allowed to continue—Mr. Salve has warned—into the Eighth Plan, the country, according to him, will be facing a fiscal collapse before the end of that Plan. This warning should be noted. The Government should rise up to the occasion.

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister Dr. Karunanidhi is trying to improve the public revenue. He has liquidated the liquor empire within 20 days of coming to power. During the last 10 years, almost Rs. 1000 crores had gone to individuals and a parallel Government was running there. This is an unprecedented Himalayan corruption, recurring corruption during that period. Not only that. Land measuring about 324 grounds in the heart of the city worth about Rs. 40 crores was given away to an individual....(Interruptions).

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not criticise the State Government here. it is not the forum.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Yes, Sir. Even the Governor's rule for the last one year

has not corrected this payment to an individual which is Rs. 1.76 crores. Even this amount had to be adjusted as equity capital payable by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. It seems there are so many skeletons in the cupboard. This will definitely irritate the old ** who were in power there for the last ten years. It has irritated my friend Mr. Kolandaivelu day before yesterday. Mr. Kolandaivelu day before yesterday, unnecessarily and unwarrantedly accused my leader, the Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi. Mr. Kolandaivelu, while he was a Minister in Tamil Nadu in 1982... ** (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No allegation against the hon. Member. Have you given notice? I do not allow allegations against the Member unless you have given notice of that.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: It is not an allegation. It is in the record of the Tamil Nadu Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not refer to it.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Professor Ranga, when Mr. Kolandaivelu was unnecessarily accusing my leader Mr. Karunanidhi day before yesterday, what were you doing, before yesterday, what were you doing, what was the Chair doing? I want to ask this... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I don't allow you. I cannot allow this.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: It is in the record of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. Even after the declaration by the Tamil Nadu Speaker, Mr. Kolandaivelu demanded something on that day... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you given notice to the Concerned Member about this allegation?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. VENKATES: Tomorrow he will do it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr Kolandaivelu who said that he would resign from the Minister's post did not do that. He came here with all tall talks. That is why, he is crying like this. Because of all these things and due to the Governor's rule, the Treasury is empty. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All references to the hon. Member are expunged.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Why is it expunged? Mr. Kolandaivelu said something about my leader and it is on record. It is my duty to... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't allow any allegation against the hon. Member of this House unless notice is given. That is the rule. What can I do?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Because of these things and due to the Governor's rule, the Treasury is empty, the Granary is empty. That is why, the Tamil Nadu Government asked for 80,000 tonnes of rice per month and two hundred crores of rupees as central aid. Our Chief Minister has requested the Central Government to this effect. Sir, I quote:

"Mr. Karunanidhi has given the impression that the DMK which was in the dumps for 13 years and given up as a political non-entity, is capable of providing a government that works."—Times of India.

Therefore, it is the duty of this Government to help the Tamils. Dr. Karunanidhi allotted 30 per cent job reservation for women, to reinstate thousands of dairy workers who were rendered jobless by the previous Government and so on and so forth.

As regards the Panchayati Raj, in our Tamil Nadu, as soon as our DMK Party

came to power, we have restored the old powers to the panchayat presidents and Union Chairman. We have also extended their tenure by two years. The Panchayati Raj now heralded by the Prime Minister and the Congress Party is not new to Tamil Nadu.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It is copied from Karnataka.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: In our historic Tamil Age the Tamil kings were ruling through Panchayat administration. During Chola period, there was the five member committee called AIYM PERUN KUZHU which looked after the village administration. There was also another organisation at village level known as "ENPERAYAM". Therefore, the new slogan of the Panchayati Raj by the Prime Minister may be a catch word of Congress Party for the coming elections.

The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi who is the author of Panchayati Raj did not find a place in the President's Address at all. There is no mention about Mahatma Gandhi's name. There is a mention about Mr. Gandhi's name and there is a mention about the so-called achievements of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi which dominated the Address. You have forgotten the name of Mahatma Gandhi who is the father of the nation. You remember only Shri Rajiv Gandhi... *(Interruptions)*

In public sector the losses this year are around Rs. 2500 crores. What does it show? When the workers ask for some wage revision, when they demand some concessions, the Government become very rigid and refuse it. In spite of this, Rs. 2500 crores is the loss in public sector.

Our Prime Minister went to China and came back. I want to ask the Government one question. What happened to the long

pending issue of returning 38,000 sq. kms. of territory captured by China to India in the Western Sector—Aksai Chin in the Ladakh area? Is it solved?

Beijing says, the biggest dispute is in the East where it has laid claims to 90,000 sq. kms. area of Arunachal Pradesh. It also does not accept Sikkim as a part of India.

The President's Address painted a rosy picture about India. I want to ask, the Congress Party which has been ruling the country for the last 42 years has achieved what result. Rs. 54,817 crores of external debt and Rs. 99,520 crores of internal debt. Who is responsible for this? Only the Congress Party.

Mahatma Gandhi said that with the blossom of independence the work of the Congress Party is over. He wanted the Congress Party to be dissolved and to function itself as a Sewak organisation. It is not too late. Dissolve the Congress Party and save the country from further deterioration.

Thank you.

As a clarification I would say that Mr. Kolandaivelu has unnecessarily made some allegation. That is why my remarks should not be expunged Sir

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already expunged. What can I do?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: If it is so, in protest I would walk out. In that case the remarks of Mr. Kolandaivelu also should be expunged. If you want to do justice, it must be done. Otherwise I am walking out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was not there in the Chair at that time. You ask the person who was in the Chair.

At this stage Shri N.V.N. Somu left the House

(Translation)

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Chairman, sir, I am grateful to you. I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Gadgil. Today our country is celebrating the birth centenary of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Since independence it has been the policy of our country to take India forward on the path of democracy, secularism and socialism, shown to us by Pt. Nehru. Our social and economic strategies have been fashioned by this inspiration. Today our young leader and the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is taking the country forward on the path of progress treating these very values as the base. If feel that since independence our country has made progress and development has taken place in every field. So far as secularism is concerned, there is no doubt that our democratic country is marching forward and we are proud to say that among all the countries of the world-whether based on religion or under dictatorship-the people of different religions and faiths in our country, muslims, sikhs or christians, all enjoy equal rights.

We have been taking others all along with us and that is our greatest achievement. Today we see that our country has been struck by the worst ever drought of the century and all of us were worried about the agricultural production in the country and also about the farmers as to how they will be able to increase their production. But the credit goes to our young Prime Minister for his understanding and policies under which assistance was provided to all those regions which were affected by the drought. All efforts were made to meet the requirements of water and finance. We think that our production was not very much affected and that is our achievement. It is not our fault if you ignore these achievements but it is the fault of those who do not want to take note of the achievements.

Today National Rural Scheme is under

Shri Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq

operation throughout the country. We may see it that previously there were no roads in the villages whereas now under this scheme, small villages have been linked by roads with the big cities which has made the life of villagers a convenient proposition and I think that they have been making a continuous progress. Similarly housing problem of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been tackled under a housing scheme which has been operating throughout the country for the benefit of the people. When we visit our areas, people appreciate these efforts of the Government and say that the Government have a care for them and have undertaken several programmes for them. Canals and tubewells have been provided there to solve their water problem. These are such achievements which have greatly contributed in our progress. We should be proud of our Prime Minister who has visited these backward areas and has seen with his own eyes living conditions of the poor people. He has launched several schemes for the welfare of these poor and helpless people and they are being benefited by them. It is infusing a new vigour in them.

As regards the New Education Policy, there is no doubt that the 40 percent of the poor and 80 percent of the rural population are getting the benefits of this policy. In the past the children of the poor people and farmers did not have the opportunities of education in good schools. Therefore now they have opened the Navodaya schools and a new education policy has been introduced. It is for the benefit of the poor children of the rural areas and after a period of 4-5 years we will see them vibrating with a new zeal and they will turn out to be the good citizens of the country. Perhaps a question was raised during the Question Hour which mentioned that Sanskrit was not taught. But in this context of Sanskrit I would like to say that alongwith Sanskrit, Urdu should also be given its due place because it is also one of the national languages and there are

people in this country who speak this language. Hence with all other languages, Urdu should also be promoted.

As regards the question of advancing loans to farmers, I want to make it a point that we are giving them this loan to strengthen them and to help them increase their production and contribute to the progress of our country. If all these schemes are criticized then it is your fault and we are not to be blamed for that. Similarly in the field of industries we have made a big stride. Today we may recall the contribution of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru he made with his foresight in making this country achieve self reliance. He gave a new direction to the country by establishing industries in the country and thus gave it a strength to be self-sufficient.

We may remember Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru from the depth of our hearts for his efforts he made in establishing the industries and this gave a life-force to the country. Similarly there has been a great progress even in the field of sports in our country.

There is no doubt in it that we are going ahead in every field and we will find that a constructive approach has been adopted in all the schemes and programmes we have undertaken in our country. I do agree that there are some or the other deficiencies in them but we should ensure our full co-operation to the hon. Prime Minister to cover these deficiencies and go ahead with these schemes. With that I think the country will progress.

There has been a mention of communalism during the discussion which is undoubtedly a very bad thing in itself and is a matter of shame for our country. All of us should oppose and check it. I think that with our concerted co-operation the sentiments of communalism which are damaging to the society would not have their sway and would be put under a check. What I want to say is that wherever

there is a communal riot, the authorities and police officials of that area who are found guilty, should be punished.

With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the Hon. President's Address.

[English]

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram). Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks. The President in his address deals with the various issues concerning the nation. He says that there has been higher production in agriculture and industry. He also says that inflation has come down by more than 50 per cent and the gross national income has increased. This only shows that the various steps taken by the Government on the economic front have produced favourable results.

The President's address also contains reference to the problem of terrorism in Punjab and the Government's determination to wipe out terrorism. In this connection, I want to say that the Opposition parties in the House have always supported the Government in its efforts to fight terrorism and this support will continue. We are all one on the question of preserving the unity and integrity of our motherland.

Now, I want to deal with a few issues dealt with in the address. The President states that the rate of inflation has come down by 50 per cent. This is a very welcome situation. But at the same time, I am unable to understand one thing. When inflation has come down, the prices too should have come down. This has not happened. The Government should think about it seriously. Everyone knows that the retail prices of almost all commodities have risen during the past one year. Whether the wholesale price index reflects it or not, this is the experience of the common people. Then, the Government itself raised the price of rice supplied

through ration shops. Alongwith this there is a 20 per cent cut in the allocation of rice to the States for distribution through fair price shops. In Kerala, this is creating a very serious problem. Already the quota of Kerala was cut down. Now, it seems there is a further cut. This would only push up the open market prices of foodgrains which would seriously affect the common man. All the budgetary relief given to the poor will be lost if the Government is not able to control the prices. Therefore, I would request the Government to take all steps necessary to check prices.

The debate on the question of more power to States is a very old one. Realising the seriousness of this issue, the Government appointed the Sarkaria Commission. This Commission studied the question in depth and gave a report. Many of its recommendations on Centre—State relations are acceptable. I would request the Government to accept the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission without any loss of time. This will help in the restructuring of the Centre—State relations. I am of the opinion that the States will have to be given more economic power. After all, it is the States which implement most of the programmes and many States are unable to do so as their resources are very limited.

[Translation]

It is clear that with the present system of devolution of finance, the States cannot meet their needs. Therefore, a better policy for devolution of finance has to be formulated. The States must be helped to stand on their own legs.

I fully support all the proposals of the Government to generate employment. In this connection, I must say that my State Kerala is facing the serious problem of unemployment. About 30 lakhs people are unemployed in the State. Unemployment has gone up there because no industrialisation has taken place. This situation has to change. I would request

[Shri K. Mohandar]

the Government to pay special attention to Keraia when they formulate new schemes to generate employment. Many of our people seek employment in the Gulf countries. In fact, they help the Government to increase our foreign exchange reserves. But sometimes the authorities take certain decisions which create unnecessary problems for the job-seeker. For example, the Labour Ministry has recently amended the immigration rules in such a way that the job seekers cannot easily seek employment outside the country. Thousands of people lost their job opportunities. This has created a serious situation in the State. The Government of Kerala as well as all political parties have requested the Labour Ministry to withdraw this order.

I take this opportunity to request the Government to withdraw the new immigration rule immediately.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : It is gratifying to note that the Yeoman's services of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have found a prime place in the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament. It is Pandit Nehru, the architect of modern India who gave us the direction for the economic upliftment and for the progress and prosperity of the nation. The Sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation and the Sacrifice of our late lamented leader Indiraji, have also found prominent place in the President's Address. I heartily congratulate the Honourable President of India for this.

Now, we have to analyse the plans and progress of our nation for the last forty two years. At the same time we have to give utmost importance to the unity and integrity of our country. Instead of this,

unfortunately, the opposition party members went on criticising the Government and its policies. This of course, they did just for the purpose of opposing. They have forgotten the stability provided by our Government to democracy from 1947 to 1989.

It is the non-alignment policy of our government which has helped in bringing the two super powers United States of America and Soviet Russia together for peace talks. Our non-aligned policy is being applauded throughout the world.

There is substantial economic growth in the country. You go to any Taluk or village in the country and there you can see the improvement that has been achieved. Proper roads have been constructed to connect remote villages to the Taluk and District Headquarters. Electricity and Street lights have been provided to most of the villages. More than 85% of the village have drinking water facilities today. In the field of education also there is considerable progress.

About 70% of the population of our country lives in rural areas. previously there were unprecedented droughts in the country. In spite of all these adverse conditions I am proud to say that we have achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains. In fact, we are expecting a record production of foodgrains during the current Kharif Season. In spite of all these achievements, the living standard of the farmers has not improved as much as we expected. Our Government has taken up various programmes for the upliftment of the farmers. I thank the President for highlighting such progressive steps of our Government. NREP, IRDP and RLEGP; are some of the programmes for bringing the rural masses above the poverty lines. Unfortunately some political parties and bureaucrats are not cooperating with our Government in making these programmes

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

a great success. Only ten per cent of the allotted amount under these schemes reaches the poor people for whom it is meant. And 90% of the amount is being misused by some states and bureaucrats. For example in Karnataka the major chunk of the allotted money for these programmes has been diversified for various political purposes. Hence it is very essential for the centre to ensure that the amount should reach the poor directly.

Regarding the development in the field of Horticulture our Government has various comprehensive plans. These have to be implemented sincerely by the States. Fruit and food processing units have to be set up throughout the country especially in the villages. Cold Storage facilities have to be provided in villages for storing vegetables and fruits. In fact, our Prime Minister is sanctioning funds liberally for these 2 purposes so that the living standard of villagers can improve. The States should realise this fact and cooperate with us to root out poverty from our country.

Irrigation must be given the top priority in our programmes. In Karnataka, Upper Bhadra, Upper Krishna and Netravati projects have to be completed at the earliest. Farmers should get water and electricity free of cost. The water pipes purchased by the farmers should not be taxed.

Sericulture is a great gift to our farmers. More than ten crores in the country are engaged in Sericulture. Sericulture has to be developed and improved not only in Karnataka but in the whole country.

There is concrete progress in the field of education. Navodaya Schools have to be opened in each and every Taluk. This will help the children of poor farmers in getting opportunity for good education.

In Bellara and other places of

Karnataka, abundant quantity of gold ore is available. The Centre should take immediate steps to explore this ore.

Kaiga atomic power plant has to be completed very soon. Some vested interests are opposing this project. Karnataka is facing severe scarcity of energy and hence Kaiga Project has to be completed as early as possible.

There are no proper railway lines especially, broadgauge lines in Karnataka and also in Western India. In the recent railway budget we have seen that only some states have got all sanctions. This kind of imbalance will definitely give room to agitations and other disturbances. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to remove this imbalance immediately and sanction more funds for the railway lines in Karnataka.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words, I conclude.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention point no. 9 of the President's Address. Wherein he has state that—

[English]

"We are determined to eliminate terrorism. We shall persist and persevere till terrorism is rooted out in Punjab. The most powerful weapon in the fight against the terrorism is the people themselves."

[Translation]

Hon. President has rightly praised the people. The people themselves are a very powerful weapon to fight against terrorism in Punjab. In this connection I would like to know from the Central Government as to what steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen the people who are fighting against terrorism. I would like

to say in all its seriousness that we as well as our Government have weakened the people. But the hon. President has rightly congratulated people. But the hon. President has rightly congratulated people for their communal harmony and mutual goodwill. Finally he has also stated that the Government have pledged and have made commitments for the political solution of the problem. In this connection I would like to say that today the situation in Punjab is very critical.

I have a letter with me which has been addressed to the Prime Minister by Mr. Harkishan Singh Surjit, the leader of the communist party (Marxist). Though Akalis also have addressed several letters to him but I don't want to mention them as these will be viewed from Akali point of view. Although it is right that Akalis have gone to the extent of making an assault on Sant Longowal and Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi who were the great patriots and had made sacrifices for the country laid down their lives while fighting against terrorism, Mr. Surjit has written about the help they were providing to the people. He has stated that:—

[English]

"It is not only the terrorists who along with other anti-social elements are indulging in such activities, even the Police and Administration have become a part of it."

[Translation]

I would like to tell you something more than this.

[English]

Even Shri Balram Jakhar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, had to admit while speaking in Gurdaspur District in the beginning of this month that administration had collapsed in the State.

[Translation]

I am telling this because we have been

responsible for weakening the people.

[English]

The policy of drift followed by the Central Government is responsible for the present grave situation in Punjab. But instead of implementing the Accord and strengthening those forces which stand for the unity of the country and who pledge to fight against separatism and extremism, you thought it proper to dismiss the Barnala Government.

[Translation]

I am of the view that we have weakened people. Instead of having a word of praise for the Government, and those forces including Shri Barnala, the Akali Dal, the Left-party and the people themselves who fought against terrorism, we gave the terrorists a long rope. Now the Hon. Prime Minister is visiting Punjab on the 10th instant. He is the leader of the House and the Prime Minister of the country. I have highest regard for him. I would, therefore, like to request Shri Gandhi that before visiting Punjab, let him ask himself as to what would he say there. Why have Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Shri Tohra and Shri Simaranjit Singh Mann etc. been lodged in the jail for so many years. Does he not weaken people by doing so.

Similarly, the Jodhpur detenus are languishing in the jail for last four and a half years. Some of them have been released by the Government, but still several persons are locked up there.

1637hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

I was behind the bars during the blue star operation. Shri Logowal was also arrested in front of me. Of all the Jodhpur detenus who have been languishing in the jails for the last four and a half years, 230 detenus were released by the Government after 4 years and three months. The Government said that they were innocent. Is it

true that the Government found them innocent after four and a half years. Did you require four and a half years to take a decision on it? I am sure you would release a few more detenus. The persons behind killings during the riots in Delhi have not so far been arrested and they have not been punished either. The Government by its very attitude is weakening the people.

The Hon. Prime Minister signed the Punjab Accord and it was passed by the House unimously. But the spirit behind each and every clause of the said Accord was nullified. Though Sant Longowal sacrificed his life for the country, and became a martyr yet the 'Bharat Ratna' award was not conferred on him.

The police atrocities in Punjab have increased considerably. The hon. Speaker has himself admitted that atrocities have increased. This year the country is celebrating the birth centenary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Hon. Prime Minister has made a fervant appeal that the Panchayats will have to be strengthened and the Panchayat is the backbone of the country. But today atrocities are being committed on the *Panchs* and the *Sarpanchs* in Batala and they are panic beaten up. People are being humiliated and they are panic stricken everywhere. The Governor of Punjab has himself set up an enquiry committee. The Prime Minister should convene a meeting inviting all the Opposition parties and hold a discussion about it before visiting Punjab. The Government set up a Cabinet sub-committee on 1st October, 1988 and it is unfortunate that since then till to-day, that is 2 March, 1989 not a single meeting of the said sub-committee could be held. This shows how serious the Government is to solve the Punjab tangle. I would, therefore, request that while replying to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the Government should also tell as to what steps it has taken to provide strength to the people of Punjab

fighting against terrorists. I have since counted the measures which the Government took to weaken the unity of the three communities - Hindu, the Sikhs and the Muslims. The Government has been responsible for dividing them. Will the Government explain these charges?

I would like to tell one more thing. The people of Punjab are distressed because Punjabi language is being discouraged. It was agreed in the Rajiv-Longowal Accord that the Punjabi language will be promoted in the neighbouring States of Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan but nothing is being done at the universities. The Punjabi programmes are being given lesser time on television and A.I.R. Punjabi is not the language of only the Sikhs, but it is the language of all the people living in Punjab. When I say this thing today that discrimination is being done against the Punjabi language, it does not matter much. Had I told this thing 4 days earlier, some hon. friend might have charged me of telling a lie. But now the situation has changed because the hon. Union Minister, Shri Bhajan Lal has also said in a Punjabi conference at Kernal, Haryana that discrimination is being made against Punjabi. This conference had not been convened by the Akalis. It had been convened by Shri Bhajan Lal and our Congress friends. It was proposed in the said conference that Punjabi should be given the status of second language in Haryana. Could I put a question to Shri Bhajan Lal as to why he introduced Telugu as a second language in Haryana and withdrew Punjabi from the State during his Chief Ministership. Better late than never. It will be better if the discrimination is stopped against Punjabi language even today.

I would like to conclude within the time limit you have allotted to me. The hon. President has mentioned Punjab problem in his Address. Punjab problem is a national problem. The expenses on police in

the State has gone up from Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 110 crores due to which the state exchequer has exhausted. I fail to understand why the cost of deployment of Police in the State cannot be met by the Centre, when Punjab is on the verge of bankruptcy today. I would like to emphasise the point that when Punjab problem is a national problem, the overall expenditure on police set up should be borne by the Government of India. If it cannot be done, the Government should write off the term loans of five year Plans outstanding against Punjab and the allocation for Five Year Plans should be doubled in respect of Punjab under this special situation.

Finally, I would like to say that the Governor of Punjab has been saying for last two and a half years that he knows the formula to the solution of Punjab problem and it will be announced by the Prime Minister. Our ears have started aching listening to those claims. If there is a solution formula, the Governor should announce it. I say that there is no solution at all. Besides, the Governor said that 10,000 youths from Punjab will be recruited to various para-military forces like C.R.P.F., B.S.F. etc. additionally, but no such recruitment has ever been made. The Government should clarify the position. He also promised one lakh jobs in order to remove unemployment. But no attention has been paid toward it. I would like that the Government should pay attention towards it. Since no attention has been paid towards it, I do not support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI P M SAYEED (Lakshadweep): The President deserves our congratulations for having brought out in his Address the actual situation prevailing in the country. In his Address, he has pointed out what the conditions in the country were, just four years back when this Government assumed office.

After our beloved Prime Minister Indira Ji's assassination, the enemies of our country, both inside and outside, were

trying to subvert the country, creating conditions of chaos, particularly in the vulnerable parts of our country - e.g. in the north-eastern sectors. The first step taken by Shri Rajiv Ji's Government was to consolidate all the sections of our society, all regions of our country, particularly those far-flung areas where people were having a sense of isolation. The Government's policy has been well brought out in the President's Address where he says that any dispute, any difference has to be settled in a democratic fashion. That is well brought out in the declaration in the Accord on Assam in 1985, and subsequently in respect of Mizoram, Tripura and Darjeeling and other parts of the country. Those who were thinking of tearing up this country into pieces and looking forward to divide and de-stabilize the country were frustrated.

The President has well brought out in his Address that the bench-mark of his Government has been one of conciliation, consensus and bringing all sections of the people within the democratic process and the mainstream of national life. There, this Government has been successful. Without looking at things on party lines, every member of this House should congratulate the Government on its performance.

What were the problems we had during these four years? There was an unprecedented drought. Everybody in this country was thinking that our economy was going to collapse as a result of this drought. That was the scale on which the drought was engulfing the country. The Prime Minister personally took up the cause and he toured all the affected areas, and established a Cabinet Committee. Resources were mobilized, machineries evolved and relief work was arranged on a massive scale.

I think it is also unheard of in the history of this country that men and material reached all drought-affected areas. Our country is facing after every one or two years this kind of a drought

and simultaneously we are also facing floods in different parts of the country. There was a proposal some years back to make a provision for Rs. 10,000 crores to link up northern rivers with the southern rivers so that we would be in a position to control floods as well as to prevent the recurrence of this kind of monstrous drought, which is bringing natural calamities in the entire country. I think the people are even prepared to tighten their belt. The Government may seriously think on these lines so that the northern rivers could be linked up with the southern rivers in order to solve this problem permanently.

Another important thing he has pointed out is the economic growth. In spite of this acute drought, the economy has shown a magnificent record of growth of 3.5 per cent. I know personally about the infrastructure in the far flung areas, because I come from such an area. The Prime Minister has toured all the far flung areas where transport, communication and other infrastructure are in a very bad shape. After touring these far-flung areas for four years, meeting people, knowing how things are going on there on the spot, he has evolved a machinery to hasten the process of laying infrastructure in such areas so that the country is kept in tact, and its unity and integrity is well preserved and protected. So, for that, the government has to be congratulated.

In almost all parts of the country we can now say that the satellite communication centres are going to be established within 3-4 months; at many places, they have already been established. I know about them because I come from Lakshdweep. There, two earth stations have already been completed; another four are going to be completed within 3-4 months.

In the transport sector, a considerable improvement has been made. There are areas where the government machinery has to be geared up. For example the

drinking water supply scheme has not been geared up in the rural areas. In my own area, the government is very much eager to see that this scheme is implemented. In the far-flung areas, the water-borne disease is the main disease; 90 per cent of the diseases come from water. Therefore, the Government is very keen to implement this scheme but the administrative machinery is very slow in implementing it. Therefore, I urge the government to see that in such areas this scheme could be implemented without further loss of time.

The Government has done magnificent work in the DRDA. For example, NREP, RLEGP and IRDP are very good schemes and the government has to think about their proper implementation. Some of the schemes are good for the rural landless labour. Previously people were suffering a lot or starving because they did not have much work to do throughout the year. Now, we may not find such people in the country. Nobody in the Opposition, I am sorry to say, has risen above party politics to give credit where it is due, even to give devil his due. The Government, when they do it, it would be in the interests of the country. Those who are doing it they should be given the credit.

Unemployment is the biggest problem, country is facing. Rural landless labour are taken care of by NREP and RLEGP. IRDP is primarily meant for educated youth. Now, the educated youth on account of the electoral reforms have been brought into the mainstream of political life and lot of steps have been taken by the Government which deserve our congratulations. I suggest that an employment dole must be paid to those who were earnestly wanting to get a job, and who have been trying to get a job and especially the educated youth should be given at least a subsistence allowance. A dole must be given to the educated unemployed youth.

[Shri P.M. Sayeed]

One more point I wanted to bring to your notice and, through you, of the Government. That is about terrorism which my good friend Shri Ramoowalia just now mentioned here. Our hon. Prime Minister mentioned the other day that one of the members of the Opposition had the guts to openly say a word in favour of Khalistan. We are not bothered whether that member belongs to this House or the Upper House. But at the same time, we, the Members of Parliament have taken an oath owing allegiance to the Constitution and we have more responsibility than the ordinary citizens. Now, what the Prime Minister was pointing out was that the member of National Front—whether he was of Janata Dal or the Janata Party or any other party—whatever that might be, has not been reprimanded. That is what our Prime Minister has said. He had not been reprimanded. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): It is not correct. *(Interruptions)*. He is not saying correctly. *(Interruption)*

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Mr. Chairman, I am not yielding. It is a slur on the part of the National Front. At least it should have reprimanded the member.

Therefore, in the President's Address it has been pointed out what is being done now in order to contain terrorism. The people of Punjab and also of the rest of the country must be united and with a single voice, wholeheartedly cooperate with the Government. The Governor of Punjab and the administrative machinery they are trying their utmost to contain terrorism.

Mr. Ramoowalia was mentioning about Mr. Badal and other leaders. How is it that even after the Punjab Accord when the Government was pleased to conduct elections immediately, his Government came to power but could not contain terrorism? I am not blaming him or his

party. The leaders of Punjab whether they belong to Longowal group or any other group, perhaps some of them at least ought to have given their full-throated support to the Government. That is the reason why they could not contain terrorism. Therefore, he should have risen above party politics and should have said, "We have failed because we have not wholeheartedly tried our level best to contain terrorism". We would have been very happy. I would have congratulated him. But he has failed on that score.

Therefore, the country must be united in containing terrorism. Unless and until the people, particularly the people of Punjab come forward unitedly to fight out terrorism, we will not be in a position to wipe out terrorism, one hundred per cent.

I conclude by supporting the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and for having mentioned the actual situation in the country correctly.

17.00 hrs.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, if you go through the President's Address, which is a usual document, you will notice that it starts with Nehruji, Indiraji, Rajivji and sometimes Gandhiji. They must have done some good or bad work. That is not for discussion. It says about national unity, terrorism, poverty, unemployment and women. The people of this country are tired of reading such things and seeing them in TV and hearing over radio. I want to know, what concrete steps you have taken in each aspect. Your general income has gone up 3.2 per cent. It has been given in the Budget. I would not like to go into the figures now. I would only ask a question, how are you going to distribute this income? Top people like Birlas, Tatas are earning ten to twelve lakhs of rupees per day and some of the downtrodden people are earning ten to twelve annas per day. I

want to know, what is the distribution of your annual income and how poor or rich you are.

The average income in this country per family per month is Rs. 1350/-. This is the figure given to the country in the Budget. I would like to know, how many families in the villages are earning this amount. These people are not even earning seventy to eighty per cent of this amount. One man in thousand is earning this amount. You have not projected the proper picture.

Sir, in 1950, the purchasing power of poorest man was 15 Kgs. of rice. But it has gone down to 8 Kgs. As per the world Bank Development Report, the bottom ten per cent of the people consume three per cent of the national income and top ten per cent of the people consume 34 per cent of the national income. We would like to know how you are going to distribute this income. Because of your privatisation and other dealings, you are creating more black money.

As per the National Institute of Public Finance Policy, the additional annual rate of the black money generation had reached Rs. 40110 crores in 1984-85 and it was estimated at Rs. 4 crores per hour. These are the figures given by the National Institute. I want to know your reply. Otherwise you deny that there is no black money in this country. With such type of economy, how will you develop this country. The former Finance Minister, who may be in any party now, has tried to correct such type of formation of black money and arrested some of the FERA violators of the big houses. But he had to go out. After this, you were apologetic and released them. Afterwards, I do not think you have taken such steps.

As per the Budget presented in Parliament day before yesterday, you are paying interest to the tune of Rs. 17000 crores next year and the development plan

of the country for the next year is Rs. 24000 crores. Fifty per cent of the money is going towards interest. It is so frustrating that I do not think we would be able to solve the unemployment problem or the poverty.

Sir, a slogan has been given in Madras at the time of Assembly Election. It was 'Bekari Mitao'. Earlier it was 'Garibi Hatao'. I am not criticising you. I am asking the Government, in the last four years how many persons have been provided with employment in this country. The unorganised labour is ten to fifteen crores. In the big houses like Tatas, Birlas, multinationals and public sector, the employment potential in the last four years has gone down by two per cent. These are your mid-survey reports.

Take the modernisation scheme. Under this scheme the Reliance new plant of Rs.1200 crores is coming up in Gujarat. The employment potential is only 500. Thapar's new plant is coming up in Goa. There the employment potential is 300 only. In the name of modernisation, everything is brought from abroad by spending crores of rupees in foreign exchange. These are your policies. But how much is it going to benefit the poor of the country?

In the public sector, there are 21 lakh workers.

Now you have introduced the voluntary retirement scheme. And under that scheme 2 lakh workers have taken voluntary retirement. After your textile policy, 135 mills are closed and about 3 lakhs textile workers were removed. In Railways the employment potential is 16 lakhs. This is the figure of the last four years and it is remaining stagnant. Then where is your *bekari hatao*? In the organised sector the employment potential has gone down in this country. Please tell me what you are going to do in order to correct this thing in the coming year. It is a

[Dr. Datta Samant]

negative growth as far as employment potential is concerned. In whole of your Presidential Address, have you mentioned a single word about workers? What about textile policy? Next to agriculture, textile, is the biggest industry in the country—textile, powerloom, handloom, and cotton growers. Not a single word has been mentioned about that in this address. It is a failure of this Government. Because of the introduction of the textile policy 135 textile mills are closed and about 3 lakh workers are made jobless. I was not there in Kanpur last week. 30,000 textile workers sat on the railway track and stopped all the trains. And then the Government surrendered. Why do the workers sit on the track and stop all the trains even without their leader? Is it not your failure? The rate of wage in handloom and powerloom is Rs. 12 for 12 hours. The cotton growers are getting a little more. But the Government has no policy. Last year, you have given concession in polyester fibre and filament yarn worth Rs. 700 crores. This has benefited Dhirubhai Ambani's Reliance and such top people. Has the price of cloth gone down in this country. The hon. Minister was telling that that was the aim. But this concession of Rs. 700 crores has been swallowed by these big people. Smuggling of cloth is going on. That is another issue. Therefore, this is a failure of the textile policy in which only 12 big houses like Reliance, Century, Bombay Dyeing, etc. have got all the benefits of this Rs. 700 crores. This is at the cost of 1.15 crore workers of this country who have suffered immensely. The time has come now to take care of these people.

What about the unorganised labour? What about the implementation of the minimum wage? Today 1.6 lakh industries are closed. Every year 20,000 industries are getting closed. Rs. 5000 crores are blocked. You have appointed a board. All the big multinationals are closing down

their industries in cities. They are not accountable to anybody in this country. This is the way the whole economy of this country is moving.

Last month, this Government has come out with the consumer price index for industrial workers, series 1982. This has been introduced from backdoor. When you travel in a train, the pickpocket will pick your pocket from outside. But this Government by introducing the new series of consumer price index for the industrial workers, has picked your pocket from inside. The working class of this country is not going to believe you. In Bombay the consumer price itself comes from Simla. I met the Commissioner there. They have shown that the prices of various commodities have fallen. The price of Basmati rice has fallen from 8.51 to 8.12, wheat from 3.27 to 3.08, gram dal from 12.43 to 11.86, basen from 13.97 to 13.32, moong dal from 12.43 to 11.86 and groundnut oil from 22.28 to 20.51.

These are all bogus figures. These bogus figures have been taken in order to bring down the price index.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You make the foot of 13 inches and in real terms you will be cutting it to 5.8 and by keeping that 13 inches in tact whatever the workers are getting more by way of D.A. you will cut it down. Therefore, it is the backdoor pick-pocketing done by this Government by implementing this industrial index consumer series for the workmen. Sir, in Maharashtra and Bombay, about 50 lakh workers including the textile workers received the D.A. from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 per month because of the revised price index. But you are not prepared to talk or discuss or give any statement in this House regarding the D.A. This shows that the Government acted

more than a robber by depriving the workers from their share.

Sir, no mention has been made in the address regarding Maharashtra-Karnataka border. This order issue has been pending for the last 32 years. We are asking you to take opinion poll and we are prepared to accept the decision. On 13th March, Mr. Rajabhan Mane, MLA from Belgaum will be on fast unto death and they have sent a representation to the Prime Minister also. It is a burning issue in this area. Constitutionally, it is the Central Government to solve this issue. You take the opinion poll and we are prepared to abide by the decision of such an opinion.

Sir, a lot of things have been said in the President's Address. The hon. Prime Minister had visited Pakistan and China. It is a good thing to develop some good relations. But what is the result of those visits? I want the detailed information about the signing of the agreements by the hon. Prime Minister. Even after the visit of the Prime Minister, the terrorists activities in the country have not come down. Smuggling of ammunitions and arms from Pakistan into our country has not come down. The top terrorist leaders like Gurbachan Singh Manochahal and Wassan Singh Jaffarwal continue to get shelter in Pakistan and have become the main suppliers of arms to terrorists in India. Their activities remain the same and the weapons are coming to our country. On 2nd December you arrested some people and they have given some secret information. Their interrogations have revealed that the arms supply comes from the border of Pakistan territory and they are now being supplied locally made AK-47 assault rifles and other weapons. Now, Sir, in spite of such good relations with Pakistan, these activities on the border continue unabated. Your Defence budget allocation remains the same. What is the need for allocating Rs. 13,000 for Defence? In spite of having good relations with Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, the terrorists

activities are increasing, the Defence budget allocation remains the same. Therefore, I think there is something wrong somewhere and the Government has to look into this matter and take immediate step to correct it. I feel that this Address is only theoretical printed in the 9th Standard book where the students read about Pt. Nehru, the poverty, about the children and women of the country, etc. I therefore, totally oppose the motion of Thanks to the President's Address and we do not want such type of speeches in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the President's Address.

Senior Leaders of opposition expressed their views on this occasion. Most of the persons who claim themselves to be senior leaders know nothing except criticising. I observed, that when our colleagues from the C.P.I. were speaking, all they did was to criticise the performance of the Congress Government during last 41 years. It is just like a leech hanging below the udders of a buffalow while it is being taken for a bath in a village pond. The leech instead of sucking milk from the udders starts sucking blood. The same is the case with our leaders who only see the evil in everything and cannot see the good. May I ask them what the Government has not done for last 41 years?

Our elders who have crossed the age of 60 years must be present here. They may have witnessed the Bengal famine during pre-independence days when the country's population was 36 crores and lakhs were left dead. Later Bengal and Pakistan were separated from India. The country was hit by a severe drought last year. Is it not a fact that there was no starvation death. Today 80 crores people

[Shri Ram Nagima Mishra]

get enough to eat. When the population was only 36 crores, it was difficult for the people to make their both ends meet. Can any villager who has reached 60 years age say that the farmers at that time had two meals a day. Is it not development? Had the present rate of agriculture production been the same what it was earlier, people would not have been getting their everyday meals. The major work that the Government did was in the agriculture field. The production went up so much that the country became capable to export. When the population was only 36 crores, we need to import foodgrains. Foodgrains which were consumed by animals was sent to us.

Shri Datta Samant is a labour leader and he talks of the cloth mills. When the country was not independent, we used to import dog brand and mango brand cloth from Japan. Even elite used to wear those clothes.

The people living in rural areas had never worn woollens. At their death, loans had to be raised to purchase coffin for them. The Opposition Members ask as to what have been the achievements of Government? The biggest achievement of the Government has been that it has provided food to everyone. During the pre-independence era, the harijans and tribal people and people living in forests who had nothing to eat, used to segregate foodgrain from the cow-dung after drying it and then eat it. Everyone knows that at that time, there was an acute shortage of wheat and even thrashing of wheat was not done.(Interruptions).

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH: Sir, it is not a fact. It is against one particular community. As a member of the Scheduled Castes I protest, Sir. What he says is not correct.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is not the way he should speak.

DR. V. VENKATESH: You will take it back, that is not the way.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: 'The backward classes are eating cowdung' — That is what he says. (Interruptions).

DR. V. VENKATESH: It should be expunged from the records.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the records. Please take your seats. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): He should not hurt the feelings of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes.

DR. V. VENKATESH: It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the records and see.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If the hon. Members object to it today then I challenge this. You can send Shri Datta Samant with me and I can prove it by the statements of the village elders. Our Government has taken a number of steps for the welfare of the poor.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH: I strongly protest, Sir, Please don't allow him to go on record like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take care of it, don't worry. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Why are you afraid of the truth. The Congress Government has provided foodgrain to the poor. Today the poor get foodgrain for their two meals a day. Not only this, the

Congress Government also took a number of steps for the upliftment of the harijans. Earlier the harijans could not mix up with others in villages. The Government provided them an equal status in the society. They made reservations for them in the jobs and provided them facilities in every field(Interruptions)..... I am describing what have been the achievements of the Government. I accept their challenge if they throw one. You can ask them that when marriages used to take place in villages, even 60 year old people never used to get an opportunity to sit in a motor car. The number of motor cars was very less.(Interruptions).... It is possible that these people possessed motor cars since a long time. We have seen that when the former rulers....

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: It is because of the upper class people who have not allowed these people inside the villages. They asked these people to keep far off from the villages.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: He is only mentioning that the Harijans were uplifted. Where is the objectionable part?....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am describing the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of poor. There is not even an element of untruth in it. My submission is that the Government has taken steps for upliftment of the people. There is nothing to object. I am just making a comparison that earlier the state of affairs was such and today it is such. Today the people are in a position to get food and wear good quality clothes. For all this, the credit goes to the Congress Government(Interruptions)....

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH: He is degrading the very same community. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he feels like that, you can say this. It is not only Scheduled Castes people but even other people also suffered. You can generally say like that. (Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH: Let him say that the poor people in this country were like that. We do no mind.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am submitting the achievements made by the Government. Please listen to me, why are you getting so much upset? What is the problem? Please listen (interruption). The princes and zamindars have been done away with by the government. Apart from this it brought talukdars under the Land Ceiling Act. They were not allowed to keep more than 12 to 18 acre land. But among whom was the surplus land distributed. [interruptions]. This is [interruption]. . . .

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Those rulers were better but the present ones are not so.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: should get more time because my time has been wasted. The rules regarding those lands should be amended and there should be such a provision that the land should be first distributed among the harijans and if some land is left, it should be allotted to the landless. The Government abolished privy purses of the former rulers. It stopped the payment of money which used to be paid to the princes in the form of privy purses as the same used to be extracted from the poor. The big banks which used to grant loans to the capitalists were nationalised. Bank branches have been opened in the rural areas and loans are given to the poor by these banks.

[Mr. Ram Nagina Misra]

The progress made in the field of industry is such that our country, where not even a needle was manufactured, is manufacturing bombs and tanks today. Our citizens are now capable of going into the space. In spite of all this, you ask as to what have been the achievements of the Government? All this has been made possible by the Congress Government i.e. Rajiv Gandhi's Government. You are the leader of the workers and know that earlier the mill owners used to throw out the workers at their fancy. The Government have provided them stability in this field. Now the mill owner cannot dismiss a worker in accordance of the provision of law. The Government has provided them the right of participation in management. Now no mill owner can exploit the workers, thanks to our Government.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Do the workers enjoy participation in the management of any mill?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: The population of the whole world is 5 billion and one sixth of it lives in India. Dr. Datta Samant can you name even a single country where a Government has been elected by democratic means for the last 40 years. It is the Congress Government which has strengthened the foundation of democracy. The credit conducting impartial elections in such a vast country for 40 years goes to the Congress Government.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Which country, whether England or America does not conduct elections?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: What is the population of England and America? India's population is 80 crores. In which other country people of all the religions live together. India alone is such a country where all the religions of the world are

followed. People following different religions have been provided equal opportunity with feeling of secularism. Everyone is free to follow his own way of life. The credit for all this goes to Congress. (Interruptions).

Sir, I may submit to Dr. Datta Samant that the Opposition also has a role to play in democracy. I would like to ask the leaders of Opposition whether they have formulated any formula, regarding the economic policy, the foreign policy or any other subject which will enable them to run the government if they come in power. The Opposition Members label our Party's leader as dishonest but when the same leader defects to their Party, he becomes their hero. I want to ask that when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the Finance Minister, the Opposition had organised a strike in the whole country on the presentation of Budget by him. However today he has become their hero. You are not making him a ruler but a fakir (Interruptions).

Dr. DATTA SAMANT: Why did your Government released all the capitalists and black marketeers apprehended by him. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, the house had received a proposal of equal wages for equal work but it was declined by him. Today the same person has become your leader. The person who was dismissed as corrupt by the Congress has been nominated by your Party as the leader. But do you have some plan or ideology. No you do not have. There is no party, except the Congress to protect our country where different views, languages and opinions prevail. Congress alone is capable of keeping it united.

I would like to say a word regarding Punjab as well. Whatever our colleague was submitting about Punjab just now is not true. One of the Janata Party leaders

supports the cause of Khalistan. That Party should be ashamed of this. Which leader of the Opposition has ever asked him to resign? With whom does this responsibility lie? If terrorism is prevailing in Punjab, it is necessary that all the Parties should unitedly face it. I do not mean all the Opposition Members but when a Member supporting the cause of Khalistan belongs to your party, who is responsible for this? It is your responsibility to expel him. I would request the Opposition Parties that they may go on fighting but they should not ruin the country. Everyone should unite to fight terrorism.

With these words I support the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address.

[English]

Shri K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): I am very happy that you have given me this opportunity to speak. I was contemplating to speak on many points. But, due to paucity of time, I will only speak on a few points.

Many of the hon. Members have referred to the boycott by the Opposition after the intemperate remarks of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has made these remarks on the basis of information which is not correct and authentic and even that Member against whom these allegations were made also denied that he had made allegations against Khalistan. He has also given a telegram and it has been published in the newspapers. He never supported the demand for Khalistan. He said that he would like to talk to those people and remove the wrong idea from their minds. In spite of this, Members are referring to that. I am very sorry that neither the Prime Minister nor the other Members have understood that thing. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): May I mention to the hon. Member one

thing? He is prepared to talk to such Khalistan leaders who have not denounced violence and terrorism there. They have not respected our Constitution. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: He had sent a telegram. He was not in favour of Khalistan. He never had that idea. In spite of this, Members have been referring to that aspect. It is very unfortunate.

Sir, the next thing is yesterday while the hon. Home Minister S. Buta Singh was speaking, he was criticising the Government of Andhra Pradesh about its inability in containing Naxalism. Here, I would like to state that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has waged a relentless battle against Naxalism. They are able to contain this menace to a great extent. Of course, I will say that they are not able to contain it completely and even now some stray incidents are occurring here and there. There were three or four incidents in a month. But they are able to contain this problem to a great extent.

Sir, while we are talking about Naxalism, we have to understand that it is not a problem in Andhra Pradesh alone. This problem is prevalent in the other States also. We have to contain Naxalism completely. For that, we have to get the cooperation of the Government of Maharashtra, Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of Orissa because in these border areas the naxalites are operating. With regard to this problem, our Government has requested the hon. Home Minister to extend his cooperation so that they could completely wipe out the Naxalite problem there. They also asked for men and material. They asked the Centre to send some forces there. They asked the Centre to provide them with sophisticated weapons, sophisticated communication system etc. In spite of all these things, the Centre has not responded and has not given any help. Even then, we are able to contain the

[Shri K. Ramchandra Reddy]

Naxalite problem there to a very great extent. Our hon. Home Minister S. Buta Singh has gone on record to say that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has failed to contain Naxalism. What is happening in Bihar? In Bihar also, this problem is there. What is happening in Orissa? What are those Government doing? It is not as if the Government of Andhra Pradesh alone is incapable of containing it. The other Governments are also incapable of solving this problem. In fact, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has dealt with it effectively. I can understand the reason for the outbursts of the hon. Home Minister against the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is because of the fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is able to do things which these Governments can never dream of, never think of.

Sir, I would like to say one thing here. During the 1977 elections, when in the whole of India, the Congress Party went out of power, in Andhra Pradesh the people voted for the Congress. Out of the 42 seats, I think approximately 41 seats went to the Congress Party. The Congress was supposed to be invincible in Andhra Pradesh. In such a State when Shri N. T. Rama Rao came on the political scene, he was able to defeat the Congress. In the six elections held in six years, his party won twice in the Assembly elections, once in Parliamentary elections, once in Zilla Parishad elections, once in Cooperative Society elections and once in Mandal Panchayat elections. So, in these six years, the Government of Andhra Pradesh headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao was able to defeat the Congress six times. That is why our hon. Home Minister has come forward with his intemperate remarks.

Sir, in December last year some riots occurred in Vijayawada, our Government asked for some help from the Centre. But the Central Government refused saying that they did not have the requisite forces to send to Andhra Pradesh. Whereas we have got forces to send to Maldives; we

have got forces to send to Sri Lanka. But we do not have any force to send to the state of Andhra Pradesh. This is a most unfortunate thing. If such an assistance had been there, much of the sad things could have been prevented. Therefore, I can understand the reasons for the outbursts of our hon. Home Minister. When the Government of Andhra Pradesh has succeeded so much in this regard, but what is the hon. Home Minister doing in Punjab? When his own kith and kin were killed, was he able to do anything? The man who is not able to save the lives of his own kith and kin, the man who is not able to save those innocent people who are being killed in Punjab, what can he do about the rest of the people? I do not know. As far as the Punjab problem is concerned, I would like to pose a very straight question to this Government? Is this Government sincere in solving the Punjab problem? Does the Government really want to solve the Punjab problem? Or, does the government want to keep it pending and make it an election issue so that it will help the Government? I would like this to be clarified.

Sir, the President has stated in his Address that the people should come forward and see that the problem is solved. I do accept it. But is this Government going to strengthen the hands of the people? The statement means that this Government is not capable of solving this Punjab problem. It is only the people who have to come forward and do it. To solve this problem, the Government has to strengthen the hands of the moderates. Has this Government given them any weapon and any moral support in this regard? What has this Government done in this regard? While Mr. Barnala was improving the situation in Punjab, it was stated in the President's Address in February 1987 that Mr. Barnala was trying to do good work. He was able to take steps to contain the terrorism there. He did succeed to some extent in containing this problem. It was mentioned in the

President's Address. As I told you earlier, compliments were paid to Mr. Barnala in the President's Address. But immediately after two months, this Government removed Mr. Barnala from power. When the President delivered his Address in 1987 Mr. Barnala was a capable man doing good work. But after a period of two months, this Government removed him from power. He was removed from power not because he failed to contain this problem but he was removed from power for only one thing. In Haryana, elections were in the offing. The Government wanted to make use of that. The Government wanted to win the elections in Haryana. So, to get political advantage, the Government removed him from power and that is why the Punjab situation is prolonging. What was the situation in Punjab when Mr. Barnala was there in power? The average killing was three per day. About a week back, the *Times of India* had given a news that in 1987, the average killing was three persons per day. But in 1988, it was nine persons per day, whereas, this Government says that the situation in Punjab is improving. There, this Government did not try to strengthen the hands of the moderates. That is why, I say, that this Government is solely responsible, as far as the Punjab problem is concerned. This Government is not making any efforts to solve the problem. The policy of this Government is to keep the Punjab problem alive. I do not think whether the Government will be able to solve this problem.

An agreement was reached between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Longowal and that agreement is there. The issue of transfer of Chandigarh is there. Why doesn't the Government do that? Why the Government is taking three or four years to transfer Chandigarh? This matter has created suspicion in the minds of the people of Punjab? The Jodhpur prisoners are there. For the last four or five years, they have been imprisoned there. A number of times, during the discussions,

we appealed in this Forum to release those Jodhpur prisoners. This appeal has fallen on deaf ears. It is like blowing conch-shell into the deaf ears. All the political parties have come forward and asked for the release of the Jodhpur prisoners. If the Rajiv-Longowal accord is solved in true spirit, then the Punjab problem will disappear and the people there will get some solace. But Government doesn't do it. The Government simply keeps that issue pending. A number of Opposition parties have come forward and suggested to start a dialogue with the concerned people. This is not a sort of law and order problem. If it is persisted like this, it will never be solved. So, during the past three or four years, the Government is unable to do it. Even this much could not be done by this Government.

As far as Panchayati Raj is concerned, this Government has immediately woken up to the necessity of this system.

While the Constitution was framed 40 years ago, under Article 40 this thing has been mentioned.

"The State shall take steps of organising village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to establish them and give them full powers."

This is there since 40 years. All the 40 years you have completely forgotten it. Now suddenly you are remembering it. I am sure you are remembering it not because you are really interested in the Panchayat system. But you want to utilise it for the elections as if to show that you have given this power to Panchayats. Why this gimmick?

You say you wanted decentralisation. But I say this is not any decentralisation effort; but this is a centralised decentralisation effort.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Please give me a few more minutes, Sir.

The voting age reduction has been hailed in the President's Address as if the idea was conceived by the Government only and all the youths will vote for the Congress. If it is so, it is well and good. But I would like to tell you that Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have already reduced the voting age to 18 years long back for Panchayat elections. All the Political parties except the Congress which has been hesitating, for the last two-three years have been saying that youth must be given the power to vote. Now only after putting so much of persuasion and force you are trying to do it.

In this way the President's Address contains so many things. It is very silent about the failures of the Government. The failures of the Government have been camouflaged and the President's Address tries to disguise all the failures of the Government and tries to pay encomiums to the Government where it does not deserve. This Government has failed in each and every aspect.

As far as drought is concerned the President was good enough to say that last year we have been able to solve, this Government was able to contain the drought. Even now we have been hearing about famine deaths and hunger deaths in areas like Kalahandi in Orissa. Is this the way you have solved it? In a number of States drought is still there. For example, the Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh and some other areas of Rajasthan and Karnataka are suffering from drought every year. Is there anything in the Address to show that the Government is lifting its little finger to eradicate the famine completely? You don't do it.

In the same way you don't even give

permission to projects. For example the Telugu Ganga project is there. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been asking for this sanction for a long time. You have not done it. It is not only a project for Andhra Pradesh, it is a project intended to supply drinking water to Madras city. You tried to make it an issue in the Tamil Nadu elections. Those people could feel that this Government had not given permission to the Andhra Pradesh Government and that is why this project is going at a slow pace, and they are not able to get drinking water. Therefore those people voted against Congress. At least you please see that such things are cleared.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude *...(Interruptions)...* It is not a monopoly for you; others are also to speak.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: At least you should see that some projects are cleared so that you may get some votes. If, because you have not cleared this project you will be able to get votes, you think so it has acted in the opposite direction. You have been completely wiped out in Rayalaseema in all the Assembly and Parliamentary elections. In such a way these things won't succeed. Please do something concrete for the people so that their lives will improve and the living standard of the people will improve. Unless you do it there is no salvation for this party or for this country.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to narrate an anecdote. A gentleman was delivering a fiery speech and there was only one person sitting in the audience. He asked him whether he liked his speech very much that he was still sitting when all others had left. He replied that he was to speak after him.

Similar is the case with this House. All those present here are waiting for their turn to speak. Just now it was being claimed that Congress had done so many things. At the same time the number of Muslims butchered during the last 40 years should have also been mentioned. Had they given figures in regard thereto, their deeds would have been further highlighted. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Who did it?

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: We were being sacrificed and you remained silent spectators. The Babri-Masjid issue is the most important issue before the country today but it finds no mention in the President's Address. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made a statement in the press yesterday that a case had been filed in the High Court at Lucknow and intention is only to mislead the Muslim population of the country. In fact there were 5 or 6 cases. We had appealed for justice but what we got was bare justice. We had suggested constitution of a bench in Europe without a single Muslim or Hindu judge to decide the issue. Now the matter has been referred to the high court and a hearing will take place after 3 months. You want the case to be heard after the elections but you can see for yourself you were no gainer in the Allahabad by election. You want to keep this issue alive but it is not going to help you. You have stated that during the last 40 years since independence Harijans and backward classes had made tremendous progress but you fail to tell us as to how many Muslims had progressed during the last forty years. If Muslims have made no progress, I appeal to the President to exercise his powers to appoint a Commission to go round the country to find out the reasons why the Muslims did

not make any progress during these 40 years? Secondly, take the case of Urdu, which owes its origin to India. Attempts have been made to banish it, mainly because of prejudice. The least that you can do for Urdu is that the President in exercise of his statutory powers declares Urdu as the second official language. Similarly in case of mosques covered by the Endowment laws, people are not allowed to go there to offer prayers. Why? Temples and mosques are built and meant for offering prayers. People cannot be barred from entering them. I would like to draw your attention to the fact the representation of Muslims in services is not even 2 per cent at present. If Government wants to do justice to them, due representation should be given to them and their interests should be safeguarded so that they also become partners in independence. Unless this is done, I do not think Government is serious about their welfare.

The value of properties held in trust by Waqf Boards runs into billions of rupees. In a democracy Muslims have a right of representation but we find that in case of Waqf Boards only Sycophants are nominated. Take the case of Haj Committee, who are in it? You ask the people who went on Haj pilgrimage, they will tell you the enormous difficulties experienced by them. They have to pay higher fare than a person going to Saudi Arabia for other purposes. It implies that Government wants to earn profit even from persons going on pilgrimage. Is this secularism? You can come to know the cost of a ticket if you go to Saudi Arabia by ship. The poor Muslims of this country are told by the Haj Committee that 1300 rupees are charged by the government of Saudi Arabia. But I am ashamed to tell you that the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia has denied it. What can be more degrading? You are bringing a bad name to the country by nominating such people. You must realise that the Indian Muslims

[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

have earned a very good name for themselves in the Arab world. When an Indian muslim goes for Haj his passport is not checked so closely as is done in the case of his counterpart from Pakistan. The signatures on the passports of Haj pilgrims from Pakistan are subjected to close scrutiny. This speaks of the character of Indians. Although Muslims have not been in the good looks of the Government after independence, they have maintained their character and credibility. On learning that he is a visitor from India, the police adopts a relaxed approach while no laxity is shown by police in case of a visitor from Pakistan. This is all due to his character. But how do you treat them? Government is only creating new difficulties for them. If he comes back to India with his earnings from abroad, his entire wealth is taken away by the customs. He has to grease their palm by offering currency notes concealed in passports. How far it is proper. This is the manner in which the people bringing glory to their country are treated. Although the funds held by the Indian Embassy do not belong to the Government of India, it is a common fund but there are no arrangements made for the education of the children of the people who are working there. Exorbitant fees are charged and schools are located at far off places and are run in rented buildings, rent of which is fixed at very high rates after accepting bribe. I request you kindly to consider all these points. It is very strange that when I want to raise highly relevant issues, I am allotted 5 minutes only and those who talk irrelevant and just want to earn certificate of loyalty for encashment in future are given more time. I conclude after quoting the following Urdu couplet :

"Yeh dastur-e-jabanbandi hai kaisi teri mehil mein.

Yahan to baat karne ko tarasti hai jaban meri."

[English]

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's address given a rosy picture of the situation prevailing in the country. It not only glosses over the alarming economic situation ridden by severe agrarian crises but also creates complacency among the administration and the public. The very unity of our country is undermined and integrity is violated by divisive forces from the west, like in Punjab and from the north-east, like in Nagaland and Mizoram. Suicidal and starvation deaths have become a common phenomenon in several State. Unemployment is reaching its peak numbering 10 crores including the rural areas. Prices are increasing which hit the common man's daily life. Keeping all this in view, how is it that such a complacent situation is there?

It is nothing but misleading the country and also the people. It is shameful for our entire nation that due to the negligence of the management of a multinational company, Union Carbide, thousands of our people died and lakhs have been left handicapped. They have become useless for the rest of their lives. In such a situation, our Government has surrendered and accepted the verdict of the court giving compensation of some hundred crores of rupees. How can this small amount of compensation remedy such a grave situation? Now, the Rajiv Government, in this adverse situation is again itself resorting more and more to the police and goondas method. In Tripura, it is conducting a near genocide and it is conducting communal clashes in the North. In the South taking advantage of the murder of an MLA, Mr. Mohan Ranga. The Congress Party itself carries out like a civil war and even the State Congress President is encouraging the goondas to instigate clashes between the Kamma and Kapu castes. In this way, properties worth crores have been damaged and many people have been vacated from their shelter. In such a situation, the removal of Rajiv government is overdue. The Tamil Nadu people began to fulfil by throwing it into the seas and in the north, they will throw into the

Ganges. Now there is no hope for the Rajiv government for its survival. The people are in that mood. This is the situation. It is better for Rajiv Government to come down from power. The sooner the better.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA (Bangalore South): Sir, probably I am the last to speak in this marathon debate. The President's address is most disappointing. Whenever the President addresses the Joint Session of Parliament, the whole country will be looking forward as to what the President is going to say. But unfortunately, this year disappointment was only in store for the people. If you go through the President's Address, you can find that it simply compares to the annual statement of a company. There is nothing inspiring in it. There is nothing to enthuse the people. So many figures have been given. For example, it is said in the Address that economic growth is 10 per cent and industrial growth is 8 per cent and so on. Can I go and tell all these figures to the common man? Even if I tell him, he will not be able to understand. He will be interested only in food, clothing and shelter. To what extent the Government have given all this to him? Even after 40 years of independence, nearly 40 per cent of our people are below the poverty line in our country.

What about unemployment? The live registers of the Employment Exchange show that more than three crores of youngsters are unemployed. The youngsters want employment. But there is no mention about this in the Address. Only in the General Budget presented by Mr. Chavan, there is a little indication regarding this. For the past 4 years, I have been hearing that the Government is seriously considering to solve this unemployment problem. I would like to know as to how many people have been appointed. For the past 4 years, there has been practically no recruitment. Even the posts which fell vacant on account of retirement or resignation have not been filled. Whenever we

ask any question, the answer is that as a policy decision, no person is to be recruited any more in any office or undertaking. This is the position. There are no employment opportunities for the people. For the rural people under IRDP and NREP, you are giving them only half the employment. So far as the unemployment question is concerned, Government has failed to solve this problem.

18.00 hrs.

Then, about the price rise. I am sorry to say that almost everyday the prices of essential commodities are going up, the prices are sky-high, but the Government goes on saying that the prices are under control. How can it be? Very recently, the government have increased the prices of ordinary rice; the prices of core articles like cement, steel will further go up because of the budget. In the past one week, the Government has imposed levies worth Rs. 2000 crores; levies worth Rs. 1000 crores were imposed by the Railway Minister and another Rs. 1000 crores levies by Shri Chavan. About two-three months ago, the administered prices were raised by Rs. 1000 crores. I do not know what more is in store for the people. How can the prices be kept under control?

Now, I would say one or two points concerning my State. I am happy that the hon. Minister, Shri Fotedar is here. This is going to be my last speech on the President's Address in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Of course, the Parliament will continue for ever.

The very first thing that I would like to mention and which concerns Karnataka State is about the failure of the Government of India to implement the assurance given by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, who had laid the foundation stone for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. What has happened to that? Very recently there was

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

a news that instead of the steel plant, we are going to get a thermal plant there. This has further disturbed the people. I thought, Shri Fotedar is a practical man. He gave an assurance that a decision will soon be taken. But we do not know what is going to happen. This is how the States are being treated.

Then, there is another question, about which Shri Fotedar is aware of, and that is about the VISL. He promised that within one month, they were going to solve the question of taking over of VISL by SAIL.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): I did not say that within one month, it will be solved.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Anyway, I request you that VISL should be immediately taken over in the overall interest.

Now, with regard to the illiteracy in our country. The President has made a mention in his Address about the National Education Policy. I am sorry to say that the benefits of the new Education Policy have not percolated to the rural areas. You go to any school in the rural areas. Except a few schools, at most of the places, you will find, the same old position. The required facilities in terms of building and other necessities are not there. We were very happy when the new Education policy was approved by the Parliament. We thought that the Government of India will go in a big way.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to speak about the 'Opinion Poll' which my friends Dr. Datta Samant mentioned. The Mahajan Commission has given its report. The only thing is that it has not been implemented.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is on record that it is not accepted.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: With these words I Oppose the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are only two more Members who want to speak on this. I will give five minutes to each Member. Thus, I think we can finish it today itself. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. [Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, firstly I outrightly oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I am not opposing it because I belong to the Opposition. On going through the Address, it seems that the Congress Government had pressurised the Hon. President to make this Address. It is based on untruths.

In the President's Address serious concern has been expressed about the farmers and it has been stated that loans will be made available to them in time and at a lower rate of interest. With the elections approaching, they have started feeling concerned about the farmers. Though a reference has been made to the drought in the Address but no mention has been made of the floods which caused huge loss of life and property. The places affected by floods have been turned into graveyards and heavy deposits of sand have been left there.

Tall talks have been made in the President's address about removal of poverty. But poverty cannot be removed by mere talks. Similarly, removal of unemployment has been mentioned. This is nothing new. Government has been talking of eradicating poverty for the last several years. On the contrary a mention ought to have been made as to the extent to which poverty and unemployment have been removed by the Government. Programmes like NREP, RLEGP etc. were launched by you but they could not make any significant dent in the situation. If some concrete measures were mentioned in the President's Address for the removal of unemployment it would have been welcome. You have made a

mockery of it as by merely saying so you can not remove unemployment. The Hon. Prime Minister has himself admitted that the funds earmarked for the welfare of the poor do not reach them fully and a large portion is pocketed by the intermediaries.

Corruption is rampant in the country but no one has the guts to root it out. No one dare conduct a raid on the premises of the politicians. Nobody dare expose the officers and big capitalists who adopt unfair means to amass wealth.

Everybody knows the situation prevailing in Kashmir. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Farookh Abdullah was earlier branded a traitor. Today when he has made an alliance with the Congress, he is hailed as a patriot. The flag of Pakistan is being hoisted in the State and conspiracies are being hatched. Moreover, attempts are being made to cut away from the Indian Union a part of Kashmir. There is no mention of this in the President's Address. Such plots are being hatched. I will also like to say that Government is not concerned with the welfare of the poor but is worried about the protection of a handful of people.

Now I come to my own state. Bihar is a backward state and holds 11th position under the Congress Rule. No measures are being taken for development of Bihar. there are no industries in the state. I want that in order to uplift Bihar, it is essential to set up industries there and expedite clearance of projects meant for farmers, pending for the last 10 to 14 years. Muhane Dam Project has been pending for the last 14 years and Punpundardha project for the last 9 years. If these projects remain pending with the centre for such a long period, how can development take place. Now revised estimates have been called for. This could have been done earlier also. If the Government is really concerned about the farmers, so these projects should be cleared and included in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA
CHOUDHURY (Kokrajhar): Thank you,

Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me time. I rise to point out that the President has failed to take note of the ever-growing dissatisfaction of the tribals. If the tribals were to read the Presidential Address, they will be simply disappointed.

Sir, I come from Assam. In my area currently insurgency is taking place. The Bodo insurgency is creating such a situation that it is described by some that Assam is going to become a second Punjab. Even in today's paper there is a report that the Bodos have well-stocked arsenal. They have sophisticated arms, large stocks of ammunition. They have even adopted the techniques of Viet Cong. They have dug out fox holes to take shelter when police conduct raids. They have erected various shelters. All these show that this problem is going to continue for quite some time to come. Why? Why have these Bodo tribals become so dissatisfied and turned violent? They have taken up arms only because they are convinced that in today's India nobody listens to democratic means. Nobody listens to the voice of peaceful agitation. Government of India or the people of this country understand only one language, that is the language of gun, the language of violence.

Today the Bodos have taken up arms in their hands. I can very well see the writings on the wall and I can predict that tomorrow the students of Jharkhand will take to arms. Why? They have also come to understand that the Government listens only to the language of violence. It never listens to democratic and peaceful agitations. I have been trying to raise the problems of the plains tribals of Assam for the last 21 years. But our cries are lost in the wilderness. Nobody listens to us. That is why our youth have become restive. I do disapprove the methods of violence. But I cannot simply blame the young men for taking up arms.

1. The Central Government is responsible for this because the Central Government has no tribal policy as such. Otherwise, the Central Government would not have

[Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury]

solved tribal problem piecemeal. They solved the Naga problem when Nagas took to insurgency. They solved the Mizo problem when Mizos took to insurgency. There is not a single tribal problem which we have solved so far without any movement or agitation, except Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. So, every tribal group had to take up arms. Even in Meghalaya—though not in a very large scale but in a small scale—agitators had to take to violence. In Shillong, a lot of violent activities took place at one time. In Arunachal Pradesh of course, they had not taken to agitation and that is not because of the wisdom of the Government of India but because of Chinese threat. Had there been no Chinese threat, I am afraid, Arunachal Pradesh also would have been pushed to take up arms and violence. I do not want to prolong my speech since you have been ringing the bell. I would only urge upon the Government of India that they should come out very clearly with a policy statement as to what they propose to do to solve the tribal problems and what they are going to do for fulfilling the political aspirations of the tribals.

I urge upon this because Bodos are not the last, the Jharkhand is coming up and I am afraid after Jharkhand, Uttarkhand of Uttar Pradesh will be influenced. So, instead of trying to solve piecemeal, let the Government of India come out with a policy statement so that through peaceful negotiations, without taking to arms, tribal problems could be solved.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity for making one important point. I assure that I will not take much time. I will obey your direction.

I have reason to express my deep pain for the President's Address which does not

contain even a word about the unprecedented loss and destruction to property that has happened in the last week of December 1988 in Andhra Pradesh. I express my deep sense of sorrow for the murder of a Congress Legislator in our Vijayawada city representing the East Constituency and also several Opposition Leaders, MPs have come over there and met the bereaved family Members and expressed their sympathies. Apart from that, a lot of destruction has taken place. I will not go into the details regarding the statistics of damages because the time is very limited. But I would like to say that the total damage far exceeded the damages to properties that have taken place during 1984 November Delhi riots. Though the State Government had taken some measures to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims, much more is need to be done. Apart from the *ex-gratia* assistance, the State Government has extended some help by way of returning their Sales Tax amount that was paid by the commercial establishments or basing upon the turn over statistics, the Government has calculated some 8 per cent of the turn over as marginal or notional Sales Tax and they have provided this money as interest free margin money to those victims. But this is not sufficient. Now the need of the hour is the commercial banks should come forward to help these victims. In November, 1984 Delhi riots, the Government of India was good enough to issue instructions in the month of November itself. By the end of November itself, they had given instructions to the commercial banks that they should come forward and help those victims by making loans available to them at concessional rates of interest. They had given clear instructions that if a victim could not provide some collateral security, his application should not be rejected. In fact, we have brought this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister when Mr. Madhav Reddi, Mr. Upendra, myself and other Opposition leaders met him in the first

week of January 1989; but, unfortunately, no such instructions have been issued yet.

Another important aspect is that the insurance companies also should settle the claims very early. They have done it to some extent, but many more cases are still pending. Unless the insurance claims are settled, the rehabilitation of the victim to re-start his economic activity will not go at a fast pace.

At the time of the November 1984 Delhi riots, though those organizations had not insured, keeping the riots-cover, because the damage was so great and there were inhuman acts, Government had taken a spot decision and given instructions to the concerned authorities saying: 'You should clear all these insurance claims, treating them as if they had the riot-cover.' Similarly, in the case of the Andhra Pradesh riots in the last week of December 1988, Government should come forward and give instructions to the insurance companies accordingly, because actually at that point of time, there were Christmas, New Year, Sankranti and Pongal festivals all coming in a sequence; and all the commercial establishments were full of stocks. In

many cases, the worth of the total stocks which were held in those organizations or shops was more than the actual amount for which they were insured. Now the insurance companies are refusing the claims saying that there was under-insurance. This is a special case: we had a very unprecedented situation. Government must positively and sympathetically consider our request.

I only suggest that Government of India should consider these aspects and issue instructions to the insurance companies to settle all these claims, keeping this under-insurance aspect also in mind, and help all these victims. Only then can rehabilitation be done at the earliest possible time.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned.

18.23 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 3, 1989/ Phalguna 12, 1910 (Saka).